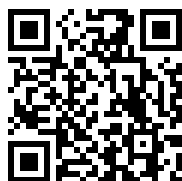

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

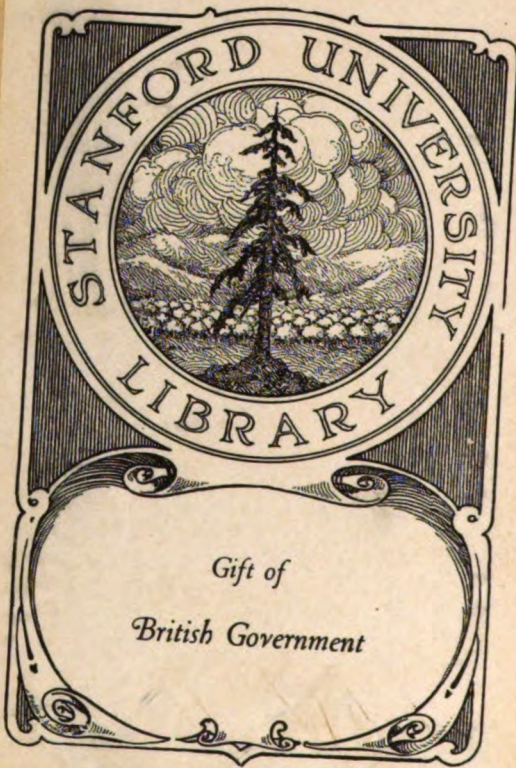
<https://books.google.com>



Stanford University Libraries

3 6105 116 562 807





325,342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1799

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

THE GAMBIA, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1715 and 1755
respectively (Price 2s. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
(PRINTED IN THE GAMBIA)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
26 York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. *od.* net

9/Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

This comprehensive Survey, which is divided into two Parts—(1) Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the Individual Dependencies, (2) Memoranda on the Products of the Colonial Empire—is issued periodically. The Survey for the year 1933 was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 109, £1 5s. (£1 5s. 7d.). The Survey for the year 1935 is in course of preparation

INFORMATION AS TO THE CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

The second Edition was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 101, 3s. (3s. 3d.). A revised edition is in course of preparation

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

Second Edition, 1st March, 1936

[Colonial No. 114] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 31st March, 1936)

First Edition, 1936

[Colonial No. 115] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1936)

Second Edition, 1936

[Colonial No. 120] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition, 1936

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

THE COLONIAL POLICE SERVICE LIST

These Lists are in course of preparation. The Lists will include the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the respective Services, and Schedules of Offices

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps

[Colonial No. 111] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Reports of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

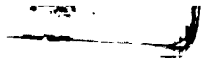
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller



COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1799

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

THE GAMBIA, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1715 and 1755
respectively (Price 2s. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN THE GAMBIA)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

26 York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. *od.* net

535506

777777 000000

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

				PAGE.
Chapter	I. History, Geography and Climate	...		1.
do.	II. Government	...	...	9.
do.	III. Population	...	...	12.
do.	IV. Health	...	...	14.
do.	V. Housing	...	...	15.
do.	VI. Production	...	...	16.
do.	VII. Commerce	...	...	19.
do.	VIII. Wages and Cost of Living	...	...	23.
do.	IX. Education and Welfare Institutions	...	...	25.
do.	X. Communications and Transport	...	...	27.
do.	XI. Banking, Currency, Weights and Measures	...	...	31.
do.	XII. Public Works	...	...	32.
do.	XIII. Justice and Police	...	...	35.
do.	XIV. Legislation	...	...	41.
do.	XV. Public Finance and Taxation	...	...	42.
do.	XVI. Land and Survey	...	...	44.
do.	XVII. Miscellaneous	...	...	46.
	Appendix I	...	...	47.
	Appendix II	...	...	48.

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia 1936.

CHAPTER 1. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

History.

The first Europeans to visit the River Gambia were Aluise da Cada Mosto, a Venetian, and Antoniotto Usi di Mare, a Genoese. They were commissioned by Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal to lead an expedition along the African coast to the south of Cape Verde. They arrived in the River Gambia in 1455, but only proceeded a short way upstream. They repeated their voyage in the following year, when they proceeded further up the river and got into touch with some of the native chiefs. When they were near the river's mouth, "they cast anchor on a Sunday morning at an island in the shape of a smoothing iron, where one of the sailors, who had died of a fever, was buried; and, as his name was Andrew, being well loved, they gave the Island the name of St. Andrew." For some three centuries afterwards the history of the European occupation of the Gambia was largely the history of this island.

This discovery was followed by attempts on the part of the Portuguese at settlement along the river banks. The number of settlers never appears at any time to have been large and such few as there were intermarried with the native African races. The European strain in their descendants rapidly diminished and in course of time it became difficult to distinguish them from the indigenous races except for the facts that they styled themselves Portuguese, affected European dress and names, and professed to be Christians. Communities of Portuguese descent continued to live on the banks of the Gambia in separate villages well into the middle of the eighteenth century. Portuguese churches existed up to 1730 at San Domingo (near Albreda), Geregia (sc. Portuguese "egreja") near Kansala in Foni, Bintang and Tankular. The furthest Portuguese settlement up the river was at Setuko near Fattatenda.

In 1580 the throne of Portugal was seized by Philip II of Spain and a number of Portuguese took refuge in England. In 1587 one of these refugees, Francisco Ferreira, piloted two English ships to the Gambia, and returned with a profitable cargo of hides and ivory. In the following year Antonio, Prior of Crato, who laid claim to the Portuguese throne, sold to certain London and Devon merchants, the exclusive right to trade between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia. This grant was confirmed to the grantees for a period of ten years by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth. The patentees sent several vessels to the coast, but owing to Portuguese hostility did not venture further south than Joal—thirty miles to the north of the mouth of the River Gambia. They reported that the Gambia was "a river of secret trade and riches concealed by the Portugals. For long since one Frenchman entered with a small barque, which was betrayed, surprised and taken by two gallies of the Portugals".

Letters patent conferring (*inter alia*) the right of exclusive trade in the River Gambia were subsequently granted in 1598, 1618, and 1632 to other adventurers, but no attempt was made by the English to explore the river until 1618. The expedition in that year was commanded by George Thompson and had for its object the opening up of trade with Timbuktu. Leaving his ship at Gassan, Thompson proceeded with a small party in boats as far as the River Nerico. During his absence the crew of his ship were massacred by the Portuguese, but some of Thompson's party managed on their return to make their way overland to Cape Verde and thence to England. Thompson remained in the Gambia with seven companions, but was killed by one of them in a sudden quarrel. In the meantime a relief expedition had been sent out under the command of Richard Jobson, who also made his way up to the Nerico. Notwithstanding the fact that Jobson in his "The Golden Trade" gave a glowing account of the commercial potentialities of the River Gambia, the patentees, who had been involved by these trading ventures in considerable losses, did not further prosecute the exploration of the Gambia but confined their attentions to the Gold Coast.

In 1651 the Commonwealth granted a patent to certain London merchants, who in that and the following year sent two expeditions to the River Gambia and established a trading post at Bintang. Members of the expedition proceeded as far as the Barracunda Falls in search of gold, but the climate took its toll. In 1652 Prince Rupert entered the Gambia with three ships and captured the patentees' vessels. After this heavy loss the patentees abandoned further enterprise in the Gambia.

In the meantime James, Duke of Courland, who was the nephew and godson of James I of England, had in about 1651 obtained from various native chiefs the cession of St. Andrew's Island and land at Banyon Point (Cape St. Mary), Juffure and Gassan. Settlers, merchants and missionaries were sent out from Courland and forts were erected on St. Andrew's Island and at Cape St. Mary. During the next eight years a very flourishing trade was carried on between the Gambia and Courland. In 1658 the Duke of Courland was made a prisoner during a war between Sweden and Poland. As a consequence funds ceased to be available for the maintenance of the garrisons and settlements in the Gambia and in 1659 the Duke of Courland's agent at Amsterdam entered into an agreement with the Dutch West India Company, whereby the Duke's possessions in the Gambia were handed over to the Company until such time as the Duke should be in a position to resume possession thereof. In 1660 St. Andrew's Fort was captured and plundered by a French privateer in the Swedish service. The Dutch thereafter abandoned the fort and the Courlanders resumed possession.

After the Restoration English interest in the Gambia was revived as the result of information, which Prince Rupert had obtained in 1652 regarding the existence of a gold mine in the upper reaches of the river. In 1660 a new patent was granted to a number of persons,

who were styled the Royal Adventurers trading to Africa and of whom the most prominent were James, Duke of York, and Prince Rupert. At the end of that year the Adventurers sent an expedition to the Gambia under the command of Major Robert Holmes, who had been with Prince Rupert in the Gambia in 1652. Holmes arrived in the river at the beginning of the following year. He proceeded to occupy Dog Island, which he renamed Charles Island, and to erect a temporary fort there. On March 18, 1661, he sailed up to St. Andrew's Island and called upon the Courlander officer in command to surrender, threatening to bombard the fort if his request was not complied with. There were only seven Europeans in the garrison and the Courlanders had no alternative but to submit. On the following day Holmes took possession of the fort, which he renamed James Fort after the Duke of York. An attempt was made in 1662 by the Dutch West India Company to gain possession of the fort, firstly, by inciting the natives of Barra against the English, secondly, by offering bribes to certain of the English officers and lastly, by bombarding the fort. None of these measures proved successful and the English remained in possession of the Island. In the meantime the Duke of Courland had lodged a protest against the seizure of his possessions in time of peace. On November 17, 1664, after protracted negotiations he relinquished in favour of Charles II all claim to his African possessions and in return was granted the Island of Tobago and the right for himself personally to trade in the River Gambia.

In 1672 the Royal Adventurers sold their forts and factories to the Royal African Company, which was incorporated in that year by royal charter.

In 1678 the French wrested the Island of Goree from the Dutch. The history of the next century and a half is the history of a continuous struggle between England and France for political and commercial supremacy in the regions of the Senegal and Gambia. By 1686 the French had acquired a small enclave at Albreda opposite to James Island. Except for short periods, during which trouble with the natives of Barra or hostilities with England compelled them temporarily to abandon the place, they retained their foothold there until 1856.

In the wars with France following upon the English Revolution James Fort was captured on four occasions by the French, namely, in 1695, 1702, 1703, and 1709, but no attempt was made by them to occupy the fort permanently. At the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the French recognised the right of the English to James Island and their settlements in the River Gambia.

One of the aftermaths of these wars was an outbreak of piracy along the West African coast. The English trade in the Gambia suffered heavily from the depredations of these pirates. In 1720 one of their number, Howel Davis, captured James Fort by stratagem and held it to a ransom of two thousand pounds. An even more serious disaster occurred in the following year, when the garrison mutinied under the leadership of one of their officers, Major John Massey, and seizing one of the Company's ships themselves turned pirate. Finally

in 1725 James Fort was very extensively damaged by an accidental explosion of gunpowder.

After these setbacks the African Company enjoyed twenty years of comparative prosperity. A very detailed account of the life and work of the Company's servants in the Gambia during this period is given in Francis Moor's "Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa." Factories were established as far up the river as Fattatenda and at other places and a fairly considerable trade was carried on with the interior of the continent.

Nevertheless, despite an annual subsidy from the British Government for the maintenance of their forts, the African Company became in course of time involved in grave financial difficulties. In 1749 James Island was found to be "in a most miserable condition, the people in a melancholy situation for want of goods to carry on trade to support their garrison, not having had any supplies for upwards of five years, and not being allowed to trade for themselves—the consequence of which was that they were obliged to call in their out-factors on the continent.....By being so neglected the chief trade is gone down the River Senegal to the French factory." In the following year it was reported that the garrison at James Fort "was reduced by sickness from twenty-five or thirty men to five or eight; and, the officers being all dead, a common soldier had succeeded to the command."

By 1750 the position had become critical and an act of Parliament was passed divesting the African Company of its charter and vesting its forts and settlements in a new company, which was controlled by a committee of merchants. The Act prohibited the new company from trading in its corporate capacity but allowed it an annual subsidy for the upkeep of the forts. It was hoped thereby to prevent the monopolistic tendencies of rule by a joint stock company and at the same time to save the government the expense entailed by the creation of a colonial civil service.

In 1765 the fort and settlements in the Gambia were by another Act of Parliament taken from this new company and vested in the Crown. For the next eighteen years the Gambia formed part of the Crown Colony of Senegambia. Government headquarters were at St. Louis at the mouth of the River Senegal and a Superintendent of Trade was appointed to take charge of James Fort and the settlements in the Gambia.

In 1779 the French captured James Fort for the fifth and last time. On this occasion they so successfully demolished the fortifications that at the close of the war it was found impossible to rebuild them. Except for a brief period after the Napoleonic wars, when the island was temporarily occupied by handful of troops as an outpost, James Island ceased to play any part in the history of the Gambia.

In 1783 St. Louis and Goree were handed back to France and Senegambia ceased to exist as a British colony. The Gambia was therefore once more entrusted to the care of the African Company.

In 1787 Lemain (MacCarthy) Island was purchased by the British government with a view to the establishment of a convict settlement, but nothing came of the plan, the convicts being eventually diverted to other places.

For the next thirty years British influence in the Gambia was confined to the operations of a number of individual traders. Settlements were established by these traders along the river banks. Perhaps the most important of these was at Pisanía (Karantaba). This settlement, which was already in existence in 1779, was occupied by a doctor named Laidley and a family of the name of Ansley. Subsequently invaluable assistance was rendered by both Laidley and the Ansleys to Major Houghton (1791), Mungo Park (1795 and 1805) and Major Grey (1818) in the course of their journeys of exploration into the interior of Africa.

In 1795 James Willis was appointed Consul General for Senegambia and was ordered to proceed to Fattatenda to promote British trade and influence in the upper regions of the Gambia and Niger. For various reasons this expedition never sailed and it was left to Mungo Park under the auspices of the African Association, to make his way from Karantaba to the upper reaches of the Niger.

At the close of the Napoleonic Wars the British were in possession of St. Louis and Goree, but it was agreed as part of the terms of the treaty of peace that these places should be returned to France. On the recommendation of Sir Charles MacCarthy and in order to suppress the very extensive traffic in slaves, which was being carried on by American and Spanish vessels in the River Gambia, the British Government issued instructions that James Island or some other suitable place in the river should be occupied as a military post. Captain Alexander Grant of the African Corps was accordingly despatched with some troops for the purpose. James Island was reoccupied but owing to the ruinous state of the fort it was found to be unsuitable as a military base. On April 23, 1816, Grant entered into a treaty with the King of Kombo for the cession of the island of Banjol to the British Government. The island was renamed St. Mary's Island and the settlement, which was established there, was called Bathurst after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1821 the African Company was dissolved by Act of Parliament and the Gambia was placed under the jurisdiction of the government of Sierra Leone. The Gambia was administered from Sierra Leone until 1843, when it was created a separate colony. This arrangement continued until 1866 when the Gambia and Sierra Leone were once more united under the same administration.

In the meantime the British Government extended its territorial acquisitions beyond St. Mary's Island by concluding treaties with a number of native chiefs. In 1826 the north bank at the river's mouth was ceded to Great Britain by the King of Barra. In the following year the King of Kombo made a similar cession of territory on the south bank. In 1823 Major Grant acquired Lemain Island, which was renamed MacCarthy Island and was made into a settlement

for liberated African slaves as well as the headquarters of a Wesleyan mission. Further cessions of other tracts of land near the mouth of the river and also further upstream were obtained in subsequent years. In 1856 Albreda, which as a foreign enclave in the middle of British territory had proved a constant source of friction between the British and French governments, was handed over to Great Britain who in exchange renounced her rights to the gum trade at Portendic.

In 1870 and 1876 negotiations were entered into between the French and British Governments for the exchange of the Gambia for other territory in West Africa, but the proposal aroused such opposition in Parliament and amongst various mercantile bodies in England that the British Government felt unable to press the scheme.

In 1888 the Gambia was once more separated from Sierra Leone and has ever since that date been a separate colony. In the following year an agreement was arrived at between the French and British governments for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Gambia, Senegal, and Casamance, but these boundaries were not actually surveyed until 1905-06 when a Boundary Commission carried out the work.

In the meantime, despite a number of petty wars, the Gambian government had been able to conclude a series of treaties with the principal chiefs living upon the banks of the river. Some of these provided for the cession of small tracts of territory, but the majority of the later treaties conferred British protection. The last and most important of these was concluded in 1901 with Musa Molloh, the paramount chief of Fuladu. In 1894 an Ordinance was passed for the better administration of those districts, which had not been ceded to, but merely placed under the protection of the British government. It was also found that in practice it was not feasible to administer as part of the colony isolated tracts of land lying at a considerable distance from the seat of government. Consequently in 1895 and the following years ordinances were passed bringing a number of these strips of territory under the protectorate system of administration. Finally by a Protectorate Ordinance passed in 1902 the whole of the Gambia with the exception of the Island of St. Mary was brought under the protectorate system.

Geography.

The Colony, which comprises the towns of Bathurst and Georgetown and some adjoining land, has an area of only 69 square miles.

The Protectorate is a narrow strip of territory approximately ten kilometres wide on each bank extending up the river for nearly three hundred miles from Bathurst. The Gambia River has its source near the village of Labe on the Futa Jallon plateau. It flows westward for about 700 miles. The river is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntau-ur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina—292 miles from Bathurst—the easternmost village in the Protectorate, where there is a rise of two feet daily with the tide. During the rains the upper river rises some thirty feet.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mostly Jolofs, Mandinkos, Fulas, and Jolas. Nearly all of these are Mohammedans, except the last named tribe who are pagan; the Mohammedan religion is, however, gaining ground amongst them and, as a result, they are gradually dropping their primitive customs.

Upper River Province comprising the districts of Wuli, Kantora, Sandu and Fuladu East has an area of 790 square miles and a population of 45,718. The greater number of the inhabitants are Mandinkos and Sarahulis with a rather smaller proportion of Fulas.

The Headquarters of the Province are situated at Basse, which is both the largest town in the Province and one of the most important river ports in the Protectorate.

The districts of Sandu, Kantora and Wuli are all relics of former native kingdoms.

MacCarthy Island Province consists of the Districts of Sami, Niani, Nianija, Upper Saloum, Lower Saloum, Western Niamina, Eastern Niamina, Niamina Dankunku, Fuladu West, and MacCarthy Island. The area of the Province is 1,101 square miles and the population 40,222. The Headquarters are at Georgetown. The bulk of the population is Jolof and Mandinko.

South Bank Province includes the Districts of Western Jarra, Central Jarra, Eastern Jarra, Eastern Kiang, Central Kiang, Kiang West, Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kansala, Bintang-Karenai, Foni Brefet, South Kombo, East Kombo, Central Kombo, North Kombo and Kombo St. Mary. The area of the Province is 1,294 square miles and the population 61,062. The Headquarters are at Bakau, Cape St. Mary. The majority of the inhabitants are Mandinkos but there is a large number of Fulas in the more easterly Districts, while the Foni Districts are largely populated by Jolas.

North Bank Province has an area of 814 square miles and a population of 37,970. The districts of the Province are Lower Niumi, Upper Niumi, Jokadu, Lower Baddibu, Central Baddibu and Upper Baddibu. Of these the three Baddibu districts are predominantly Mandinko in population; Jokadu has a mixed population of Mandinkos, Jolofs and Tukulors (Mohammedan Fulas) while the two Niumis are mainly mixed Jolof and Mandinka districts. The Headquarters are at Kerewan.

Climate.

The climate of the Gambia is not healthy, though, with better sanitation and housing, conditions of living generally have greatly improved during recent years. The most trying part of the year is from June to October, which is the wet period. During the remaining months the climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries.

Meteorological Statistics, 1936.

CAPE ST. MARY STATION.

Month.			Mean Air Tempera- ture.	Relative Humidity.	Rainfall (inches).
January	...	...	76.3	44	—
February	...	...	72.6	49	—
March	...	...	74.4	55	—
April	...	...	75.2	63	—
May	...	...	76.5	63	0.07
June	...	...	81.9	64	4.08
July	...	..	74.6	89	11.70
August	...	...	79.0	75	25.39
September	...	...	82.8	80	12.37
October	...	...	84.7	77	2.71
November	...	...	79.1	56	0.67
December	...	...	76.9	56	—
			Total ...		56.99

Other Records of Rainfall were:—

Bathurst	...	...	...	66.90 inches
Yoroberi-kunda,	MacCarthy Island Province			45.49 „
Wuli,	Upper River Province			58.75 „

CHAPTER II. GOVERNMENT.

The main political divisions of the Gambia are the Colony of the Gambia and the Protectorate, the latter consisting of four Provinces each administered by a Commissioner. The whole country is under the control of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Commissioners are responsible for their respective Provinces. The Colony includes the Island of St. Mary (on which the town of Bathurst is situated) Brefet, Bajana, MacCarthy Island, the Ceded Mile and British Kombo, all of which are administered by the Commissioners under the Protectorate system. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member) and several other senior officials. The Legislative Council of the Colony, of which the Governor is the President, includes the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member), some official Members, including the Members of the Executive Council, and also several Unofficial Members.

Protectorate System—This system was introduced in 1894 by an "Ordinance to provide for the exercise in the Protected Territories of certain powers and jurisdiction by Native Authorities and by Commissioners", (No. 11 of 1894), which laid down that "All native laws and customs in force in the Protected Territories, which are not repugnant to natural justice nor incompatible with any Ordinance of the Colony which applies to the Protected Territories, shall have the same effect as Regulations made under this Ordinance". The Ordinance defined the powers of the Chiefs in the following terms:—

"21. Every Head Chief and Headman shall possess and exercise—

(a) The powers of a Conservator of the peace, including the power of binding over unruly persons with sureties of the peace and of preventing or suppressing riots, affrays and tumults of every description.

(b) The power of carrying into execution within his district, sub-district or village any law of the Imperial Parliament or of the Colony of the Gambia, any Order of Her Majesty in Council, any decree or order of the Supreme Court, or any order of the Commissioner, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Administrator or Commissioner; or, in respect of decrees or orders of the Supreme Court, from the Chief Magistrate;

(c) The power of apprehending, detaining and sending to the Commissioner's Court for examination, or to the Courts at Bathurst for examination and trial, of every person accused of any serious offence or crime, such as murder, robbery, slave-dealing, whether of the like or a different kind, and it shall be the duty of every Head Chief and Headman to use his utmost endeavour to discover the authors of all such offences."

The protection of persons executing Chiefs' orders was provided for by Section 32 of the Ordinance which reads "Every person employed

"by a Headman or Native Court in carrying into effect any order lawfully made, shall have the like protection for that purpose as a person authorised to execute Process of the Supreme Court."

Ordinance No. 11 of 1894 was later superseded by the Protectorate Ordinance of 1913 and during 1933 an advance was made in the administration of the Protectorate by the enactment of the Native Authority and Native Tribunals Ordinances, (Nos. 3 and 4 of 1933). The two Ordinances, though each deals with separate matters of detail, are in fact directed to one common purpose, the development of local self-government by the Seyfolu (Head Chiefs) and people of the Protectorate, under the advice and supervision of the Commissioners who represent the Governor.

The Native Authority Ordinance provides for the establishment and constitution of Native Authorities in the Protectorate and provision is made for the continuation of existing Seyfolu and Alkalolu (Headman) as Native Authorities.

It defines in far greater detail than did the Protectorate Ordinance 1913 the duties and powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu in their executive capacity. It confers on Native Authorities power to issue administrative orders dealing with a great variety of matters in regard to persons subject to their jurisdiction and also imposes duties in connection with the prevention and suppression of crime.

The Native Tribunals Ordinance establishes throughout the Protectorate a system of Native Tribunals with defined jurisdiction both criminal and civil. It deals with the judicial powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu, as the Native Authority Ordinance deals with their executive powers. Sections dealing with the removal of proceedings from Native Tribunals to the Court of a Commissioner and with the revisory powers of Commissioners reproduce in a clearer manner the rules which governed these matters in the Protectorate Ordinance 1913. Other sections also reproduce the law which existed under the Protectorate Ordinance 1913, until April 1935. At that time this Ordinance was, in view of the frequent amendments necessitated by the Native Authority and Native Tribunals Ordinances, 1933, re-enacted in a consolidated form.

Commissioners no longer sit with Native Tribunals, which are now quite separate from the Courts of the Commissioners.

The administration in the Protectorate still hinges on the Chief (or Seyfu) and the Headman (or Alkali) the Alkali being responsible to the Seyfu for his town and the Seyfu to the Commissioner of the Province for his district. The Alkali is chosen by the people of the village and his position is confirmed by the Commissioner. He acts as the representative of his village in dealing with Government and personifies the village community. This is exemplified by the fact that it is the Alkali who allots, to those who need it, unoccupied land belonging to the village as a community. He is bound by tradition to seek and to listen to the advice of the elder men in the village.

In the event of disputes arising in the community which cannot be composed by the friends or relatives of the parties the Alkali, although armed with no judicial powers, is often able by virtue of his office to

act successfully as arbitrator and prevent the matter from reaching the point of litigation.

The Seyfu holds a position partly established by legislation and partly inherited from the Kings of former times. The Mandinka word for King (Mansa) is now applied only to the Governor who is, in native phraseology, the "King of Bathurst", and this limitation of the word reflects the passing of much of the old kingly powers. Yet a good deal of the standing and authority of the Kings remains, especially in cases where it is possible to appoint as Seyfu one of an old ruling family. It is now the policy, therefore, to appoint such men as far as possible, since on the authority inherent in the office depends a great part of the Seyfu's utility and prestige.

The Seyfu is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioner, who has previously ascertained which of the candidates has the best claim or most commands the respect and obedience of the district. This district opinion is becoming an increasingly important factor in the choice of a chief. Apart from his general administrative duties and the supervision of his district, the Seyfu is usually the President of the Native Tribunal of his district and exercises powers which may be compared roughly to those of a Police Court, appeals lying from his Court to that of the Commissioner.

The former system of advances of seed ground-nuts and rice to the Seyfolu and people of the Protectorate was discontinued in 1932, and in 1933 each Native Authority made a rule under which every cultivator of ground-nuts in the Protectorate is required to deposit in the village store, after the winnowing of the year's crop, five bushels of seednuts. Of the amount so deposited four bushels are returnable to the depositor at the beginning of the next planting season, the remaining bushel being placed in the village reserve.

The scheme, with the full co-operation of the Seyfolu and people, has worked very well and has resulted in an adequate supply of seed.

Ample supplies of home-grown food-stuffs are now being produced and from the scheme there has resulted a considerable gain in morale and a more confident local administration by Seyfolu and Native Authorities.

Local Government. In 1935 the Bathurst Urban District Council and Board of Health, formed in 1931 for the purpose of advising Government upon matters relating to the welfare of the inhabitants of Bathurst, gave place to the Bathurst Advisory Town Council.

The constitution of the new Council is the same as that of the old, and is made up of representatives of the various Government Departments most closely concerned in the administration of Bathurst of six Members elected by the Town Wards of Bathurst, and of four Members nominated by the Governor to represent commerce, industry or other interests.

Meetings of the Council are held every quarter. Much useful advice on matters affecting the town of Bathurst and its inhabitants has been tendered to Government by the Members of these Councils both in their individual and collective capacities, and the Council serves as a valuable link between Government and the public.

CHAPTER III. POPULATION.

The population of the Gambia according to the 1931 Census was 199,520 of which 14,370 inhabitants resided on St. Mary's Island. The Island contains few inhabitants outside the town of Bathurst.

Generally speaking the various races are distributed throughout the Protectorate with the exception of the Jolas who are practically confined to the South Bank Province. The numerical distribution of the races in the Protectorate was given in the Census as follows:—

Mandinko	85,640
Jolof	25,864
Fula	22,273
Jola	19,410
Sarahuli	12,316
Tukulor	11,653
Bambara	3,261
Aku	786
Others	3,947
Total	185,150

People of all these races are included amongst the inhabitants of Bathurst.

Vital statistics are recorded in the Island of St. Mary only, as, owing to the illiteracy of the people, the collection of reliable data in the Protectorate is impossible.

The statistics in respect of Bathurst for the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Births.	Birth Rate per 100.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 100.	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births registered.)
1932 ...	339	2·3	355	2·4	242
1933 ...	331	2·3	368	2·5	290
1934 ...	351	2·4	422	3·07	265
1935 ...	386	2·7	452	3·18	310·8
1936* ...	357	2·5	431	3·05	369

As regards the above figures it is necessary to state that whereas all deaths taking place in Bathurst are registered (certificates of deaths and burials permits being required in all cases), in some instances births of infants, in particular to illiterate parents, are not reported.

It is likely, however, that registration of births will soon become more accurate as time goes on since parents, including illiterate parents, are beginning to realise the value of certificates of birth to their children in adult years.

*1936 figures based on estimated population of 14,141.

With regard to the infantile mortality rate the figure given for 1936 is for the whole of Bathurst ; of the 357 births 101 were conducted by the Clinic Staff and of these 101 infants 11 died within twelve months giving an infantile mortality rate of 128·7 per thousand which compares favourably with similar work in the British Isles and compares more than favourably with the infantile mortality rate of 369 for the whole of Bathurst.

Emigration and immigration.

There is practically no emigration from the Gambia.

At the beginning of each ground-nut planting season a number of natives cross the border into the Protectorate from French territory for the purpose of assisting the local farmers in the planting and harvesting of the crop. These 'strange farmers' return to their homes after the crop has been marketed. Likewise a considerable number of foreign labourers and petty traders come to Bathurst at the beginning of each trade season and leave again when the season ends. The number of 'strange farmers', labourers and petty traders visiting the Gambia naturally fluctuates according to trade conditions. Immigration returns show that during the past four years the persons entering Bathurst by sea numbered as follows :—817 in 1933, 530 in 1934, 518 in 1935, and 855 in 1936; but it may be assumed that the majority of these people returned, or will return, to their homes. Immigration is controlled by the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (No. 12 of 1924) under which no person is allowed to enter the Gambia who :—

- (a) is likely to become a pauper or a public charge,
- (b) is an idiot or insane,
- (c) is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant,
- (d) is a prostitute, or
- (e) is not in possession of a passport valid under the law of the country of which he is a citizen.

Any person who appears to the Immigration Officer to be without visible means of support is required to deposit the sum of £60, or to give security by bond in that amount. At the expiration of eighteen months from the date of entering the Gambia, or at any earlier period, if the depositor, not having become destitute or unable to support himself departs from the Gambia, his deposit is returned to him.

CHAPTER IV. HEALTH.

Much work must be done before the Colony can be styled healthy. Infantile mortality figures remain high and there are far too many cases of preventable disease.

The problem is largely one of proper and efficient sanitation and to this the Government continues to pay strict attention.

Steady progress has been made in improving the sanitation of the town of Bathurst.

The disposal of rubbish is now very satisfactory; large public dustbins are cleared daily by an efficient lorry service, and the rubbish removed to an incinerator site. Incombustible refuse is used for swamp reclamation.

New and satisfactory public latrines have been erected throughout the town.

Inspection of most compounds is done weekly, and the larval index is practically zero.

With the postponement of the reclamation scheme, arrangements have been made for extra temporary pumping plant to alleviate the condition of Bathurst in the rains.

As formally, diseases of the digestive and respiratory systems are the most prevalent in Bathurst with totals for the former of 6,151 and for the latter 4,438. The incidence of malaria rises towards the middle of the rains; there is also a smaller rise in February following the very low temperatures of the preceding month. The number of patients treated for trypanosomiasis still increases totalling 1,972 for the year. There is also a marked increase in the incidence of yaws (4,046 cases). This disease is rare in Bathurst but the incidence increases with distance from the sea.

This year has seen the opening of a small hospital of twelve beds at Bwiam and a dispensary at Kaiaff. A Child Welfare Clinic in the Protectorate has also been started.

There are in Bathurst a European and African General Hospital (Victoria Hospital), an Infectious Diseases Hospital, two Maternity and Infants Welfare Clinics and a Home for Infirm. These are all in charge of Medical Officers and there are European Nursing Sisters in the European and African Hospital and in the Clinics, while the service in the Protectorate consists (in addition to the hospital at Bwiam and Kaiaff Dispensaries) of a general hospital at Georgetown and two dispensaries at Basse and Kau-ur.

CHAPTER V. HOUSING.

The very important question of Housing still engrosses the attention of Government. New Building Regulations were passed in 1936.

With these enforced and a competent Building Inspector one may hope for improvement. Up to the present little change has taken place, and many of the dwellings form ideal resting places for rats.

The native houses in the Protectorate are generally circular in shape and constructed of wattle and daub with conical grass roofs. In many places there is distinct improvement both in type and construction — but in nearly all cases there is inadequate provision for ventilation.

There is little sign of an organised lay-out in the villages and huts are crowded together—a condition of affairs only too suitable for the spread of disease.

An organised attempt is being made to improve sanitary conditions in the villages, particularly in relation to protection of water supplies and hygienic night soil disposal and there are definite signs of improvement in those towns where sanitary inspectors have been stationed.

Statistics.

Province,	Population.	No. of Houses or Huts.
North Bank Province	35,970	22,437
South Bank Province	61,062	27,519
MacCarthy Island Province ...	40,222	25,045
Upper River Province	43,718	24,810
St. Mary's Island (Bathurst)* ...	14,370	3,177

* Census figures 1931.

CHAPTER VI. PRODUCTION.

The Gambia is almost entirely dependent upon groundnut cultivation which forms the staple export crop. The export crop, which varies from 40,000 to 70,000 tons, is raised entirely by African farmers, as the country is unsuitable for European settlers. There are no permanent plantations or estates, the whole of the cultivation being carried out by what is usually described as "shifting cultivation".

Attention is being directed to improvement in the preparation of hides and some success has been attained. Efforts are also to be directed towards creating a wider interest in the Oil Palm. Up to the present, propaganda to clean beeswax before sale has met with little success. Other exportable crops are under trial by the Agricultural Department.

In addition to the cultivation of groundnuts a large quantity of food stuffs is raised, including rice, maize, guinea corn, cassava, sweet potatoes etc., for local consumption. Owing to the danger of frequent locust invasions of recent years there have been risks of food shortage as the major crops grown are grains which the locusts attack. Efforts to increase areas under cassava and pigeon pea, (crops not attacked by locusts) are proving successful, particularly in the former case. The food of the people is most important from the agricultural point of view at present, and apart from the distribution of improved types of the local foods others are under trial which will vary the diet.

Cotton is grown to some extent, particularly in the North Bank, and the lint is used locally for the manufacture of long narrow strips of cloth. Experiments are being conducted in connection with the cultivation of crops under irrigation during the dry season, and so far results have been fairly satisfactory. Improvements in the primitive cultivation practised are desirable and trials by the Agricultural Department with local cattle trained to the plough are promising. A few interested Chiefs have sent cattle in for training.

The tonnage and value of groundnuts exported from the Colony during the last five years were as follows:—

Year.			Tons.	Value, £
1932	...	...	37,315	391,659
1933	...	...	67,370	500,766
1934	...	...	71,919	387,345
1935	...	...	45,110	368,887
1936	...	...	49,654	427,317

A small export trade is done in palm kernels, hides and wax. In 1936 the exports of these commodities were:—

Palm Kernels	626 tons	value	£4,858
Hides & Skins	116,306 lbs.	"	1,839
Wax	32,573 "	"	909

There is no organised animal industry in the Gambia, although it is estimated that there are usually about 35,000 head of cattle in the Colony and Protectorate. As the Gambia consists mainly of a narrow strip of territory on either side of the river and much of the land adjacent to the river is more or less swampy and tsetse-ridden, the position is to some extent analogous to that existing in larger Colonies where cattle are compelled, at certain seasons of the year, to frequent river valleys in which, while grazing is good, casualties from disease amongst the herds are numerous. The extensive French territories surrounding the Gambia act as a cattle reservoir for the Colony. There is consequently a continual movement of cattle to and fro across the border and the herds are owned by individuals on both sides of the border. As the border is some 600 miles in length the establishment of any effective control over the graziers and the movement of animals is impracticable. During 1935 some 1,667 head of cattle were reported to have died of rinderpest in the Gambia but it is impossible to say how many of these were, in fact, animals which had recently crossed the border or were owned by natives in French territory. The ownership of cattle in the Gambia does not appear to differ in kind from that which obtains amongst other agricultural communities in West Africa. There is, strictly speaking, no communal ownership and most cattle are the property of individuals. The owner is, however, seldom the person who grazes the herd and conversely the grazier seldom owns more than a few head of cattle in the herd which he tends, but he is usually given the milk and butter and a certain proportion of the calves born. The graziers in the South Bank Province are usually Jolas. In the other three Provinces practically all the graziers are Fulas.

During April and May of 1933 the Chief Veterinary Officer of Nigeria and the Veterinary Pathologist visited the country to investigate the situation and outline a scheme to deal with rinderpest. At the conclusion of their visit and as a result of their investigations an immunization scheme, extending over a period of five years at an estimated cost of £6,448 was put forward. This scheme was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and grants not exceeding one half of the total cost are being made from the Colonial Development Fund.

The scheme was begun in November 1933 when a Veterinary Officer was seconded from the Nigerian Veterinary Department for the period November 1933 to May 1934. The Veterinary Pathologist from that country also paid a second visit in November and December 1933 to assist in the preliminary work.

In October 1934, a Veterinary Officer was seconded again from Nigeria and inoculations were carried out in the South Bank and MacCarthy Island Provinces.

In both November 1935 and November 1936, the Veterinary Pathologist was seconded from Nigeria and continued to inoculate cattle in MacCarthy Island Province and Upper River Province.

That the cattle owners appreciate the value of immunization has been shown by the many requests for inoculation from the adjoining districts where inoculations have not yet been undertaken.

CHAPTER VI. PRODUCTION.

The Gambia is almost entirely dependent upon groundnut cultivation which forms the staple export crop. The export crop, which varies from 40,000 to 70,000 tons, is raised entirely by African farmers, as the country is unsuitable for European settlers. There are no permanent plantations or estates, the whole of the cultivation being carried out by what is usually described as "shifting cultivation".

Attention is being directed to improvement in the preparation of hides and some success has been attained. Efforts are also to be directed towards creating a wider interest in the Oil Palm. Up to the present, propaganda to clean beeswax before sale has met with little success. Other exportable crops are under trial by the Agricultural Department.

In addition to the cultivation of groundnuts a large quantity of food stuffs is raised, including rice, maize, guinea corn, cassava, sweet potatoes etc., for local consumption. Owing to the danger of frequent locust invasions of recent years there have been risks of food shortage as the major crops grown are grains which the locusts attack. Efforts to increase areas under cassava and pigeon pea, (crops not attacked by locusts) are proving successful, particularly in the former case. The food of the people is most important from the agricultural point of view at present, and apart from the distribution of improved types of the local foods others are under trial which will vary the diet.

Cotton is grown to some extent, particularly in the North Bank, and the lint is used locally for the manufacture of long narrow strips of cloth. Experiments are being conducted in connection with the cultivation of crops under irrigation during the dry season, and so far results have been fairly satisfactory. Improvements in the primitive cultivation practised are desirable and trials by the Agricultural Department with local cattle trained to the plough are promising. A few interested Chiefs have sent cattle in for training.

The tonnage and value of groundnuts exported from the Colony during the last five years were as follows:—

Year.			Tons.	Value, £
1932	...	...	37,315	391,659
1933	...	...	67,370	500,766
1934	...	...	71,919	387,345
1935	...	...	45,110	368,887
1936	...	...	49,654	427,317

A small export trade is done in palm kernels, hides and wax. In 1936 the exports of these commodities were:—

Palm Kernels	626 tons	value	£4,858
Hides & Skins	116,306 lbs.	"	1,839
Wax	32,573	" "	909

There is no organised animal industry in the Gambia, although it is estimated that there are usually about 35,000 head of cattle in the Colony and Protectorate. As the Gambia consists mainly of a narrow strip of territory on either side of the river and much of the land adjacent to the river is more or less swampy and tsetse-ridden, the position is to some extent analogous to that existing in larger Colonies where cattle are compelled, at certain seasons of the year, to frequent river valleys in which, while grazing is good, casualties from disease amongst the herds are numerous. The extensive French territories surrounding the Gambia act as a cattle reservoir for the Colony. There is consequently a continual movement of cattle to and fro across the border and the herds are owned by individuals on both sides of the border. As the border is some 600 miles in length the establishment of any effective control over the graziers and the movement of animals is impracticable. During 1935 some 1,667 head of cattle were reported to have died of rinderpest in the Gambia but it is impossible to say how many of these were, in fact, animals which had recently crossed the border or were owned by natives in French territory. The ownership of cattle in the Gambia does not appear to differ in kind from that which obtains amongst other agricultural communities in West Africa. There is, strictly speaking, no communal ownership and most cattle are the property of individuals. The owner is, however, seldom the person who grazes the herd and conversely the grazier seldom owns more than a few head of cattle in the herd which he tends, but he is usually given the milk and butter and a certain proportion of the calves born. The graziers in the South Bank Province are usually Jolas. In the other three Provinces practically all the graziers are Fulas.

During April and May of 1933 the Chief Veterinary Officer of Nigeria and the Veterinary Pathologist visited the country to investigate the situation and outline a scheme to deal with rinderpest. At the conclusion of their visit and as a result of their investigations an immunization scheme, extending over a period of five years at an estimated cost of £6,448 was put forward. This scheme was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and grants not exceeding one half of the total cost are being made from the Colonial Development Fund.

The scheme was begun in November 1933 when a Veterinary Officer was seconded from the Nigerian Veterinary Department for the period November 1933 to May 1934. The Veterinary Pathologist from that country also paid a second visit in November and December 1933 to assist in the preliminary work.

In October 1934, a Veterinary Officer was seconded again from Nigeria and inoculations were carried out in the South Bank and MacCarthy Island Provinces.

In both November 1935 and November 1936, the Veterinary Pathologist was seconded from Nigeria and continued to inoculate cattle in MacCarthy Island Province and Upper River Province.

That the cattle owners appreciate the value of immunization has been shown by the many requests for inoculation from the adjoining districts where inoculations have not yet been undertaken.

There is no doubt but that with each succeeding season these demands will increase and the success of the scheme is assured.

Rinderpest has been in the past the great obstacle to the development of the cattle breeding industry, but effective control of this disease is in sight and it is anticipated with confidence that in the near future the industry will be restored to its former prosperity.

In addition to cattle a considerable number of sheep, goats and pigs are reared, mainly for local consumption.

No minerals of commercial value are known to exist in the Colony and there are no important industries other than those already mentioned. A certain amount of leather, metal and pottery work is made for sale locally.

CHAPTER VII. COMMERCE.

*Imports and Exports.**Imports.*

The imports for the last five years were as follows :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	292,700	435,902	327,185	483,287	582,267
Specie ...	5,141	13,966	4,326	30,000	200
Total ...	297,841	449,868	331,511	513,287	582,467

The following table shows the principal items of imports from the British Empire and foreign countries for the year 1936.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries	T O T A L.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£	£		£
Apparel ...	6,111	873	2,994	—	9,978
Bags and Sacks ...	553	2,389	177	132,728 no.	3,119
(a) Boots, Shoes and Slippers ...	389	285	2,721	38,395 prs.	3,395
Coal ...	3,294	—	72	1,953 tons.	3,366
Cotton Piece Goods	166,609	2,633	15,085	8,783,880 sq.yds.	184,327
Cotton Manufactures (other) ...	4,900	—	9,522	—	14,422
Cotton Yarn ...	13,823	—	1,225	197,419 lbs.	15,048
Flour Wheaten ...	3,427	2,762	2,773	13,877 cwts.	8,962
(b) Hats and Caps	1,011	278	5,260	—	6,549
Kola-Nuts ...	—	46,155	33	29,492 cwts.	46,188
Metals (all kinds)	12,044	9	20,280	—	32,333
Motor Vehicles ...	3,072	4,221	1,335	65 no.	8,628
Oils, edible ...	7,134	4	2,636	70,795 galls.	9,774
(c) Oils, not edible	708	436	9,534	246,781 „	10,678
Rice ...	—	58,836	98	149,563 cwts.	58,934
Soap ...	7,423	—	458	7,488 „	7,881
(d) Sugar ...	7,993	—	5,467	19,331 „	13,460
Tobacco ...	6,977	3,054	2,108	180,711 lbs.	12,139

(a). Including £1,807 from Czechoslovakia.

850 „ Morocco.

(b). Including 2,407 „ France.

1,823 „ Germany.

(c). Including 6,791 „ U. S. America.

(d). „ 7,993 „ United Kingdom.

The percentages of British and foreign imports, exclusive of specie, were as follows:—

Country.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	51.02	50.34	42.43	46.32	53.60
British Possessions ...	15.07	16.66	22.32	27.31	23.15
Foreign Countries ...	33.91	33.00	35.25	26.37	23.25
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The following table shows the comparative average prices per unit of the principal items of imports for the last five years:—

Article.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cement per ton	3 10. 10½	2 11. 9¾	2 6. 0	2 2. 8	2 2. 5½
Coal per ton	2 8. 11¾	2 12. 5	1 14. 8	1 17. 6	1 14. 5¾
Cotton Piece Goods sq. yd.	0 0. 4	0 0. 4½	0 0. 4½	0 0. 5	0 0. 5
Cotton Yarn per lb.	0 1. 1½	0 1. 4¾	0 1. 4¾	0 1. 5½	0 1. 6½
Flour Wheaten per cwt.	0 12. 6½	0 10. 1	0 8. 10	0 11. 1	0 12. 11
Kola Nuts per cwt.	1 10. 0	1 15. 3½	1 7. 6½	1 15. 6	1 11. 3¾
Oils Edible per gall.	0 2. 5½	0 1. 11¾	0 2. 3½	0 2. 7½	0 2. 9
Rice per cwt.	0 9. 7½	0 7. 1¾	0 6. 11¼	0 7. 9¾	0 7. 10½
Salt per ton.	1 13. 4¾	1 11. 7½	1 12. 5	1 10. 8¾	1 8. 10
Sugar per cwt.	0 17. 2	0 17. 0½	0 16. 0½	0 14. 8½	0 13. 10¾
Tea per lb.	0 1. 9	0 1. 9	0 1. 8½	0 1. 7¾	0 1. 5

Exports.

The exports for the last five years including specie were as follows :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	406,894	515,208	401,849	392,724	445,404
Specie ...	199,620	—	53,900	103,980	55,834
Total ...	606,514	515,208	455,749	496,704	501,238

The following table shows the principal items of export to the British Empire and foreign countries for the year 1936.

Country.	Groundnuts.		Hides and Skins.		Palm Kernels.		Beeswax.	
	Tons.	Value.	lbs.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	lbs.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
United Kingdom ...	9,029	79,582	51,199	731	415	3,171	32,573	909
British Possessions	12	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium ...	10,338	89,683	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark ...	11,174	104,887	—	—	—	—	—	—
France ...	—	—	65,017	1,108	—	—	—	—
Germany ...	6,210	49,680	—	—	211	1,687	—	—
Holland ...	12,652	101,229	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	239	2,129	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	49,654	427,317	116,306	1,839	626	4,858	32,573	909

The percentages of British and foreign exports, exclusive of specie, were as follows :—

		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
		%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	...	20.66	34.06	11.26	23.67	19.50
British Possessions	...	00.89	01.23	01.14	00.54	00.35
Total British Empire	...	21.55	35.29	12.40	24.21	19.85
Belgium ...	...	06.51	00.04	05.75	21.24	20.14
Denmark ...	...	—	03.02	06.33	19.51	23.54
Germany ...	...	00.92	05.94	50.09	10.27	12.20
Holland ...	...	10.73	15.59	24.34	21.25	22.72
Other Countries	...	60.29	40.12	01.09	03.52	01.55
Total Foreign Countries ...	...	78.45	64.71	87.60	75.79	80.15

The following table shows the comparative average prices per unit of the principal items of export for the last five years :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groundnuts per ton	10. 9.11	7. 8. 8	5. 7. 9	8. 3. 7	8. 12. 1½
Hides & Skins per lb.	0. 0. 2	0. 0. 2	0. 0. 3	0. 0. 3	0. 0. 3½
Palm Kernels per ton	7. 13. 8½	6. 16. 6	4. 18. 1	6. 11. 4	7. 15. 2½
Beeswax per lb.	0. 0. 7½	0. 0. 5½	0. 0. 5½	0. 0. 5½	0. 0. 6½

Shipping.

The percentages of shipping of various nationalities for the last five years were as follows :—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	%	%	%	%	%
British	57.2	56.7	53.31	55.74	72.05
French	21.8	20.3	12.57	9.63	9.63
Dutch	2.7	2.5	1.71	1.55	2.22
German	4.6	8.0	20.54*	22.39*	6.58*
Norwegian... ..	3.0	4.6	3.96	3.68	4.32
American	5.7	1.9	3.93	3.48	1.55
Italian	—	1.0	0.37	—	—
Swedish	4.9	3.3	2.34	2.07	0.82
Danish	—	0.3	0.37	0.43	1.25
Other Countries	0.1	1.4	0.90	1.03	1.58

* Includes catapult vessels of Deutsche Luft Hansa, A.G.

CHAPTER VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Generally speaking, labour is plentiful, in fact during the slack season there is unemployment in Bathurst. In the trading season a considerable number of natives from French territory enter Bathurst to obtain employment, whilst in the Protectorate numbers of French natives are employed by the local farmers in sowing and harvesting the groundnut crop. In both cases the majority of these immigrants return to their homes when the season is over.

Rates of pay.

The rates of pay for artisans such as carpenters, blacksmiths, fitters, masons, and painters range from 2/6 to 6/- a day (8 hours).

Unskilled labourers may be classified as follows :—

- (a) those on a monthly wage,
- (b) those on a daily wage, and
- (c) farm labourers.

(a) Labourers employed by mercantile firms, on monthly rates of pay, receive from 20/- to 36/- a month and, in most cases, a monthly issue of 45 lbs. of rice in addition.

Semi-skilled labourers (e.g. sanitary workers) permanently employed by Government receive from 1/9 to 2/6 a day. Unskilled labourers employed by Government receive from 1/3 to 1/6 a day. The normal day's work is 8½ hours.

(b) Daily wage labourers receive from 1/- to 1/3 a day, depending on the type of work. Piecework rates are sometimes paid when, e.g., ships are being loaded or discharged.

(c) Farm labourers from French territories are fed and housed by their employers and when the season's crops is sold they receive a proportion of the proceeds before returning to their homes. As regards the local natives, each family as a rule tends its own farm but where outside labour is employed the conditions of employment are similar to those obtaining in the case of the French subjects referred to above.

Cost of living.

In the Protectorate, rice and guinea-corn form the staple diet of the people, whilst a considerable amount of bread, sugar, salt and fish is consumed. More rice is consumed in Bathurst especially by the foreign labourer. The daily cost of a labourer's food in Bathurst may be reckoned as follows :—

Rice or corn	...	...	3d.
Bread	...	...	1d.
Fish	...	...	1d.
Oil	...	...	1d.
Sugar	...	...	½d.
Condiments	...	...	½d.
TOTAL	...	...	<u>7d.</u>

Meat and groundnuts are sometimes substituted for fish and rice and the daily expenditure is then increased by about 1d.

The average labourer spends very little on house-rent and clothing—probably not more than 3/- a month on an average.

The cost of living in the Protectorate for a labourer who provides for himself is rather less than in Bathurst.

The average prices of foodstuffs in 1936 as compared with those obtaining before the war are shown in the following table, which gives a few examples :—

	1936 (average)	1913
Rice per bag of 216 lbs.	25/-	33/-
Salt do. 66 lbs.	2/1	1/6
Flour do. 98 lbs.	17/6	16/6
Edible oil per Imp. Gallon	3/8	4/-
Sugar per lb.	3d.	5½d.

Cost of living. European Government Officials.

The cost of living varies according to the income and tastes of the individual, but the following is considered to be the annual *minimum* outlay of an unmarried junior Government Official living in Bathurst :

	£
Servants	70
Washing	12
Firewood	9
Electric Light	10
Market (meat, fish, bread, vegetables, eggs, etc.)	40
Provisions and Wines	125
Tobacco	10
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme contribution	24
Miscellaneous expenditure including equipment	35
Total	£335

This amount does not include the cost of clothing which is purchased in England.

CHAPTER IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

In November, 1935, a new Education Ordinance came into force. It was drafted with a view to placing the method of assessing Grants-in-Aid on a more regularised basis, making provision, on the lines of legislation in other Colonies, for the more efficient supervision of the work done in schools, and making the Board of Education an advisory body with a wider and freer scope for criticism and discussion. The new Board of Education, presided over by the Superintendent of Education, consists of one representative from each mission or educational body working in the Colony or Protectorate appointed by the Governor, together with not less than three other members of whom one must be an African, and one a woman. It is the duty of the Board to consider the reports on schools laid before it by the Superintendent of Education and to advise Government thereon; to recommend to the Governor any changes in regulations, and to make any reports which it may consider necessary on matters of importance affecting education.

The headquarters of the Education Department are in Bathurst, and the department is administered by the Superintendent of Education, a duty post held by an Administrative Officer. At Georgetown the Assistant Commissioner, MacCarthy Island Province, is also Officer-in-Charge of the Armitage School for the sons and relatives of Chiefs.

Elementary and secondary education are provided by the Missions with the aid of Government grants, and a Committee of leading Mohammedans runs the Mohammedan School, an elementary school. These schools are all aided by grants from Government which maintains also a Manual Training Centre at the Public Works Department. There is no university education.

There are six elementary schools in Bathurst which in 1936 had a total of 1,856 pupils on the registers (1,256 boys and 600 girls) and an average attendance of 1,037. These schools provide education up to the seventh standard.

There are four secondary schools in Bathurst; two for boys, and two for girls, which are maintained by the Roman Catholic and Methodist Missions. The total numbers on the registers in 1936 were 52 boys and 118 girls with average attendances of 39 and 80 respectively. Scholarships to these secondary schools are given each year by the Government. There is also a secondary class with 5 boys maintained by the Anglican Mission.

In 1930 a Teacher Training School was opened in Bathurst, and in 1936 there were 13 students on the register.

In the Protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown in the MacCarthy Island Province, for the sons and near relatives of Chiefs, with 38 on the register. It is felt that more can be done to improve conditions among the Protectorate people by training the sons of the rulers and leaders of the people than by opening several small schools which would have only a local effect. The Methodist

Mission maintains a small day school in Georgetown, and the Anglican Mission two day schools (unassisted) in the Protectorate.

A committee was appointed in 1932 to draw up a revised syllabus for use in the Bathurst elementary schools. The new syllabus, after approval by the Board of Education, came into use on the 1st January, 1934, and has, it is hoped, considerably assisted educational progress in the Gambia.

The following examinations were held during the year : Cambridge Senior, Junior and Preliminary Examinations; Clerical Services Examination; Elementary Schools Standard VII. Examination.

Welfare Institutions, etc.

Free Medical Treatment is provided at the various Government Hospitals and Dispensaries for those unable to pay fees. As stated in Chapter IV, the Government maintains two Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics and also a Home for the Infirm. There are no philanthropical institutions nor is there any insurance scheme for the provision of medical treatment, etc., in the Colony.

Recreations, etc.

In Bathurst, Government maintains a public ground (MacCarthy Square) in which games are played by the inhabitants including the school children. A second public sports ground is to be constructed in Half Die, Bathurst. Organised games are conducted by the schools, which are allowed to import free of duty all materials required for sports. Football and cricket leagues have been formed by the African residents of Bathurst. Government has also provided two concrete tennis courts for their use.

Singing is taught in all the schools. Free concerts are given once a week by the Police Band in front of Government House, where the terrace gardens are thrown open to the public, and during the dry weather in MacCarthy Square. The concerts are well attended and are much appreciated by the public.

CHAPTER X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

External.

For mail services the colony is almost entirely dependent upon the ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd. There is a regular monthly service but otherwise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every three weeks.

The Government continued the agreement with the Deutsche Luft Hansa A.G. for the carriage of airmail between the Gambia and Europe. This company operates a service weekly throughout the year.

The company commenced operating their regular trans-Atlantic mail service between Berlin and Natal on the 1st February, 1934.

The ports of call are Frankfurt—Marseille—Lisbon—Las Palmas—Bathurst—Natal for Buenos Aires.

The South American ports are served by the Condor Syndicate and Pan American Airways.

The Luft Hansa Bathurst establishment consists of a landing ground at Jeshwang, a catapult ship, four flying-boats and two airplanes.

The mail service to Natal commenced with the Graf Zeppelin and air planes in alternate weeks, until September, 1934, when the weekly service was carried out by planes only.

The airships Graf Zeppelin and Hindenburg during October and November made four visits to the Jeshwang aerodrome, while the catapult ship and airplanes were undergoing repair.

The outward mail leaves London on Wednesday evening, Frankfurt on Thursday at 6 a.m. and arrives in Bathurst on Friday at 1 a.m.; formerly the mail was transferred to the catapult ship, which proceeded to sea and after 36 hours' steaming catapulted off a flying boat. Now the trans-Atlantic crossing is effected direct from Bathurst, and the mail reaches South America on Friday at 8 p.m.

The homeward mail plane leaves Natal on Friday, arriving in Bathurst on Saturday morning. The mail is then transferred to a land plane which leaves Bathurst on Saturday morning, arrives in Frankfurt on Sunday afternoon and in London on Monday afternoon.

Bathurst Harbour.

The Harbour of Bathurst is limited by the coast of St. Mary's Island and a line drawn parallel thereto at a distance of three miles from Government House to the entrance of Malfa Creek.

Bathurst is a deep water harbour. Anchorages off shore vary from 9 to 14 fathoms. The harbour is comparatively sheltered except during tornadoes which are of a short duration and which occur in July and October. There is sufficient water at the entrance for vessels of 27 feet draft to enter the harbour.

Mission maintains a small day school in Georgetown, and the Anglican Mission two day schools (unassisted) in the Protectorate.

A committee was appointed in 1932 to draw up a revised syllabus for use in the Bathurst elementary schools. The new syllabus, after approval by the Board of Education, came into use on the 1st January, 1934, and has, it is hoped, considerably assisted educational progress in the Gambia.

The following examinations were held during the year: Cambridge Senior, Junior and Preliminary Examinations; Clerical Services Examination; Elementary Schools Standard VII. Examination.

Welfare Institutions, etc.

Free Medical Treatment is provided at the various Government Hospitals and Dispensaries for those unable to pay fees. As stated in Chapter IV, the Government maintains two Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics and also a Home for the Infirm. There are no philanthropical institutions nor is there any insurance scheme for the provision of medical treatment, etc., in the Colony.

Recreations, etc.

In Bathurst, Government maintains a public ground (MacCarthy Square) in which games are played by the inhabitants including the school children. A second public sports ground is to be constructed in Half Die, Bathurst. Organised games are conducted by the schools, which are allowed to import free of duty all materials required for sports. Football and cricket leagues have been formed by the African residents of Bathurst. Government has also provided two concrete tennis courts for their use.

Singing is taught in all the schools. Free concerts are given once a week by the Police Band in front of Government House, where the terrace gardens are thrown open to the public, and during the dry weather in MacCarthy Square. The concerts are well attended and are much appreciated by the public.

CHAPTER X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

External.

For mail services the colony is almost entirely dependent upon the ships of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd. There is a regular monthly service but otherwise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every three weeks.

The Government continued the agreement with the Deutsche Luft Hansa A.G. for the carriage of airmail between the Gambia and Europe. This company operates a service weekly throughout the year.

The company commenced operating their regular trans-Atlantic mail service between Berlin and Natal on the 1st February, 1934.

The ports of call are Frankfurt—Marseille—Lisbon—Las Palmas—Bathurst—Natal for Buenos Aires.

The South American ports are served by the Condor Syndicate and Pan American Airways.

The Luft Hansa Bathurst establishment consists of a landing ground at Jeshwang, a catapult ship, four flying-boats and two airplanes.

The mail service to Natal commenced with the Graf Zeppelin and air planes in alternate weeks, until September, 1934, when the weekly service was carried out by planes only.

The airships Graf Zeppelin and Hindenburg during October and November made four visits to the Jeshwang aerodrome, while the catapult ship and airplanes were undergoing repair.

The outward mail leaves London on Wednesday evening, Frankfurt on Thursday at 6 a.m. and arrives in Bathurst on Friday at 1 a.m.; formerly the mail was transferred to the catapult ship, which proceeded to sea and after 36 hours' steaming catapulted off a flying boat. Now the trans-Atlantic crossing is effected direct from Bathurst, and the mail reaches South America on Friday at 8 p.m.

The homeward mail plane leaves Natal on Friday, arriving in Bathurst on Saturday morning. The mail is then transferred to a land plane which leaves Bathurst on Saturday morning, arrives in Frankfurt on Sunday afternoon and in London on Monday afternoon.

Bathurst Harbour.

The Harbour of Bathurst is limited by the coast of St. Mary's Island and a line drawn parallel thereto at a distance of three miles from Government House to the entrance of Malfa Creek.

Bathurst is a deep water harbour. Anchorages off shore vary from 9 to 14 fathoms. The harbour is comparatively sheltered except during tornadoes which are of a short duration and which occur in July and October. There is sufficient water at the entrance for vessels of 27 feet draft to enter the harbour.

Government Wharf has been reconstructed, the wooden decking having been replaced by ferro-concrete; underwater piles have been refitted, and an up-to-date system of rails installed. Two $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton petrol cranes are now in operation. The "T" head of Government Wharf is 221 feet long, with a depth of 13 feet close alongside at L.W.O.S.T. There are eleven other wharves which are from 100 to 200 feet in length, with an average depth of about 11 feet.

The tidal streams turn about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours after high and low water by the shore; their strength is considerable, but varies frequently without any apparent cause. During the ebb stream considerable swirls sometimes occur at springs during and immediately after the rainy season.

The harbour and approaches are well marked by a light vessel, buoys, and light structures.

Internal.

River Transport.

The River Gambia is navigable for ocean-going vessels of not more than 12 feet draught, as far as Georgetown, 176 miles from Bathurst. At Kuntaur, 150 miles from Bathurst, an ocean-going vessel can load to a maximum draught of 19 feet. Vessels not exceeding 6 feet 6 inches in draught can proceed above Georgetown to Fattoto, 288 miles from Bathurst, whilst launches and small boats can navigate as far as Koima, 292 miles from Bathurst.

During the trading season, groundnuts are brought down the river in ocean-going vessels, steamers and lighters. Cutters are employed to a large extent in transporting groundnuts from creeks and small ports to transit stations where deep-water vessels can load.

Marine Department.

A regular passenger and cargo service is maintained by the Government steamers "Prince of Wales" (400 tons) and "Lady Denham" (250 tons). Two Government lighters "Vampire" (170 tons) and "Jean Maurel" (174 tons) are also available for additional cargoes; the latter is self-propelled.

The steamers call at 28 ports outward and homeward when proceeding to Basse (242 miles) and 33 ports when calling at Fattoto (288 miles). This ensures communication with all ports in the Protectorate twice weekly during the trade season from November to May. A fortnightly or monthly service is maintained for the remainder of the year.

Statistics regarding the freight and passengers carried by the Marine Department are as follows:—

		1934	1935	1936
Passengers carried	...	7,791	10,057	12,751
Cargo (tons)	...	5,391	4,211	6,076
Revenue from passenger traffic	...	£2,795. 12. 7.	£3,501. 13. 7.	£3,952. 0. 0.
Revenue from freight	...	£3,709. 10. 1.	£3,837. 14. 7.	£4,069. 0. 0.

The refitting of Government steamers and vessels belonging to the firms is carried out by the Marine Slipway and Engineering Works. The workshop is fitted with modern equipment and is capable of carrying out repairs and refits to vessels of 400 tons gross the tonnage of the largest river steamer at present in the Gambia.

The Marine Department also maintain and run launches which are mainly used for the conveyance of Government Officials in the Protectorate and for harbour services at Bathurst.

Ferries.

Passenger and vehicular ferries, installed by Government in connection with the road system plied at the following points :—

Kerewan (Road No. 2)	
Brumen (connecting roads Nos. 1 & 3)	
Lamin Koto — MacCarthy Island	
Sankulikunda — MacCarthy Island	
Bansang	} continuation of Road No. 2
Basse	
Fattoto	
Kaur-Jessadi	

Between Bathurst and Barra a regular ferry service is maintained by a private firm which received a subsidy of £200 from Government in 1936.

Roads.

There are four trunk roads, which are except for No. 1 unmetalled.

No. 1. Bathurst-Jeswang-Abuko-Lamin-Yundum-Brikama-Kafuta-N'Demban-Bwiam-Brumen Ferry. (90 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles). This road is metalled as far as Brikama.

No. 2. Barra-Berrending (Bantanding)-Dasilami-Kerewan Ferry-Saba-Banni-N'Jakunda-Illiassa. (62 miles).

No. 3. Illiassa-Katchang-Konkoba-Kwinella-Jataba-Brumen Ferry. (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles) with a branch eastwards at Jataba to Sandeng and the French boundary. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles).

No. 4. Bantanding (site of old village on trunk road No. 2) to the French boundary. ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile).

In addition there is a secondary road running from Illiassa *via* Ballanghar, Kau-ur and Kuntan-ur to Bansang Ferry where it connects with the secondary road on the south bank running from Kwinella, (on trunk road No. 3) to Kudang, Bansang, Basse and Fattoto.

There are also a number of secondary feeder roads to the various river ports in the Protectorate.

The total mileages of secondary feeder roads in each Province are approximately as follows :—

North Bank Province	...	...	116 miles
South Bank Province	...	...	95 "
MacCarthy Island Province	...	...	280 "
Upper River Province	...	...	200 "

Postal Services.

Mails are conveyed by Government river steamers weekly during the dry season and fortnightly or monthly during the rainy season. Travelling Post Offices are established on these boats and all classes of postal business are transacted at the ports of call. The General Post Office is at Bathurst and District Post and Wireless Offices are established at Georgetown, Basse and Kuntau-ur. The Kuntau-ur office is closed during the rainy season (June to October).

The total number of letters, postcards, papers etc., dealt with during 1936 was 227,496—an increase of 5,325 over the preceeding year.

Parcels dealt with during the year numbered 3,872 as compared with 3,911 in 1935. In addition, 1503 small postal packets were dealt with. 16,510 airmail letters were despatched and 7,920 were received during the year.

Money and Postal Order Statistics are as follows :—

	1935	1936
	£	£
Money Orders issued & paid, value	17,536	17,922
Revenue derived from Money Orders	104	106
Postal Orders issued & paid	7,623	7,696
Revenue derived from Postal Orders	61	62

The total revenue derived from the Postal Services in 1936 was £5,260 as compared with £6,785 in 1935.

Telephone Service.

A 24 hours' service was satisfactorily maintained in Bathurst and at Cape St Mary, the total number of subscribers exclusive of extensions, being 96. The total value of the service was £653, of which amount £447 represented the value of free service to Government Departments.

Wireless Service.

Internal communication is maintained by four wireless stations established at Bathurst, Kuntau-ur, Georgetown and Basse, respectively.

The station at Bathurst has a range of 500 miles and communicates with ships at sea and with Dakar. Press from Rugby is received daily. The other three stations are purely for inland work and have a transmission range of 250 miles.

The total revenue derived from the Wireless service in 1936 was £1,042 including £362 in respect of Government messages. The corresponding figures for 1935 were £871 and £359 respectively.

Telegraph Cables.

There is no land line telegraph system in the Gambia.

The Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd., has a station in Bathurst and cables run to Sierra Leone to the South and St. Vincent to the north.

CHAPTER XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

Banks.

The only Bank in the Colony is the Bank of British West Africa which has a Savings Bank for small depositors. The Government has also a Post Office Savings Bank, the rate of interest being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. At the 31st of December 1936 the deposits amounted to £4,418 in respect of 1,117 depositors

Currency.

The Currency is British West African alloy and nickel bronze coins of denominations 2/-, 1/-, 6d., 3d., 1d., & $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and British West African currency notes of 20/- & 10/- denominations.

Stocks of currency are held on behalf of the West African currency board and issues therefrom are made to the Bank, as and when required against payment in London.

The value of the notes in circulation on the 31st December 1936 was £239,600 as compared with £232,984 on the 31st December 1935 whilst alloy coins to the value of £358,100 were in circulation at the end of 1936 as against £250,522, at the end of the previous year.

Weights and Measures.

Standard weights and measures (Avoirdupois, Troy, Imperial measures of capacity, length and surface) are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, of 1902 and are kept by the Government. The Commissioner of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures and is assisted by a number of Deputy Inspectors amongst whom are included the Commissioners of the Provinces in the Protectorate.

CHAPTER XII. PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the execution of the public works in the Colony and the Protectorate for which provision is made in the Annual Estimates and for the maintenance of all Government buildings—and property entrusted to the Department.

The Engineering Staff consists of the Director of Public Works, the Assistant Director of Public Works, two Clerks of Works, Mechanical Foreman, two Electrical Foremen, and three African Foremen of Works. The Stores and Accounts Staff consists of an Accountant and nine African Clerks.

In addition the Department operates the electric light and power services comprising some 42 miles of distribution mains, the ice making plant, the Albert Market refrigerating plant, the Bathurst Waterworks, the fire protection plant and the Government motor transport service.

Roads, streets, tram lines and the Government Wharf in Bathurst are maintained by the Department and in the Protectorate the main road from Bathurst which branches to Cape St. Mary and to the Kombo North and Central Districts, and certain other trunk roads are similarly maintained.

Activities during 1936:—

(a) MAINTENANCE. (Expenditure £13,893).

Bathurst Water Supply.

The total number of gallons pumped at the Abuko Station during 1936 was 47,485,000 gallons.

The rates charged are as follows:—

General Water Rate	...	...	1½% on rateable value.	...
Water supply rate	...	...	£2 per annum.	...
Supply rate to vessels	...	...	1/4d. per 100 gallons.	...
Meter rate	...	...	1/6d. per 1,000 gallons.	...
Washing out ground nut stores	...	...	£2 10/- per hour.	...

Revenue 1936:—

General and Supply rates	...	...	...	£608	9	1
Supply to vessels	...	...	...	238	18	4
Meter rate	...	...	...	14	13	0
				<hr/>		
				£862	0	5
				<hr/>		

Water supplied to the following metered consumers was:—

R. W. A. F. F.	765,550	gallons
Prison	978,259	"
Botanical Gardens, Cape St. Mary ...	713,292	"
Cooling Plant, Albert Market, Bathurst	368,854	"
Power Station	125,897	"
Marine Department	296,937	"
	<u>3,188,789</u>	

Electric Light and Power Services.

The Power Station is situated in the centre of the Town of Bathurst and the generating plant consists of five solid injection heavy oil engines driving direct coupled alternators 1 x 220 K.W., 2 x 100 K.W., 1 x 50 K.W., and 1 x 25 K.W. Total 495 K.W.

System A.C. 3 Phase 4 wire 50 periods. Consumers voltage 230 lighting, 400 power.

Feeder and distributors overhead cable.

Number of private consumers 248, an increase of 14 during the year.

Supply commenced June 1926.

Total units generated 1936, 371,725.

Maximum load recorded 129 K.W.

Total connected load 567 K.W.

Total motors connected 279 B. H. P.

Public lighting 350 gas filled lamps.

The low tension network supplies and lights some 9½ miles of streets in Bathurst; supplies a 30 K. V. A. transformer at the north end of the town—the voltage being stepped-up to 3,300 volts and conveyed by overhead cable to Capt St. Mary 8 miles away, where it feeds a 15 K. V. A. stepped-down transformer which supplies a low tension network of about 2 miles. Voltage 230 lighting, 400 power.

Units consumed during 1936 were as follows:—

(a) Units sold	82,061
(b) Ice Factory	6,760
(c) Public Services, Street Lighting ...	112,350
(d) " " Government House ...	16,668
(e) " " Hospital, Clinics, etc. ...	24,822
(f) " " Market	7,439
(g) " " Police Station & Prison ...	8,891
(h) " " Customs Shed & Wharf ...	1,775
(i) " " Half Die Pumping Station ...	3,842
(j) " " Post Office, Wireless, Telephones and Wire- less Station	6,511
(k) " " Public Works Department ...	9,386
(l) " " Marine	16,600
(m) " " Printing Office	2,179
(n) " " Other Government Offices ...	3,582
	<u>214,045</u>

Carried Forward

302,866

	<i>Brought forward</i>	302,866
(o) Power Station (auxiliaries)		48,460
(p) Lost in distribution		20,399
Total Units generated		<hr/> 371,725 <hr/>

Excluding emoluments of the permanent staff provided for under personal emoluments of the Estimates the expenditure during 1936 on maintenance amounted to £2,548.

Ice Factory.

The Public Works Department also run and maintain an ice factory and ice is sold to the public at 1d. per lb. Ice sold for last year amounted to approximately 24½ tons.

Market Cold Store.

A small cold storage plant is installed in the Albert Market, Bathurst. Approximately 176 tons of meat passed through this storage last year.

(b) CONSTRUCTION, ETC. (Expenditure £13,431)

The principal works carried out during the year included:—

	£
Sanitary Works	2,609
Consolidation of Roads	1,371
Experimental Training Bank	1,350
Minor Works	766

Colonial Development Schemes.

The extension of the Electric Light service (expenditure for the year £7,354) and the Development of water supplies (£4,617) were commenced in the early part of the year and satisfactory progress has been made.

Anti-malaria and anti-yellow fever measures.

The extraordinary measures adopted in 1935 in the campaign against malaria and yellow fever became in 1936 part of the routine work of the Public Works and Health Departments.

CHAPTER XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Courts in the Colony are the Supreme Court, the Court of Requests, the Bathurst Police Court, the Coroner's Court and the Mohammedan Court.

The Mohammedan Court was established in 1905. It is presided over by a Cadi who sits alone or with two Assessors, who are Justices of the Peace. It has jurisdiction in matters exclusively affecting Mohammedan natives and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Bathurst Police Court is usually presided over by the Police Magistrate. His Court which is a Subordinate Court of the first class may, under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 7), pass the following sentences :—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £200.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

His jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court (Criminal Procedure Code, Sec. 4). Further summary jurisdiction over a variety of matters is conferred by a number of local Ordinances.

This Court may also be presided over by two or more Justices of the Peace. This Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace is a Subordinate Court of the second class and may, under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 8) pass the following sentences :—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £50.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

Its jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court or by a Subordinate Court of the first class. The Justices generally sit in the absence of the Police Magistrate on leave or in case of sickness. An appeal lies from the Bathurst Police Court, whether constituted by the Police Magistrate or Justices of the Peace, to the Supreme Court and the Court may be required to state a case.

The Court of Requests is a civil court having jurisdiction in all claims up to £50, except malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction and breach of promise of marriage. The Court may be constituted by the Police Magistrate or by two Commissioners, who are Justices of the Peace. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is a Superior Court of Record and has analogous jurisdiction to that of the High Court of Justice in England. It is constituted by one Judge. In addition to receiving appeals.

from the Subordinate Courts, the Judge reviews criminal cases tried by these courts and by Native Tribunals. The Judge is also empowered to carry out the duties of the Police Magistrate, if necessity arises.

The Supreme Court has the same jurisdiction over matters occurring in the Protectorate as it possesses in respect of matters occurring in the Colony.

The Protectorate Courts are the Provincial Courts and the Native Tribunals.

Provincial Courts were established by the Provincial Court Ordinance, 1935 and are presided over by a Commissioner, or an Assistant Commissioner. When presided over by a Commissioner, they are Subordinate Courts of the first class with the same criminal jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by the Police Magistrate (q.v.). When an Assistant Commissioner presides the Court is a Subordinate Court of the second class with the same jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace (q.v.). Provincial Courts have a civil jurisdiction in all claims up to £100. An appeal lies from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court, and the Court can also be required to state a case for the Supreme Court in a criminal matter.

Native Tribunals were established in each District by the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. These Courts, constituted by native members only, have jurisdiction only over natives. They administer native law and custom, the Mohammedan law relating to civil status, marriage, divorce, dowry, succession, the rights of parents and guardianship, when the parties are both Mohammedans, and the provisions of local Ordinances which confer jurisdiction on them. The jurisdiction of a Native Tribunal is defined in the Warrant of the Governor establishing it. Native Tribunals are divided into two grades with the following jurisdiction :—

Grade A.—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by nine months' imprisonment or a fine of £15 or both such imprisonment and fine.

Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages does not exceed £50.

Grade B.—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by six months' imprisonment or a fine of £10 or both such imprisonment and fine.

Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damage does not exceed £25.

The Commissioner of the Province has wide powers of control and revision over the proceedings of Native Tribunals.

Coroner's Court.

A Coroner is appointed for the Colony and is paid by fees. Inquests in the Protectorate are held by the Commissioners.

Judicial Staff.

There are one Judge, one Magistrate, thirty one Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of the Court of Requests, four or more Commissioners, one Cadi and approximately two hundred members of Native Tribunals. There is one office for all the Colonial Courts which is in charge of a Clerk of Courts who keeps the records and receives fines and fees.

Crime.

In the Colony 592 persons were brought before the Bathurst Police Court during the year as compared with 489 persons in 1935. In the Protectorate the Provincial Courts and Native Tribunals dealt with 996 offences as compared with 797 offences in 1935.

The number of criminal informations filed in the Supreme Court was 23.

*Statistics for the year 1936.**Criminal.*

Court.	Cases.	Dismissals.	Committals for trial.	Convictions.
Supreme Court ...	28	13	—	15
Police Court ...	592	109	4	479
Provincial Courts :—				
North Bank Province ...	34	6	—	28
South Bank Province ...	69	3	7	59
MacCarthy Is. Province	58	3	1	54
Upper River Province ...	55	1	6	48
Native Tribunals :—				
North Bank Province ...	109	2	—	107
South Bank Province ...	240	5	—	235
MacCarthy Is. Province	266	12	—	254
Upper River Province ...	165	24	—	141

Civil.

Supreme Court	...	...	19 cases
Mohammedan Court	...	...	112 "
Court of Requests	...	...	1,368 "
Provincial Courts	...	...	71 "
Native Tribunals	...	...	573 "

POLICE.

The Police Force is an armed body under the command of the Superintendent of Police. The other European Officers are the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Chief Inspector of Police and the Bandmaster. These Officers, with the exception of the Bandmaster, were formerly styled Commissioner of Police, Assistant Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of Police respectively. The African personnel consists of a Pay Clerk and Quartermaster, an Inspector of Police, four Sub-Inspectors and 120 other ranks including 25 Band.

In addition to the maintenance of law and order in the Island of Saint Mary, the Force is responsible for the issue of licences, the control of immigration, the supervision of weights and measures, traffic control, fire fighting, court duties, the escort of convicted prisoners from the Protectorate to Bathurst Prison and other miscellaneous duties. In the Protectorate, police duties are normally undertaken by the Commissioners with the assistance of Court Messengers (known locally as "Badge Messengers").

Maintenance of Law and Order.*Statistics.*

	1935.	1936.
Cases dealt with	660	404
Prosecutions conducted	489	301
Inquest summonses served	15	13
Convictions obtained (persons)	459	264
Warrants executed	1	12
Summonses and subpoena served	902	502

Issue of Licences.

Motor Vehicle	...	336	441
Dog	...	63	38
Firearms	...	145*	154*
Domestic Servant	...	495	353
Motor Driver	...	495	512
Liquor	...	25	11
Entertainment	...	9	15

* Bathurst only.

Traffic control.

Control is maintained on weekdays in Bathurst from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Finger Print Bureau.

The Bureau, which was organised in 1931, is administered by the Bandmaster in addition to his other duties and satisfactory progress was made during the year.

Weights and measures are dealt with in Chapter XI.

Relations with the Public.

Good relations were maintained throughout the year.

Training.

Being an armed Force, instruction based on military principles is included in the syllabus of training. The following subjects are included in the regular courses of instruction :—

- Law and general police duties.
- Observation training.
- Traffic control.
- Physical training.
- Infantry drill.
- Musketry.
- Fire drill.

Health

The health of the Force during 1936 was good.

Band.

The public concerts given weekly were greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of Bathurst.

PRISON.

In the Gambia the main Prison is situated at Bathurst, but there is a native prison at Georgetown, MacCarthy Island Province. The buildings of the Prison at Bathurst which were formerly used as an isolation hospital were converted into a prison in 1920. They are of solid construction, well ventilated and are provided with electric light and a pipe-borne water supply. Accommodation is available for 150 prisoners and consists of three association wards, five solitary confinement cells, an infirmary, cook-house, stores and out-houses. The warders are accommodated close to the prison.

Staff.

The staff consists of the Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Superintendent of Police), the Assistant Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Assistant Superintendent of Police), an African Chief Warder and twenty-three other African warders.

Health.

The prison is visited daily by a Medical Officer. The health of the prisoners during 1936 was good, the daily average number of sick being 39 per cent of the average daily number in the prison.

Visiting Committee.

The prison is visited regularly by a committee appointed by the Governor. The present committee consists of the Senior Medical Officer, the Assistant Receiver General and an African Member of the Legislative Council. In addition, all Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in Bathurst may, when they so desire, inspect the prison and examine the condition of the prisoners.

Juvenile Offenders.

On the very rare occasions that juveniles are committed to prison they are given separate accommodation and are not allowed to associate with adult criminals.

Female Prisoners.

Very few females are committed to prison. Separate accommodation is provided for such prisoners and they are placed in charge of the Prison Matron.

Employment of Prisoners.

In addition to the ordinary routine work of cleaning, cooking etc., the prisoners are employed on minor public works under the supervision of warders. A garden is maintained by prison labour and, during 1936, 10,980 lbs of vegetables were raised for consumption by the prisoners.

Prison Offences.

The discipline during 1936 was good, 25 offences being recorded. Three prisoners escaped. Two were recaptured and one was still at large on 31st December, 1936.

		1935.	1936.
Admissions	...	292	222
Discharges	...	234	210
Average daily number of prisoners		75.5	64.7

CHAPTER XIV LEGISLATION.

During 1936 twenty-four Ordinances were enacted. The only ones which call for any comment are:—

The Plant Importation and Regulation Ordinance—making provision with regard to the importation of plants with a view to the prevention of the introduction and spread of pests and diseases affecting vegetation.

The Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance—making provision for the enforcement in the Gambia of judgments given in foreign countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in the Gambia, and for facilitating the enforcement in foreign countries of judgments given in the Gambia.

The Savings Bank Ordinance—making provision for the establishment of a Government Savings Bank.

The Educational Films (Exemption from Duty) Ordinance—providing for the exemption from customs duty of films of an educational character and giving effect to the International Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character.

The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance—providing that the registered proprietor of any design registered in the United Kingdom shall enjoy in the Colony the like privileges and rights as though the Certificate of Registration in the United Kingdom had been issued with an extension to the Colony.

The Naval Volunteer and Defence Ordinance—making provision for the discipline, service and training of the Gambia Naval Volunteer Force.

CHAPTER XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Revenue and Expenditure during the last ten years were :—

YEAR.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1927	£252,419	£277,625
1928	255,385	250,596
1929	235,265	289,506
1930	216,739	253,228
1931	184,825	227,487
1932	206,132	196,015
1933	231,787	180,161
1934	221,564	174,663
1935	245,485	194,669
1936	257,180	209,000

Development Loan.

On the 1st February, 1933, the Crown Agents for the Colonies arranged a loan for the purpose of meeting part of the cost of development works undertaken in the Colony viz:—improvement of roads, water supply and wharf.

The amount of stock issued was £38,759 13 9 at £97 per cent bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest per annum. The loan is redeemable in 30 years and a sinking fund contribution is made at the rate of 1·9 per cent per annum. At the close of the year the sinking fund stood at £3,028.

Government Funds.

(a) Surplus of Assets over Liabilities on	31st December, 1936	... £226,374
(b) Reserve ...	...	... 127,390
(c) Steamer Depreciation Reserve ...	...	... 16,727
		<u>£370,491</u>

Taxation.

The main sources of Revenue from taxation with the yield for the last five years were as follows:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936.
<i>Customs Import</i>					
<i>Duties.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	18,588	18,480	8,392	10,519	10,227
Specific :—					
Kola Nuts	29,294	33,528	38,559	54,689	55,059
Kerosene & Petroleum	2,600	4,789	6,151	7,872	5,808
Spirits ...	2,463	2,461	3,430	3,906	3,369
Tobacco ...	10,821	14,704	8,974	17,150	14,764

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar ...	—	—	2,695	4,355	4,796
Cottons ...	—	—	14,273	22,395	34,549
Wines ...	1,623	2,194	1,353	2,438	2,060
Other articles	8,030	36,979	12,515	14,028	13,371
Rice ...	7,984	9,893	9,120	13,774	16,212
Parcel Post	517	524	492	530	427

Customs Export Duty.

Ground-nuts	18,520	33,609	35,666	22,358	24,594
-------------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

<i>Total Customs Duties.</i>	£100,440	£157,161	£141,620	£174,014	£185,236.
------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------

Port Dues	2,324	2,773	2,768	3,023	3,625.
Protectorate Taxes	8,370	14,187	13,638	11,365	13,332.
Trade Licences	1,968	3,111	3,195	3,347	3,865.
Other Licences	2,435	1,883	2,126	2,627	2,231
Liquor, Motor					
Car etc.					
Town Rates	2,584	2,057	2,242	1,978	1,523.
TOTAL	£118,121	£181,172	£165,589	£196,354	£209,812.

Excise and Stamp duties.

There are no excise duties. The revenue collected in 1936 under the Stamp Duty Ordinance amounted to £166.

Yard Tax.

Under the Protectorate Ordinance the following scale of Yard Tax is imposed:—

- (a) For every yard containing not more than
4 Huts or Houses ... 5/-
- (b) For every additional Hut or House in the yard 1/6
- (c) For every person residing in a yard other than
a member of the family of owner or occupier... 2/-
- (d) For every person residing in a yard who is not
a member of the family of the owner or occupier
and who cultivates public land ... 8/-

CHAPTER XVI.—LAND AND SURVEY.

The Land and Survey Department carries out surveys of the townships in the Protectorate where plots are leased for trading purposes. Individual plots in the Protectorate and Bathurst are also surveyed when applied for and the necessary plans and deeds are prepared.

Various other surveys are made as required by Government and miscellaneous duties are performed in regard to lands held under lease from Government, the revision and preparation of plans, valuations of properties and the assessment of rates for the town of Bathurst, etc.

Grants and Leases of public lands in the Colony and Protectorate are regulated by the terms of the Public Lands (Grants and Dispositions) Ordinance No. 5 of 1902.

Freehold grants are now seldom made and then only in exceptional circumstances. The present practice is to grant leases either from year to year or for periods not exceeding 21 years.

Plots at the various trading centres in the Protectorate or "Wharf Towns" as they are called, where ground-nuts are collected for export, are leased at a rental varying from £2 to £4 per 1,000 square yards according to situation. The area of these plots is limited in ordinary circumstances to 6,000 square yards.

The whole of the town of Bathurst as now laid out has been granted either in fee simple or under lease. Rents of plots leased by Government in Bathurst vary from 10/- per 1,000 square feet for plots in residential areas to £2 10 0 per 1,000 square feet for plots along the river front leased for commercial purposes.

No concessions of lands for the exploration of minerals or other purposes are in existence.

Rents payable to Government on public lands and Wharf Licences in Bathurst and the Protectorate and rates on properties in Bathurst amounted to £5,881 for the year 1936, whilst £87 was received in respect of survey fees. In 1935 the rents and rates amounted to £6,900 and the fees for surveys to £222. Expenditure was £1,885 in 1936 as compared with £1,708 in 1935.

Activities During 1936.

Surveys.

Plots were surveyed at various wharf towns in the Protectorate and in Bathurst.

Numerous surveys were carried out in Bathurst and position of all sanitary sites surveyed.

Sites for 4 new bungalows at Cape St. Mary on the Fajarra Estate were surveyed; compounds for 15 new bungalows were laid out.

The following surveys of wharf towns were revised :—

Jowara, Balangar, Kosema, Diabugu, Bansang, Kau-ur, Jisadi and Koina.

The towns of Bwiam and Bara were surveyed.

Plans.

107 plans were prepared in connection with lands and wharves granted or licensed.

273 plans were drawn in the records of the Colonial Registry.

34 tracings of plots and wharves surveyed, made. Maps of Bwiam and Bara re-drawn. Numerous plans, tracings and sun-prints supplied to other Departments.

Grants and Leases.

Thirty-seven grants, leases and wharf licences were prepared.

Rates Assessment, Bathurst.

The Rating List for 1936 was completed early in the year and that for 1937 was prepared for public inspection. The Land Officer and Surveyor was the Chairman of the Rates Assessment Committee in 1936.

Miscellaneous.

The Land and Survey Department supplied the Public Works Department throughout the year with the correct local time for regulating the clocks.

Valuations of properties in Bathurst were made for the Curator of Intestate Estates.

Route Map.

Route Map of the Gambia shewing all possible information for travellers, was compiled, sun-print copies made and supplied to Michelin & Co.

CHAPTER XVII. MISCELLANEOUS.

The outstanding event at the beginning of the year was for the Gambia, as for the whole Empire, the death of His Majesty King George V. A memorial service, attended by representatives of all classes of the community, was held in St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral on January 28th, and testified to the affection which His late Majesty, in a long and eventful reign, had aroused in the hearts of his people.

The Accession of King Edward VIII was particularly welcome here as there were pleasant memories of His Majesty's visit to Bathurst in 1925. The news, therefore, of his decision to renounce the Throne was received with deep regret.

The Accession of His Majesty King George VI was proclaimed in MacCarthy Square, simultaneously with the proclamation in London.

On June 5th, His Excellency Sir Arthur Richards, K.C.M.G., left on leave prior to going to Fiji on transfer. On 22nd October His Excellency Sir Thomas Southorn, K.B.E., C.M.G., accompanied by Lady Southorn, O.B.E., arrived in Bathurst and took the oaths of office.

H.M.S. "Milford" visited Bathurst for nine days in May, and H.M.S. "Rochester" for two days in November. H.M.S. "Amphion", the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Tottenham, also made a two day stay in November.

On the 19th December, two flying-boats of the Royal Air Force visited Bathurst from Malta under the command of Air Commodore Maltby.

On the 14th May, Sir Malcolm Hailey and party arrived in Bathurst in the course of their tour of Africa on behalf of the African Research Survey.

During the cold weather at the beginning of the year, a number of pleasure cruise ships visited Bathurst.

APPENDIX I.

The following are the principal firms carrying on a general import and export trade in the Gambia :—

Name.	Address in the Gambia.	Address of Head Office outside the Gambia.
United Africa Co., Ltd.	Wellington Street Bathurst.	Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C. 4, England.
Le Commerce Africain	do.	Represented by Office Cooperatif de l'Afrique Française, 22 Rue Ferrère Bordeaux, France.
Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale	do.	32, Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles, France.
Etablissements Maurel & Prom	do.	18, Rue Porte Dijeaux, Bordeaux, France.
Etablissements Vézia	do.	18, Rue Ferrère Bordeaux, France.
Maurel Frères S. A.	do.	Represented by Maurel Frères Société à responsabilité Limitée, 6, Quai Louis XVIII Bordeaux, France.
V. Q. Petersen	do.	29, Boulevard l'inet Laprade, Dakar, F.W.A.
Sarkis Madi	Russel Street Bathurst.	Campbell Bros, Carter & Co., Ltd. 37-41 Grace- church St: London, E.C. 3, England.
M. K. Bahsali, Ltd.	do.	J. Bahsali, 82, Princess Street, Manchester, England.

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE GAMBIA.

WORK.	AUTHOR.	YEAR OF PUBLICATION.	AGENT.	PRICE. £ s. d.
The Gambia Colony and Protectorate: An Official Handwork.	Francis Bisset Archer	1906	St. Bridés Press, Ltd., London.	0 10 6
History of the Gambia	H. F. Reeve, C.M.G., M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S., F.A.S.	1912	Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo Place, London.	0 6 0
Report on the Agricultural Conditions and Needs of the Gambia.	M. T. Dawe, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.	1921	Receiver General, Bathurst.	0 5 0
List of Plants collected in the Gambia.	M. T. Dawe, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.	1922	do.	0 1 0
Vocabulary of the Mandingo Language together with an Addenda.	Dr. E. Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A., M.B. (Oxon).	1924	do.	0 10 0
Report by the Honourable W.G.A. Ormsby-Gore P.C., M.P., (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies), on his visit to West Africa during the year 1926.	—	1926	Receiver General, Bathurst, and Crown Agents for the Colonies, London, Eng.	0 3 6
Report on a Rapid Geological Survey of the Gambia.	W.G. (G. Cooper B. Sc. (Eng.)	1927	do.	0 3 0
The Carthaginian Voyage to West Africa.	Sir Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	1931	Receiver General, Bathurst.	0 5 0
A Short History of the Gambia.	W. T. Hamlyn	1931	do.	0 2 0
A Short Phrase Book and Classified Vocabulary of the Mandinka Language.	G. N. N. Nunn, B.A. (Cantab.)	1934	do.	0 1 6
A Short Study of the Western Mandinka Language.	W. T. Hamlyn	1935	do.	0 5 0
Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia (annual.)	—	—	Receiver General and Crown Agents.	0 2 0
Blue Book of the Gambia (annual.)	—	—	do.	1 0 0
Report of the Agricultural Department (annual.)	—	—	do.	0 3 0
Report of the Education Department (annual.)	—	—	do.	0 2 0
Report of the Medical Department (annual.)	—	—	do.	0 5 0

AMBIA WEST AFRICA

Scale: 1:1,000,000

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 ST. MILE

REFERENCE

<u>DISTRICTS</u>	<u>FERRIES</u>
19 Eastern Niamina	A Bruinen Ferry
20 Fulladu West	B Kerewan "
21 " East	C Kau-un "
22 Kantora	D Lamin-Koto "
23 Wuli	E Sankuli Kunda Ferry
24 Sandu	F Bansaang Ferry
25 Sami	G Basse "
26 Niani	H Katoto "
27 Nianja	
28 Uppen Saloum	
29 Lower "	
30 Uppen Badidibu	
31 Central "	
32 Lower "	
33 Jakadu on Jeka	
34 Uppen Niuni	
35 Lower "	
36 MacCarthy Island	

<u>TRUNK ROADS</u>
Bathurst - Bruinen Ferry
Banna - Illiassa
Illiassa - Bruinen Ferry
Bantanding - French Bldy

<u>PROVINCIAL HEAD QUARTERS</u>
Cape St. Mary
Kerewan
Georgetown
Basse

*Survey Dept.,
London.*

Survey Sept,
Camden

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730] 9d. (rod.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933 [Cmd. 4335] 2s. 1 (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA: NATIVE AFFAIRS

Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 7s. (3s. 4d.)

NOTE.—These Reports are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office as they become available.

KENYA LAND COMMISSION

Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes, £2 each volume, by post £2 os. 9d.

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government [Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters

Evidence and Memoranda [Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.) [Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

PALESTINE: IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Maps [Cmd. 3687] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

PALESTINE: DISTURBANCES OF AUGUST, 1929

Report of Commission [Cmd. 3530] 4s. (4s. 4d.)

Evidence and Memoranda. Issued in two Volumes, with a third volume containing an Index

Vols. I and II £1 5s. each, by post £1 5s. 9d.

Vol. III (Index) 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS	KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE
BARBADOS	LEEWARD ISLANDS
BERMUDA	MAURITIUS
BRITISH GUIANA	NEW HEBRIDES
BRITISH HONDURAS	NIGERIA
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE	NORTHERN RHODESIA
BRUNEI, STATE OF	NYASALAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
FALKLAND ISLANDS	ST. VINCENT
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	SEYCHELLES
FIJI	SIERRA LEONE
THE GAMBIA	SOMALILAND
GIBRALTAR	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
GOLD COAST	TRENGGANU
GRENADA	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
HONG KONG	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
JAMAICA	UGANDA
JOHORE	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE
KEDAH	
KELANTAN	

BASUTOLAND	SWAZILAND
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE	

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN	CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

825.342
g
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

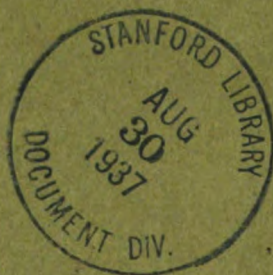
No. 1800

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

JOHORE, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1708 and 1756
respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN JOHORE)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 3s. 0d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

This comprehensive Survey, which is divided into two Parts—(1) Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the Individual Dependencies, (2) Memoranda on the Products of the Colonial Empire—is issued periodically. The Survey for the year 1933 was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 109, £1 5s. (£1 5s. 7d.). The Survey for the year 1935 is in course of preparation

INFORMATION AS TO THE CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

The second Edition was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 101, 3s. (3s. 3d.). A revised edition is in course of preparation

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

Second Edition, 1st March, 1936

[Colonial No. 114] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 31st March, 1936)

First Edition, 1936

[Colonial No. 115] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1936)

Second Edition, 1936

[Colonial No. 120] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition, 1936

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

THE COLONIAL POLICE SERVICE LIST

These Lists are in course of preparation. The Lists will include the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the respective Services, and Schedules of Offices

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps

[Colonial No. 111] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Reports of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2 : Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2 : 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1 : 26, York Street

CARDIFF : 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST : 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1800

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of

JOHORE, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1708 and 1756
respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN JOHORE)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Admiral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 3s. 0d. net

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I.—Geography, Climate and History	1
II.—Government	3
III.—Population	5
IV.—Health	7
V.—Housing	10
VI.—Production	11
VII.—Commerce	29
VIII.—Labour	31
IX.—Education	43
X.—Communications and Transport	47
XI.—Banking, Currency and Weights	49
XII.—Public Works	49
XIII.—Justice and Police	54
XIV.—Legislation	59
XV.—Public Finance and Taxation	62
XVI.—Miscellaneous:—	68
Land and Surveys	
Military Forces	
Town Boards	
Noxious Animals	
General	

STATE OF JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1935 and 1936:—

	1935	1936
	—	—
	Inches.	Inches.
Johore Bahru (South) ..	97.68	112.92
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	108.28	119.56
Pontian (South-west) ..	100.92	105.27
Kluang (Central) ..	84.98	95.86
Batu Pahat (west) ..	103.58	120.10
Mersing (East) ..	116.03	147.31
Segamat (North) ..	70.89	73.19
Muar (North-west) ..	111.27	128.10

The highest rainfall was recorded at Sungei Burong Estate, Kukup, *viz.* 163.17 inches; the lowest at Consolidated Eastern Plantations, Layang Layang, *viz.* 68.90 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 91.10° F. at Segamat in April, the lowest 81.8° F. at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 75.7° F. at Johore Bahru in May, the lowest 70.4° F. at Kluang in September. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 97° F at Muar on the 31st May; the lowest 73° F at Kluang on the 12th January. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 79° F at Mersing on the 9th March; the lowest 62° F at Kota Tinggi on the 4th January.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.
1935	99°F.	64°F.
1936	97°F.	62°F.

* 3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Longgiu, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history: relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return

* The following historical paragraphs were compiled by Sir Richard Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. LITT., late General Adviser.

for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

- (a) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

- (b) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, Chinese and Indian.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

- (c) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council: Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers, Collectors of Land Revenue, Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. It was pointed out in last year's report that the estimates of population for intercensal years hitherto adopted have been unsatisfactory in that, apart from their inherent unreliability, changes of system rendered comparison of the statistics of different years meaningless. For the purposes of this report the system designed by the Superintendent of 1931 Census of British Malaya for the special case of a largely migrant population has been adopted. This system has now been developed and tested over a period of five years and has finally come well out of the acid test of comparison with the results of a quinquennial census conducted in Singapore Municipality.

The mean population of Johore in 1936 is thus estimated at 631,200 made up as follows:—

	Males	Females	Persons
Malaysians ..	151,900	134,200	286,100
Chinese ..	191,000	83,400	274,400
Indians ..	45,000	20,000	65,000
Other Races ..	3,500	2,200	5,700
Total ..	391,400	239,800	631,200

The course of population change since 1930, when the great slump exodus began, is indicated by the following table:—

Year	Mean Population	Females per 1,000 Males	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1930	569,400	529	35.84	24.89
1931	488,400	583	39.41	22.20
1932	452,600	633	40.61	21.00
1933	454,900	698	44.36	21.41
1934	473,500	660	43.42	27.14
1935	564,700	618	40.77	23.42
1936	631,200	613	40.87	20.01

The rise in the sex-ratio and the concomitant rise in the birth rate in the middle of the period reflects the exodus of surplus males during the depression; the subsequent fall reflects the entry of a disproportionate number of unattached males with returning prosperity.

The number of births registered in 1936 was 25,800 as compared with 23,020 in 1935, the ratio of male to female births being 51.77. There were 692 still-births. The crude birth rate was 40.87 per mille as compared with 40.77 in 1935, the highest racial rate being the Malaysian at 43.70 and the next the Chinese at 41.33. These figures must not however be taken indicative of relative fertility owing to the abnormality of the sex-ratio. The rates based on female population alone were Chinese 136, Malaysians 93.

The total number of deaths registered was 12,632, male deaths numbering 7,748 and female 4,884. The crude death rate was thus 20.01 which is the lowest figure yet recorded, the next lowest being 21.00 in 1932. This favourable result must be attributed in part to the change in the age-distribution of the population brought about by the change in the direction of the migrational flow. The disproportionate increase in the "middle-aged" section of the population due to the influx of adults of labouring age cannot but have this effect.

The infantile mortality rate was 181 as compared with 182 in 1935 and 228 in 1934.

IV.—HEALTH.

12. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	..	..	..	4,301
Convulsions	..	..	..	2,141
Premature birth and diseases of infancy	..			1,199
Pneumonia	..	..	..	767
Malaria	..	..	..	334
Old age	..	..	..	572
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		..	..	552
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	..	..	..	422
Beri Beri	..	..	..	374
Heart disease	..	..	..	258
Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal state	..	..	..	203
Dysentery	..	..	..	113

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases, treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria (positive)	Malaria (unspec- ified)	Beri Beri	Tubercu- losis Pulmonary	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylos- tomiasis	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Yaws	Other diseases	Total
1935 Cases -	10,726	3,505	550	668	896	423	902	1,164	1,472	735	72	24,708	45,821
Deaths	359	75	62	251	136	53	323	15	1	9	—	1,261	2,545
1936 Cases -	5,923	1,838	685	813	606	573	923	1,236	1,666	929	51	25,773	41,016
Deaths	189	37	67	217	92	88	366	13	—	17	—	1,231	2,317

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Small- pox	Chicken- pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Acute poliomyelitis	Total
1935 Cases -	49	177	11	132	30	57	429	4	—	—	889
Deaths -	7	—	10	39	4	23	—	1	—	—	84
1936 Cases -	4	182	6	331	22	34	55	5	—	7	646
Deaths -	2	—	6	67	1	17	—	—	—	—	93

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

13. *In-patients.*—The admission were 38,805 against 44,034 in 1935, the total number treated being 41,005 as compared with 45,821 during 1935. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.66 as compared with 5.55 in 1935.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 174,075 compared with 164,694 in 1935. 93,893 were attended by four motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Johore Bahru districts. The number of attendances during the year was 265,894 as against 256,641 in 1935.

Maternity Work.—2,743 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 2,254 in 1935. 159 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 63 ante-natal and 404 post-natal cases visits were made to patients' homes. During the year 131 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 23 probationer midwives were in training.

*Women and Children's Clinics (Johore Bahru,
Muar and Batu Pahat).*

25,418 infants and children under twelve years old were seen at the above centres. The number of healthy infants under one year old seen were 3,954. All other cases over twelve years old seen were 27,594. The total attendances were 56,966. 7,172 ante-natal cases were seen. 3,563 dressings, 9,643 weighings of 3,699 new babies and 2,352 vaccinations were done. 36,585 domiciliary visits, 18,958 visits to women and 101,179 visits to infants and children were paid. 710 maternity cases and 92 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1935, was 459. There were 189 new admissions, making a total of 648. Of these 90 were discharged, 3 transferred, and 49 died. 506 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 21 including 4 vagrants. There were no escapes, suicides or fatalities during the year. Meetings were held monthly by the Board of Visitors to the Mental Hospital.

The Leper Asylum contained 223 lepers at the end 1935. During the year 126 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 349. From the Asylum 82 lepers absconded, 3 were discharged, 1 transferred to State Prison and 18 died. 197 males and 48 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year. The attendance in the primary school was 18 of which 2 were girls. Sick wards to accommodate 20 males and 12 females respectively, were occupied during the year. A permanent club house for the use of lepers was being erected by the inmates at the end of the year.

Prison Hospitals—

- (a) *Johore Bahru*.—298 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with no deaths. There were three cases of judicial executions. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 23,942.
- (b) *Muar*.—92 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of new out-patients treated during the year was 1,427, and the total number of attendances as out-patients was 4,803.

14. *Johore Police Force*.—Out of a total strength of 66 officers and 1,269 other ranks in the Johore Police Force, 575 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. The total number of in-patients treated was 589 including 14 cases remaining from 1935. 68 cases of Malaria fever and 18 cases of eye diseases were admitted. There was two deaths in hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,319.

15. *Johore Military Forces*.—Out of a total strength of 38 officers and 862 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 806 were admitted to hospitals. The total number of in-patients treated was 820. There were 3 deaths. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 17,870.

LEGISLATION.

16. In February an amendment to Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment was passed.

An Enactment to amend the Deleterious Drugs was passed in April.

V.—HOUSING.

17. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (a) houses in the country and (b) houses in towns.

(a) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(b) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. The desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix E.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

18. The quantities and values of Mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1934			1935			1936		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Tin-ore -	521	721,276	96,919	801	1,467,118	137,505	999	1,730,735	161,249
Iron-ore	578,180	2,890,900	289,090	594,891	2,974,453	297,443	590,288	2,951,445	324,286
China Clay (Kaolin)	143	2,860	143	5	100	60	—	—	—
Gold -	76 oz.	3,779	94	7.81 oz.	420	933	50oz.	1,895	47
Bauxite -	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	219	17
Sand Clay & Stone	—	not recorded	—	—	not recorded	—	28,700	46,590	4,757
	—	3,618,815	386,246	—	4,442,091	435,017	—	4,730,884	490,356

(* Corrected figure).

19. The following revenue was derived from mining and minerals during the last three years:—

		1934	1935	1936
		\$	\$	\$
Rent on leases	...	8,940	9,517	10,433
Premia on leases	...	2,425	6,650	8,973
Prospecting licences	...	378	125	70
Ore buyers' ..	...	400	500	400
Dulang passes	...	500	482	440
		12,643	17,274	20,316
Export duty	...	386,340	435,017	490,356
Total	...	398,983*	452,291*	510,672

(* Corrected figure).

In addition \$3,846 was collected from fees for removing minerals under Land Rule 21. These figures have not been previously recorded. The grand total of revenue collected for 1936 therefore amounts to \$514,518.

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only \$20,746.

20. The yearly census shewed a mining labour force of 4,304 against 2,531 in 1935. These are classified as follows:—

By minerals worked

	Iron	Tin	Gold	Bauxite	China Clay	Total
1936	2,143	2,072	32	55	2	4,304
1935	1,022	1,491	18	—	—	2,531
1934	1,063	953	7	—	—	2,023

By Method of Payment

	Contract	Wages	Tribute	Total
1936 -	1,975	1,513	816	4,304
1935 -	1,115	662	754	2,531
1934 -	812	735	476	2,023
1933 -	719	292	655	1,666

By Method of Mining

	1936	1935	1934	1933
Open cast -	3,016	1,791	1,412	1,403
Underground -	70	68	94	27
HYDRAULIC:—				
(a) Gravel Pump -	590	284	93	—
(b) Lampan -	325	120	249	236
Bucket Dredging -	303	268	175	—
Total -	4,304	2,531	2,023	1,666

By Nationality

	1936	1935	1934	1933
European -	6	6	6	No record
Malays -	341	203	38	do.
Chinese -	3,434	2,243	1,540	do.
Japanese -	72	34	29	do.
Indians -	450	45	317	do.
Others -	1	—	93	do.
Total -	4,304	2,531	2,023	1,666

The labour force is rated as:—

Staff and skilled labour	..	..	649
Unskilled labour	..	..	3,655.

Average rates of pay were:—

Skilled labour	..	\$1.00 to \$4.00 per day
Unskilled „	..	60-80 cents per day with food
		80-90 „ „ without food.

The increase in Japanese, Indians and Malays was almost entirely in the iron mines.

In addition a force of 82 persons were engaged in prospecting at the end of the year.

21. The total horse power of prime movers employed in mines was 4,044 as against 2,436 in 1935. The increase was due to the replacement of hand labour by machinery and the general modernisation of the mines.

22. The total area alienated for mining at the end of the year amounted to 9,366 acres, 3 roods, 20 poles, of which 7,664 acres, 0 rood, 12 poles were for tin, 1,462 acres, 1 rood, 05 poles for iron, 89 acres, 0 rood, 15 poles for gold, 128 acres, 3 roods, 06 poles for bauxite, 18 acres, 3 roods, 03 poles for wolfram and 3 acres, 3 roods 19 poles for China Clay. A total of 160 acres was alienated during the year.

23. *Details of Mining.*

(a) *Tin*.—The output was subject to the Tin Control Scheme and the quota percentage release to producers was:—

January-March	..	..	..	62.87
April-June	..	..	..	74.25
July-September	..	..	..	65.42
October-December	..	..	..	82.79

The principal producers were one bucket dredge and six gravel pump mines employing eight gravel pumps. Several other mines were in process of being equipped for gravel pump working at the end of the year which has only been made possible by the amalgamation of the quotas of a number of small mines in each case.

There has been active Prospecting for tin and considerable areas have been bored. The most important discovery has been at Pelepah Kanan near Kota Tinggi where a large deposit of iron ore has proved to contain workable tin values and richer values have been found in the enclosing rock. While prospecting is not yet complete, it is already evident that an extremely important discovery has been made which is likely to be developed into a producer of the first magnitude.

(b) *Iron*.—A new iron ore mine was opened by a Japanese company in the Endau district. Only two vessels could be loaded before the onset of the North East Monsoon. It is estimated that future export during the shipping seasons of about 8 months in the year will amount to some 100,000 tons.

(c) *Gold*.—A gravel pump mine was worked for gold for 3 months but without a great deal of success. It was closed and put up for sale in December.

(d) *Bauxite*.—The exports of bauxite were entirely bulk samples sent for analysis and investigation to Japan. Two mines are being equipped for production, one near Batu Pahat and the other near the Sungei Kim Kim on the Johore Straits. The scale of production aimed at is 3,000 tons and 1,000 tons per month. It is expected that export on a minor scale will start early in 1937 and will increase to full production by August, 1937.

AGRICULTURE.

24. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of the State. A considerable improvement in the market for all the important export staples was recorded during the year, the total value of all agricultural exports amounting to \$70,312,416. This figure shows an increase of approximately \$27,000,000 over that for 1935. In accordance with custom, crops are classified under three heads:—

(A) those grown on estates and small holdings (B) those grown on estates only and (C) those grown exclusively on small holdings. (A small holding for this purpose means an area of 25 acres or less).

25. (A) *Crops grown on estates and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop remains of primary importance both in area under cultivation and in value of exports. The total planted area at the end of 1936 was estimated at 875,183 acres, of which 359,007 acres were cultivated on estates and small holdings of less than 100 acres in extent. The total production of rubber during the year amounted to 1,495,527 pikuls, of which 843,158 were produced on estates of 100 acres or over and 606,346 on estates of under 100 acres. The total value of exports for 1936 was \$59,348,483.

Comparative figures of exports and value for the past five years are as follows:—

(Including dry weight equivalent of latex).

		Quantity in Piculs.	Value \$
1932	..	1,456,312	13,902,311
1933	..	1,642,996	22,622,970
1934	..	1,747,099	47,563,787
1935	..	1,400,422	32,963,598
1936	..	1,495,527	59,348,483

26. The area of budgrafted rubber at the end of 1936 was 69,761 acres, as against 65,230 for 1935.

During the year some 6,139 acres of rubber were replanted.

27. The economic position of small holding producers continued to improve throughout the year. Early in the year the production of uncouponed rubber was unprofitable, prices per picul ranging between \$3.50 and \$6.00. Later, with an improvement in the market generally, prices appreciated to \$13.00-\$18.00 per picul.

Coupons without rubber were always negotiable and changed hands at prices ranging from \$23.00-\$31.00 per picul. As a result of the rise in the price of the commodity an increased tendency was shown by small holders to tap their own rubber trees instead of employing a coolie to do so, and share the proceeds. An examination of census figures of small-holdings out of tapping collected quarterly showed that the number of holdings in tapping increased progressively throughout the year. While prices are low, small-holders generally seek other work to augment their income and during periods of high prices are satisfied with the income from their rubber holding.

In many areas no material change has occurred in the percentage output of smoked sheet, unsmoked sheet, and scrap. In small-holding areas proper where Malays predominate, unsmoked sheet is the type of product generally produced and sold, any smoked sheet available being produced by Chinese.

28. Mouldy Rot (*Ceratostomella fimbriata*) continued to be the most serious and most prevalent disease of rubber, re-infections being common during periods of wet weather. Improved economic conditions among small-holders have led to greater advantage being taken of the sale by the Department of Agriculture, of approved fungicides at cost price. Over 100 gallons of concentrated solution were sold during 1936. The incidence of *Oidium Heveae* leaf mildew, was not so severe or widespread as during 1935, outbreaks being localised and of a somewhat mild nature, infected trees speedily recovering. Pink Disease, *Corticium salmonicolor* occurred in small-holdings in Central Circle, and on two European estates in the Northern Circle. Prompt treatment and control prevented the spread of the disease. Root diseases, particularly *Fomes lignosus* and *Ganoderma pseudoferreum* have been found on rubber holdings and estates throughout the State and the mortality in some areas has been appreciably high. Isolation of infected areas has been resorted to by some owners but effective control, being a matter of considerable expense, little improvement can be looked for.

The Small Holders Advisory Service continued to function during the year with marked success. Maintained by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, this service fills a long felt want among small-holders. Its officers who work under the supervision

of the European Officers of the Department of Agriculture, now number three, one Chinese and two Malays. Their activities have taken the form of instructional work in relation to the economic management of rubber small-holdings, more particularly in connection with the production and smoking of good quality sheet rubber, improved tapping systems and bark conservation, and the control of pests and diseases. The improvement in the economic position of small-holders during the year has tended to assist the Rubber Instructors in their work. In areas where they have been stationed an improvement is noticeable in the type of produce prepared by small-holders, and the use of approved coagulants is now general. Considerable success was achieved by the Asiatic Rubber Instructors and subordinates of the Department in encouraging small-holders to smoke their sheet rubber instead of selling it in a wet or unsmoked state. In all 69 smoke cabinets were erected throughout the State during the year.

29. *Coconuts*.—The area under Coconuts was estimated at 171,266 acres as against 169,367 acres in 1935. All but 2,130 acres are cultivated by small-holders, situated principally along the alluvial belt flanking the west coast of the State. During January the average Singapore price for Sundried copra was \$6.08 per picul, but prices steadily declined until May when a price of \$4.77 was recorded. From then on until the close of the year prices gradually appreciated to \$8.86 per picul, with further advancement expected, owing, it was held, to the activities of speculators in Europe. Exports totalled 682,294 piculs valued at \$2,881,710 compared with 658,079 piculs valued at \$2,669,837 for 1935. The copra industry in Johore is almost entirely a small-holders industry, but not all owners of coconut holdings are producers of copra. In several areas in the State, coconut cultivators are content to sell their nuts or lease their holdings to Chinese, who are the principal copra producers. The biggest trade in nuts is carried on at Benut, in Batu Pahat District, where prices are high, and competition among the Chinese copra producers keen. Nut prices have followed the general trend of the copra market, the lowest price paid being \$10.00 per 1,000 nuts in June, and a maximum price of \$34.00 per 1,000 at Benut in December.

Towards the close of the year, when the price of copra was rising, a marked tendency was shown among small-holders to undertake the production of copra from their nuts in preference to selling them to the Chinese. Further efforts were made to effect an improvement in the quality of copra exported from producing areas during the year, and the system of subsidising the erection of kilns of improved design, continued. New types of rapid drying kilns, were erected in all the more important coconut growing areas of the State, including the Islands off the East Coast of Johore. At the close of the year 44 such kilns had been erected. Advantage was also taken of Agricultural Shows to further popularise the erection of improved type kilns, a full

sized model being erected and worked during the period of the shows. Producers of copra, on the improved type of kiln, marketing their produce in Singapore have obtained a price only 5-10 cents per picul below the day's sundried price.

The general standard of maintenance of holdings has been satisfactory, and the crop has been singularly free from attacks of pests and diseases. Rat and Squirrel damage has occasioned some anxiety on the East Coast Islands, but this has been controlled to some extent during the year by Government lending assistance in the form of poison and cartridges. Periodical inundation of holdings by salt water has seriously impaired the productivity of palms in some areas, and large numbers have died or been rendered unproductive. The measures adopted during 1934 on the recommendation of the Vegetable Oil Committee, to grant relief to the Coconut Industry by waiving export duties and reducing rents, remained in force until the 1st of June, when a flat rate export duty of 15 cents was imposed on copra, as and when the day's price for Sundried Copra as declared by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce exceeded \$5.00 per picul.

30. *Pineapples*.—Prices for canned pineapples fluctuated within lower limits than those recorded during 1935, and during the last quarter of the year the export market was decidedly weak. The average monthly prices per case of 48 tins fluctuated between \$3.05 and \$3.50 for Cubes, \$2.85 and \$3.30 for Sliced Flat, \$3.15 and \$3.49 for Sliced Tall. Fruit prices showed the usual seasonal fluctuations, while marked differences in prices were recorded at the various cultivation centres. The range of prices for the various qualities of fruit per 100 was as follows:—

No. 1 \$1.50-\$4.20, No. 2 \$1.10-\$3.80, No. 3 \$0.60-\$2.00. Exports and value for the past 5 years are as under:—

	No. of fresh fruit.	No. of cases of preserved pines.	Total Value. \$
1932 ..	35,767,339	1,117,258	4,414,796
1933 ..	26,430,800	946,680	3,858,319
1934 ..	33,556,687	1,155,309	4,838,962
1935 ..	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505
1936 ..	27,983,507	1,494,266	5,941,823

The area under Pineapples at the end of 1936 was estimated at 56,289 acres, of which 41,867 acres were planted as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 40,122 acres, of which 15,696 acres were planted as a sole crop for 1935. Considerable strides were made during the year by cultivators in effecting the transition from catch crop to sole crop cultivation, as will be noted from the figures quoted above.

The difficulty of obtaining land for the more popular crops has resulted in land offices in the Southern Circle being overwhelmed with applications for land for pineapple cultivation. Many of these applications are no doubt from speculators, who are not genuinely interested in pineapple cultivation.

The number of registered factories in the State remained at 10 throughout the year. The number of factories working varied at different periods of the year, the largest number working at any one time being 8. Only 6 factories were working at the close of the year. The operation of the Pineapple Enactment has resulted in very marked improvement in canning conditions in all factories in the State. No material change has taken place in the general organisation of the industry, the collection and delivery of fruit to factories being still performed by dealers. Where factory owners draw on their own plantations for fruit supplies, the quality and condition of the fruit delivered for canning is consistently high.

31. *Tapioca*.—The area under Tapioca at the end of the year was estimated to be 4,502 acres, of which 741 acres were cultivated as a sole crop. Corresponding figures for 1935 were 4,706 and 489 acres.

Exports of Tapioca produce amounted to 58,783 piculs, valued at \$213,406, which compares with 76,109 piculs, valued at \$223,874 in 1935, and 163,535 piculs, valued at \$552,747, in 1934. The Singapore market prices for the various grades of Tapioca produce were fairly steady throughout the year. Tapioca is gradually losing its importance as a crop in the State, owing largely to the prohibition against planting on virgin jungle land as a sole crop. At the close of the year there remained but one large area of sole crop tapioca cultivation, and production will probably cease with the harvesting of the crop early in the coming year, the land having been sold. Six factories were in operation during the year, but owing to the limited supplies of root available, were compelled to work at irregular intervals. One factory continued to augment its short supplies of root with sago palm stems. The grades commonly manufactured and exported are Flour, Flake, and Seed Pearl.

32. *Coffee*.—The area under Coffee shows a slight increase over that recorded in 1935. The total area planted is 5,620 acres, of which 1,156 acres are planted as a sole crop. This compares with 5,153 acres in 1935, of which 1,020 acres were planted as a sole crop. The two types of Coffee most commonly cultivated are Liberian and Robusta, the former being more popular among Asiatic consumers. The local trade in coffee is considerable. The export trade is small and amounted during the year to 1,356 piculs, valued at \$18,984.

33. *Gambier*.—As in the case of Tapioca the area under this crop tends to decrease. At the close of the year the acreage cultivated with Gambier was 1,720 of which 778 acres are grown as a sole crop. This compares with a total acreage of 2,179, of which 735 acres were planted as a sole crop in 1935. Twenty factories worked during the year at irregular intervals, owing to a scarcity of raw material. Exports totalled 10,451 piculs, valued at \$52,157, which compares with 8,292 piculs, valued at \$43,333 in 1933.

34. *Tuba*.—The cultivation of this crop continued to attract the attention of all types of cultivators during the year, the area under cultivation at the close being estimated at 6,333 acres, of which 637 were grown as a sole crop. The increase in acreage is large, corresponding figures for 1935 being 3,918 acres. The prices paid for dried root remained at a remunerative level throughout the year. Dried root sold on Rotenone content opened at \$45.00 per picul, and advanced to \$53.00 in May, closing at \$48.00. Root sold on an Ether extract basis, opened at \$32.50 per picul, and rose to \$42.00 in May, closing at \$30.00. Prices of wet root, the product of the kampong, have ranged from \$13.00-\$17.00 per picul. The most important producing centre is Central Johore, but elsewhere increased interest in the cultivation of Derris is being manifested, as new lands are opened up. A considerable export trade in cuttings to all parts of the Peninsula has been carried on from producing areas, prices per 1,000 varying from \$6.00-\$9.00 F. O. R.

The tendency on the part of the small cultivator to harvest his root prematurely, in order to obtain a quick return, has been apparent in most areas, and efforts are being made to discourage this practice.

35. *Arecanuts*.—The area under this crop at the end of the year was estimated at 34,793 acres, practically the whole of which is grown in mixed cultivation with other kampong products. The chief centres of production are Batu Pahat and Kukup Districts. The chief product exported is splits which are produced in all arecanut areas. Sliced and whole are products of the Benut area of Batu Pahat District, and parts of the Kukup District. The production of boiled arecanuts, which has been carried on in the Benut area for some time to serve an export market in China, was discontinued in mid year, as the trade had become unprofitable. Arecanut holdings are owned chiefly by Malays, but the production and export of the various types of produce is almost wholly in the hands of the Chinese, the Malays contenting themselves with selling the nuts to the Chinese or leasing their holdings to them, and then finding employment in splitting the nuts for the dealer. Splits are mostly sundried but one or two of the bigger dealers dry the nuts on brick kilns of the Copra type during periods of wet weather. The preparation of crude Arecanut coir made by soaking the husk in water, was started in the Batu Pahat District during the year, in response to a demand from China. Some 3,750 piculs of this product were exported. The manufacture of pounded Arecanut was also started in the same district, and realised \$4.00-\$5.00 per picul. The demand being limited, production is irregular.

(B) *Crops grown on large estates.*

36. *Oil Palm*.—The area under this crop at the end of the year was 31,261 acres of which 11,817 are immature. Five estates are engaged in this form of cultivation, all of which are producing. The price of Palm Oil, in common with other vegetable oils, has fluctuated somewhat during the year. Opening in January at £21 per ton the price gradually fell until June when quotations were £15.15.0. per ton. From July onwards, the price improved steadily and closed in December at £28. The price of kernels followed the same trend, opening in January at £10.17.6. per ton, and closing in December at £16.10.0. Exports of Palm Oil amounted to 8,620 tons valued at \$1,406,860 and kernels 1,262 tons valued at \$109,813. A shortage of fruit was experienced in January following a period of wet weather. Rats continued to be a serious pest on most estates. A caterpillar pest (*Mahasena corbetti*) was responsible for considerable damage on one Oil Palm estate in the Central Circle. Handpicking and spraying were carried out with fair success, but the intervention of parasites and fungi later in the attack, greatly assisted the management in the control of this pest. It is probable that the damage done will seriously effect the yields from this estate until the palms have recovered from the attack.

(C) *Crops grown exclusively on small holdings.*

37. *Padi*.—As was foreshadowed in the 1935 report, a decrease was again recorded in the areas planted both with wet and dry padi. The decrease in the case of wet padi is small, and it is probable that the decline in padi planting has been arrested, and that only lands which are suitable for such cultivation are now being cultivated. The area under dry padi continues to decrease, and except in the Muar District its cultivation does not find favour. In the Northern Circle, yields were better than the previous year in the Muar District, but poorer in Segamat District. Padi in the latter district suffered a severe set back through a prolonged drought just after transplanting, and never fully recovered. Harvesting in consequence was carried out under unfavourable weather conditions and much grain was lost. In the Central Circle, the ravages of pests, coupled with unfavourable weather conditions led to the abandonment of most padi areas long before harvest. Although padi is of little importance in the Southern Circle, fair yields were obtained from Kampong Lukut Sawah Kota Tinggi, and from one or two areas in the Kukup District. During the season 1,422 gantangs of selected padi seed were distributed to cultivators in the Muar, Kluang, Endau, and Kukup districts. Rats and birds continue to be the major pests of padi throughout the State. Traps and poison have been used to cope with the former, but the nature of the land adjoining sawahs often renders all efforts at control abortive. Damage by birds on the other hand could be lessened if the spirit of co-operation or communal interest pervaded the sawah owners to a greater degree than it does.

Among insect pests Kutu Bruang (*Scotinophora coarctata*) did severe damage to padi in the Tenglu Mukim of Endau District, control measures being rendered difficult on account of the nature of the padi lands. Stem borers were found in most padi areas but little damage is attributed to these pests. A peculiar dying off of padi occurred at Tenglu during the season, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained. Another type of dying off occurred among 3 selected varieties of padi at the Test Station, Tangkak, the cause being attributed to an unidentified oligochaete worm, although this has not as yet been confirmed.

The Annual Sawah Competition was held in Segamat District during the month of November, and attracted 237 entries. Judges' reports showed that considerable improvement has taken place in the general maintenance of sawahs. A similar competition was held in the Endau District but was confined to the mukim of Tenglu, where it is hoped to extend the area under cultivation in the coming season. 29 entries were received and the general standard of maintenance was considered fair for a first competition. The desirability of providing adequate water control in all padi growing areas of the State is as pressing as ever. Crop failures in the Central Circle, and to a lesser extent in the Northern Circle, are attributed chiefly to the lack of such facilities.

38. *Tobacco*.—The area under this crop at the close of the year was 1,318 acres which compares with 1,107 acres in 1935. Prices of dry leaf have fluctuated considerably during the year, ranging from \$16.00 to \$40.00 per picul. Large supplies of dry leaf were available in the Kluang district in mid year, and prices fell in consequence. The market for the produce is a purely local one, but the turnover is considerable. The chief products of the factories are cigars, cheroots, and shag. Leaf eating caterpillars and the stem borer (*phthorimaea helipa*) have been troublesome in some areas, but the damage done has been slight.

39. *Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The estimated area under fruit at the close of the year was 9,915 acres, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop. In addition 6,015 acres are estimated as being under banana cultivation, Muar, Batu Pahat, and Segamat, are the chief centres of production of mixed fruit, and Kukup, Batu Pahat, and Kluang, the chief centres of banana production. Fruit cultivation is largely a peasant industry, the most popular varieties of fruit being Rambutans, Durians, Mangosteens, Nangka, Duku, Langsat, Chiku, and Mata Kuching. Substantial imports of budded Citrus (Lime and Orange) were made by one Chinese Agriculturist, and an area of 45 acres put under this crop in the Kluang District. Steps have been taken to foster fruit growing in the Endau District where supplies are limited, and the area planted with fruit trees, small. An area of suitable land has been earmarked for fruit cultivation and small-holders will be encouraged to open it up and plant selected varieties of fruit trees. The mid year harvest of fruit was very late and

crops of all fruits were meagre. Taken all over the year must be recorded as an exceptionally poor one for all types of fruit. The proximity of the Singapore market offers opportunities for the expansion of fruit production in the State, and with the opening of departmental Agricultural Stations in various parts of the State, attention will be devoted to ways and means of encouraging the extension of the areas under cultivation, and the supplying of selected planting material.

40. *School Gardens*.—The number of school gardens in the State at the close of the year totalled 44 as against 42 in 1935. The majority of gardens affect a high standard of maintenance, and great keenness is displayed by teachers and pupils alike. The usual competition was held during the year. Sections for vegetables grown in School Gardens were provided at all Agricultural Shows, and were well supported. During October, a show of School Garden Produce was staged at Muar, and well patronised, 29 classes were provided, and the number of entries was 635. The quality of exhibits reached a high standard and adjudication was a matter of difficulty. In addition to the competitive section for School Gardens, 100 exhibits grown in Home Gardens were displayed and favourably commented on.

41. *Home Gardens*.—The establishment of Home Gardens in the Northern Circle made considerable progress during the year and over 200 have now been created.

42. *Agricultural Shows*.—Four Agricultural Shows and Arts and Crafts Exhibitions were held in the State during the year.

43. *Segamat District Show*.—This show was held on the 16th and 17th February and provided the usual Sections, but included in addition a section for livestock. Entries were not up to expectations but as a first effort the Show can be regarded as a success. The attendance over the two days approximated 16,000.

Central Johore Show.—Like the Segamat District Show this was a first effort and was an unqualified success. It was held on the 25th and 26th June at Batu Pahat, and over 27,000 people paid for admission. The usual sections were provided and were well supported. The Departmental Exhibit was a comprehensive one, including all crops of economic importance. In addition instructional and propaganda work was a feature of the Show, four Smoke Cabinets, suitable for the preparation of smoked sheet by small-holders were erected and demonstrated working, while a type 7 copra kiln was also erected and the method of working and the preparation of copra demonstrated. The Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Governments placed the Rural Lecture Caravan at the disposal of the Show Committee, and films of agricultural interest, explained by the aid of a loud speaker, were shown.

Endau District Show.—The Fourth Annual Show was held at Mersing on July, 17th. All sections were well supported with the exception of Padi and Preserves. A Departmental exhibit was staged and working models of a Copra kiln and Smoke Cabinets erected. Over 3,000 people attended the Show.

State Agricultural Show Muar.—A two day State Show was again held at Muar on the 23rd and 24th July and a new attendance record was set up, some 31,000 people attending during the two days. The usual classes were provided, and the Educational and Agricultural Instructional side, followed that staged at Batu Pahat earlier in the year. Over 4,000 exhibits competed in the various classes the show being one of the most successful ever held.

All shows were formally opened by His Highness the Regent, who stressed the educational value of such exhibitions to the small-holder. The Districts of Batu Pahat and Kluang again exhibited on a large scale at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association, held at Kuala Lumpur in August, and secured numerous prizes for Coconut and Arecanut products, Tobacco, and Fruits.

44. *Agricultural Stations and Padi Test Plots.*—Considerable progress was made during the year to implement the recommendations made by the Adviser on Agriculture in his report on agriculture in Johore. The establishment of one Agricultural Station and three Padi Test Plots was practically completed, while the development of the Central Agricultural Station proceeded according to a two year plan. Preliminary work in the establishment of the Pineapple Experiment Station conjoined with an Agricultural Station was also begun. Experimental work was carried out at all padi Test Plots, but in some cases results will be vitiated by pest damage.

LIVE-STOCK.

45. There were approximately 3,255 dairy cattle, mostly of Indian breed whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 2,559, sheep and goats 5,728 and pigs 46,075. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Imports -	6	13	3,378	2,833	3,559	2,722	968	2,578
Exports -	10	10	21	93	31	196	2,738	4,701

46. There was an out-break of Rinderpest in Johore Bahru District causing 11 deaths out of 25 reported cases. Segregation and quarantine suppressed the disease quickly.

A census of live-stock in the State revealed the following figures:—

<i>Buffaloes.</i>	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Swine.</i>	<i>Goats.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>
9,375	15,157	210,610	48,975	7,860

47. All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry.

MARINE PRODUCE.

48. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese fishermen work off the East Coast using the method known as "moro ami" in which highly skilled divers are employed to locate the fish nets then being set over the area and the fish driven into them. Deep sea fishing is carried on by Malays with drift nets operating chiefly from Mersing and Sedili, the catches being sent to Singapore by lorry. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Seine or drag nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays, and in sheltered bays and estuaries fishing stakes with ground or lifting nets are employed. Illegal fishing by means of explosives, which has been prevalent in the past, has decreased. Fish caught by this means is easily recognised owing to its mutilated appearance and the quickness with which decomposition sets in, rendering it unfit for consumption. Regular examinations of the markets and the prohibition of sale of any such fish, has proved to be the most successful way of dealing with the evil, the offenders finding themselves unable to dispose of their catches. River fish are caught in many places by nets, traps and rod and line. Fishing for the purpose of sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale, for personal consumption only being exempt.

In 1935 the Revenue derived from fishing licences amounted to \$9,687, an increase of \$1,097 over the previous year. Any valuation of the total quantity of fish taken from Johore waters is impossible, as the greater part goes in the fishing boats direct to the Singapore markets, only that passing through the Customs at Ports, mostly in dried form, being recorded.

FOREST PRODUCE.

49. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

50. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapur*) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus spp* (*keruing*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore.

51. Most of the timber produce in the State is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is sawn by machinery for use locally and for export to China, Mauritius, Netherlands India, British India, the United Kingdom and Arabia. Singapore also derives large quantities of timber from Netherlands India but this timber is, generally speaking, inferior to that produced in Johore. Large quantities of timber from Netherlands India are imported to Johore where most of it is used for packing cases for tinned pineapples. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last 5 years:—

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Percentage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1932	36,663	24,286	66.0	13,357	11,929
1933	52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039
1935	63,145	50,741	80.4	21,634	29,107
1936	58,907	35,856	60.8	25,927	9,929

52. The total outturn of timber decreased by 6.7%. The outturn of Class A timbers such as *chengal* and *balau* increased slightly as did that of Class II (material for pineapple boxes etc.) and of poles (used in the mines and on construction work in Singapore): There was a large decrease in the outturn of Class I B *kapur* and of Class C *meranti*.

53. Most of the timber produced in Johore is exported in the form of logs to the Singapore saw-mills. In 1936 these exports amounted to 1,792,800 cubic feet or, 60.8% of the total output showing a decrease of 29.5% by comparison with the amount exported in 1935.

54. The export of sawn timber to the United Kingdom continued during the year. The Forest Officer, Singapore, who grades the material for export, gives as exported from Johore in 1936, 7,798 cubic feet compared with 4,986 in 1935; an increase of 52%.

55. At present practically all the timber produced in Johore is cut on State Land but these forests are by no means inexhaustible. In preparation for the time when this source of supply shall have been exhausted, forest reserves have been constituted over an area of 1,129.4 square miles or 15.4% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 33,706 acres have been notified pending final constitution. Reserved forests are now being treated with regeneration fellings with a view to establishing young growth of commercial species to replace timber which will be felled when the exploitation of the reserved forests is undertaken.

56. The total output of firewood in 1936 was 3,139,825 cubic feet, an increase of 7% over the figures for 1935. There was a decrease of the production of mangrove firewood: the forests on State Lands are almost exhausted and the reserves are worked to full capacity. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last 5 years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1932	134,503	69,816	51.9%
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	72,918	63%
1935	116,988	74,862	63.5%
1936	125,593	73,416	58.4%

STATE OF JOHORE

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. Johore lies at the extreme south of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by Pahang, on the north-west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south by the Straits of Tebrau, and on the east by the China Sea. Its area like that of Wales is approximately 7,500 square miles. The interior is in great part covered with jungle. The country is less mountainous than any other part of the Peninsula.

2. The following was the rainfall recorded in 1935 and 1936:—

	1935	1936
	—	—
	Inches.	Inches.
Johore Bahru (South) ..	97.68	112.92
Kota Tinggi (South-east) ..	108.28	119.56
Pontian (South-west) ..	100.92	105.27
Kluang (Central) ..	84.98	95.86
Batu Pahat (west) ..	103.58	120.10
Mersing (East) ..	116.03	147.31
Segamat (North) ..	70.89	73.19
Muar (North-west) ..	111.27	128.10

The highest rainfall was recorded at Sungei Burong Estate, Kukup, *viz.* 163.17 inches; the lowest at Consolidated Eastern Plantations, Layang Layang, *viz.* 68.90 inches. The highest average maximum temperature recorded was 91.10° F. at Segamat in April, the lowest 81.8° F. at Mersing in January. The highest average minimum temperature recorded was 75.7° F. at Johore Bahru in May, the lowest 70.4° F. at Kluang in September. The highest maximum temperature recorded was 97° F at Muar on the 31st May; the lowest 73° F at Kluang on the 12th January. The highest minimum temperature recorded was 79° F at Mersing on the 9th March; the lowest 62° F at Kota Tinggi on the 4th January.

During the past five years the temperature has been as follows:—

Year	Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum
1932	96°F.	63°F.
1933	97°F.	64°F.
1934	98°F.	65°F.
1935	99°F.	64°F.
1936	97°F.	62°F.

* 3. In the days of Buddhist Singapore there must have been traffic up the great Johore river of the hinterland, whose upper reaches offered tin, camphor and aboriginal slaves. At Ganggayu, which is identified with the still existing tributary of the Johore river called Lenggü, one of the 11th century Chola kings is said by the *Malay Annals* to have built a fort of black stone but it has never been traced. Perhaps, too, the Ji-lo-t'ing, of which Chao Ju-Kua wrote in 1225 A.D., was the modern Jelutong at the south-east corner of Johore.

In a Javanese work the *Nagarakretagama* composed in 1365 A.D. we reach historical fact. It speaks of Ujong Medini, that is, Ujong Tanah or Land's End (as Johore was often called) as one of the countries subdued by Majapahit just before that date along with Pahang and Tumasik or Old Singapore.

4. Malacca then grew to be the first trading centre of the East. After its conquest by the Portuguese in 1511, the son of the last ruler of Malacca settled in Johore and continued the historic Sultanate. The history of the next 300 years is an almost uninterrupted record of wars. Hostilities with the Portuguese persisted nearly until the arrival of the Dutch in 1602. Johore bears no small part in Dutch colonial history; relations were friendly, despite a diplomatic struggle for commercial privileges. But the conquest of Batu Sawar (near Kota Tinggi) by the Achinese in 1615 closed one chapter of Johore history as the conquest of Johore Lama by the Portuguese in 1587 had closed another, and it appeared then to the Dutch that the renowned kingdom of Johore had come to an end. In return

* The following historical paragraphs were compiled by Sir Richard Winstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. LITT., late General Adviser.

for assistance at the attack on Malacca in 1641, the Dutch tried to restore Johore to its position as premier Malay State. But the capital was burnt by Jambi in 1673: in 1699 the Sultan was assassinated, and in 1717 the throne was seized by a Sumatran adventurer, Raja Kechil. Then the Bugis appeared and the capital of the old empire was transferred to the Riau Archipelago.

5. After continuous intrigues between the Malay and Bugis chiefs, the Dutch in 1784 recognized the Sultan of Lingga as ruler of the Johore empire, drove the Bugis from Riau and stationed there a Resident with a garrison: the Malay Sultan and Bugis Viceroy accepted the position of dependent princes but the old empire was in a state of dissolution, the Bendahara and Temenggong being virtually territorial chiefs in Pahang and Johore respectively.

This was the position when the British, by virtue of treaties made in 1819 and 1824, obtained a complete cession of the island of Singapore. Visitors emphasize the then deserted character of Johore: in 1847 Johore Lama consisted of 25 huts, and not till 1855 was the capital moved to its present situation at Johore Bahru.

6. The extension of the Pax Britannica "helped Johore to grow populous again". Moreover since 1855 the country has been governed by enlightened and progressive rulers, Sultan Abubakar who died in 1895 and Sultan Ibrahim the present ruler. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British agent having the functions of a Consular officer; in 1910, having had an unofficial adviser for some years, the Sultan reorganized his Government with the assistance of the Governor of the Straits Settlements; in 1914 a General Adviser with enlarged powers was appointed. The recent history of the State has been a record of continued prosperity. Since 1924 the completion of a causeway across the Straits of Tebrau has permitted uninterrupted traffic by rail and road between Johore and Singapore and by railway between Singapore and Bangkok.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

7. In 1895 the late Sultan Abubakar gave Johore a written constitution. It provided for the election of the Sovereign and the State allowance of His Highness and his family and for the descent or succession. It provided also for the constitution and duties of:

- (a) a Council of 8 to 12 Johore Malay "assistants and Ministers and coadjutors to the Sovereign"—it corresponds broadly to a Privy Council—

- (b) a State Council of 16 or more members presided over by the Mentri or Prime Minister, with functions similar to those of the Legislative Council of a British Colony, its enactments requiring the consent of the Sultan which under certain conditions must be given. "If there shall be any enactment or regulation or matter or thing not approved or sanctioned by the Sovereign, it may be introduced again at the next meeting of the Council of State, and if for three times successively it shall not have been approved, the said matter may not again be introduced until one year has elapsed from the time it was last considered. Should the matter be again decided in the same manner by the Council of State for the fourth time, it shall be expedient on the part of the Sovereign to approve and sanction the same, because the moral responsibility of the Sovereign then entirely ceases". Members are appointed by the Sultan with the advice or concurrence of the Council of Ministers. Under a supplementary ordinance of 1914 they need not all be Malays and actually include Europeans official and unofficial, Chinese and Indian.

In 1912 Sultan Ibrahim added:

- (c) an Executive Council, to be presided over by the Sultan, which has functions similar to those of the Executive Council in a British Colony. To it are referred all applications for agricultural and mining lands, all P. W. D. contracts and tenders, questions of promotion as well as the initiation of legislation and any other matters of importance.

8. By an agreement signed in 1914 Johore agreed to receive and provide a residence for a British General Adviser, "whose advice must be asked and acted upon on all matters affecting the general administration of the country and on all questions other than those touching Malay Religion and Custom..... The collection and control of all revenues of the country shall be regulated under the advice of the General Adviser".

If there is a difference of opinion between the Sultan and the General Adviser, it was agreed that the opinion of the State Council should be taken and communicated to the High Commissioner along with the views of the General Adviser.

Johore then also agreed to have European Judges, and to appoint European official members on its Executive Council: Malay and European officers were to be treated on terms of equality. European officers are seconded to the State from the Malayan Civil Service and the big joint departments of Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Both Malay and English are official languages for use in the Courts.

9. Under the aforesaid constitution with its several Councils administration is carried on by the Malay Mentri or Prime Minister with the Malay State Secretary as the Government's official spokesman and a number of other Malay officials; policy and executive action being subject to the scrutiny and approval of the General Adviser who is assisted by various British officers, namely Legal and Financial Advisers, Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Trade and Customs and Police, a Principal Medical Officer, a State Engineer, a Controller of Labour, a Protector of Chinese, a Principal Agricultural Officer, a Superintendent of Education, a Conservator of Forests, a Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, and a Superintendent of Surveys. All these heads of departments have, in turn, their assistants European and Malay. There are a Malay Treasurer and a Malay Auditor, both with the Financial Commissioner to advise them. There are Malay State Commissioners in outlying districts, Malay District officers. Collectors of Land Revenue. Custom officers, Inspectors of Police and so on.

10. The power of revising death sentences lies with the Sultan advised by his Executive Council. Land is held from the Sultan.

III.—POPULATION.

11. It was pointed out in last year's report that the estimates of population for intercensal years hitherto adopted have been unsatisfactory in that, apart from their inherent unreliability, changes of system rendered comparison of the statistics of different years meaningless. For the purposes of this report the system designed by the Superintendent of 1931 Census of British Malaya for the special case of a largely migrant population has been adopted. This system has now been developed and tested over a period of five years and has finally come well out of the acid test of comparison with the results of a quinquennial census conducted in Singapore Municipality.

The mean population of Johore in 1936 is thus estimated at 631,200 made up as follows:—

	Males	Females	Persons
Malaysians ..	151,900	134,200	286,100
Chinese ..	191,000	83,400	274,400
Indians ..	45,000	20,000	65,000
Other Races ..	3,500	2,200	5,700
Total ..	391,400	239,800	631,200

The course of population change since 1930, when the great slump exodus began, is indicated by the following table:—

Year	Mean Population	Females per 1,000 Males	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1930	569,400	529	35.84	24.89
1931	488,400	583	39.41	22.20
1932	452,600	633	40.61	21.00
1933	454,900	698	44.36	21.41
1934	473,500	660	43.42	27.14
1935	564,700	618	40.77	23.42
1936	631,200	613	40.87	20.01

The rise in the sex-ratio and the concomitant rise in the birth rate in the middle of the period reflects the exodus of surplus males during the depression; the subsequent fall reflects the entry of a disproportionate number of unattached males with returning prosperity.

The number of births registered in 1936 was 25,800 as compared with 23,020 in 1935, the ratio of male to female births being 51.77. There were 692 still-births. The crude birth rate was 40.87 per mille as compared with 40.77 in 1935, the highest racial rate being the Malaysian at 43.70 and the next the Chinese at 41.33. These figures must not however be taken indicative of relative fertility owing to the abnormality of the sex-ratio. The rates based on female population alone were Chinese 136, Malaysians 93.

The total number of deaths registered was 12,632, male deaths numbering 7,748 and female 4,884. The crude death rate was thus 20.01 which is the lowest figure yet recorded, the next lowest being 21.00 in 1932. This favourable result must be attributed in part to the change in the age-distribution of the population brought about by the change in the direction of the migrational flow. The disproportionate increase in the "middle-aged" section of the population due to the influx of adults of labouring age cannot but have this effect.

The infantile mortality rate was 181 as compared with 182 in 1935 and 228 in 1934.

IV.—HEALTH.

12. The following figures throw some light upon the incidence of disease.

The principal groups of diseases leading to death are as follows:—

Fever not specified	..	..	..	4,301
Convulsions	..	..	..	2,141
Premature birth and diseases of infancy	..			1,199
Pneumonia	..	..	..	767
Malaria	..	..	..	334
Old age	..	..	..	572
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		..	..	552
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	..	..	..	422
Beri Beri	..	..	..	374
Heart disease	..	..	..	258
Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and puerperal state	..	..	..	203
Dysentery	..	..	..	113

The following are the statistics for communicable diseases, treated in Government Hospitals during the last two years:—

	Malaria (positive)	Malaria (unspecified)	Beri Beri	Tubercu- losis Pulmonary	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Pneumonia	Ankylos- tomiasis	Influenza	Veneral Diseases	Yaws	Other diseases	Total
1935 Cases -	10,726	3,505	550	668	896	423	902	1,164	1,472	735	72	24,708	45,821
Deaths -	359	75	62	251	136	53	323	15	1	9	—	1,261	2,545
1936 Cases -	5,923	1,838	685	813	606	573	923	1,236	1,666	929	51	25,773	41,016
Deaths -	189	37	67	217	92	88	366	13	—	17	—	1,231	2,317

80

The following are the statistics for dangerous and infectious diseases:—

	Small- pox	Chicken- pox	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Diphtheria	Measles	Tropical Typhus	Encephalitis lethargica	Acute poliomyelitis	Total
1935 Cases -	49	177	11	132	30	57	429	4	—	—	889
Deaths -	7	—	10	39	4	23	—	1	—	—	84
1936 Cases -	4	182	6	331	22	34	55	5	—	7	646
Deaths -	2	—	6	67	1	17	—	—	—	—	93

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

13. *In-patients.*—The admission were 38,805 against 44,034 in 1935, the total number treated being 41,005 as compared with 45,821 during 1935. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5.66 as compared with 5.55 in 1935.

Out-patients.—The number of new cases treated was 174,075 compared with 164,694 in 1935. 93,893 were attended by four motor travelling dispensaries in Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Johore Bahru districts. The number of attendances during the year was 265,894 as against 256,641 in 1935.

Maternity Work.—2,743 cases were admitted to Government hospitals as against 2,254 in 1935. 159 confinements were attended at patients' houses. 63 ante-natal and 404 post-natal cases visits were made to patients' homes. During the year 131 certified midwives were practising in the State, and 23 probationer midwives were in training.

*Women and Children's Clinics (Johore Bahru,
Muar and Batu Pahat).*

25,418 infants and children under twelve years old were seen at the above centres. The number of healthy infants under one year old seen were 3,954. All other cases over twelve years old seen were 27,594. The total attendances were 56,966. 7,172 ante-natal cases were seen. 3,563 dressings, 9,643 weighings of 3,699 new babies and 2,352 vaccinations were done. 36,585 domiciliary visits, 18,958 visits to women and 101,179 visits to infants and children were paid. 710 maternity cases and 92 abnormal labours were conducted.

Mental Hospital.—The number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1935, was 459. There were 189 new admissions, making a total of 648. Of these 90 were discharged, 3 transferred, and 49 died. 506 patients remained at the end of the year. The total number of criminal lunatics treated was 21 including 4 vagrants. There were no escapes, suicides or fatalities during the year. Meetings were held monthly by the Board of Visitors to the Mental Hospital.

The Leper Asylum contained 223 lepers at the end 1935. During the year 126 new cases were admitted. The total number of lepers treated was 349. From the Asylum 82 lepers absconded, 3 were discharged, 1 transferred to State Prison and 18 died. 197 males and 48 females remained in the Leper Asylum at the end of the year. The attendance in the primary school was 18 of which 2 were girls. Sick wards to accommodate 20 males and 12 females respectively, were occupied during the year. A permanent club house for the use of lepers was being erected by the inmates at the end of the year.

Prison Hospitals—

(a) *Johore Bahru*.—298 cases were treated as in-patients during the year, with no deaths. There were three cases of judicial executions. The total number of attendances as out-patients during the year was 23,942.

(b) *Muar*.—92 cases with no deaths were treated as in-patients. The total number of new out-patients treated during the year was 1,427, and the total number of attendances as out-patients was 4,803.

14. *Johore Police Force*.—Out of a total strength of 66 officers and 1,269 other ranks in the Johore Police Force, 575 were admitted to hospitals in the State during the year. The total number of in-patients treated was 589 including 14 cases remaining from 1935. 68 cases of Malaria fever and 18 cases of eye diseases were admitted. There was two deaths in hospitals. The number of cases treated as out-patients was 3,319.

15. *Johore Military Forces*.—Out of a total strength of 38 officers and 862 other ranks in the Johore Military Forces, 806 were admitted to hospitals. The total number of in-patients treated was 820. There were 3 deaths. The total number of cases treated as out-patients during the year was 17,870.

LEGISLATION.

16. In February an amendment to Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment was passed.

An Enactment to amend the Deleterious Drugs was passed in April.

V.—HOUSING.

17. The house accommodation may be divided into two broad classes, (a) houses in the country and (b) houses in towns.

(a) In the country the housing position is satisfactory. The Malay lives on his own land in a house built by himself or a building contractor. The poorer the house the better ventilated: the humble house is built of palm-thatch or bark, the wealthier of sawn planks with windows that superstition and fear of thieves keep closed at night. On estates the Indian labourer is housed in lines approved by the Health Department. To the cheap and readily accessible materials of the country the industrious Chinese quickly respond and the longer they live in the Malay Peninsula the bigger and more hygienic their dwellings. All that is really required is a roof to keep off the rain: otherwise the more open a house in the tropical climate the healthier and more comfortable.

(b) In towns the chief difficulties are insufficient ventilation and the illegal construction of cubicles. But no house can be built until its plan has been approved by a Town Board Committee, whose members include a Government Health Officer and a Government Engineer. A site-plan also has to be furnished so that town-planning requirements may be satisfied. Before the slump, in spite of close Government inspection, there was some degree of overcrowding owing to the high rents consequent on the rapid immigration of boom times. The desire to save rent by dividing its burden among many is still a source of overcrowding. There are no building societies. Government builds lines for its day-labourers and houses for its other employees. The coolies live rent-free. Other Government servants generally pay a low rental. The Chinese capitalist builds nearly all shop-houses, and in most of them above and behind the shop is a dwelling-house. A return of houses in town-board areas is included in Appendix E.

All villages and schools now have football and recreation grounds.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

MINERALS.

18. The quantities and values of Mineral exports for the last three years were:—

	1934			1935			1936		
	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty	Tons	Value	Duty
		\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Tin-ore -	521	721,276	96,919	801	1,467,118	137,505	999	1,730,735	161,249
Iron-ore	578,180	2,890,900	289,090	594,891	2,974,453	297,443	590,288	2,951,445	324,286
China Clay (Kaolin)	143	2,860	143	5	100	60	—	—	—
Gold -	76 oz.	3,779	947.81 oz.	420	933	50oz.	1,895	47	
Bauxite -	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	219	17
Sand Clay & Stone -	—	not recorded	—	—	not recorded	—	28,700	46,590	4,757
	—	3,618,815	386,246	—	4,442,091	435,017	—	4,730,884	490,356

(* Corrected figure).

19. The following revenue was derived from mining and minerals during the last three years:—

	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Rent on leases ...	8,940	9,517	10,433
Premia on leases ...	2,425	6,650	8,973
Prospecting licences ...	378	125	70
Ore buyers' „ ...	400	500	400
Dulang passes ...	500	482	440
	12,643	17,274	20,316
Export duty ...	386,340	435,017	490,356
Total ...	398,983*	452,291*	510,672

(* Corrected figure).

In addition \$3,846 was collected from fees for removing minerals under Land Rule 21. These figures have not been previously recorded. The grand total of revenue collected for 1936 therefore amounts to \$514,518.

The expenditure on the Mines Department was only \$20,746.

20. The yearly census shewed a mining labour force of 4,304 against 2,531 in 1935. These are classified as follows:—

By minerals worked

	Iron	Tin	Gold	Bauxite	China Clay	Total
1936	2,143	2,072	32	55	2	4,304
1935	1,022	1,491	18	—	—	2,531
1934	1,063	953	7	—	—	2,023

By Method of Payment

	Contract	Wages	Tribute	Total
1936 -	1,975	1,513	816	4,304
1935 -	1,115	662	754	2,531
1934 -	812	735	476	2,023
1933 -	719	292	655	1,666

By Method of Mining

	1936	1935	1934	1933
Open cast -	3,016	1,791	1,412	1,403
Underground -	70	68	94	27
HYDRAULIC:—				
(a) Gravel Pump -	590	284	93	—
(b) Lampan -	325	120	249	236
Bucket Dredging -	303	268	175	—
Total -	4,304	2,531	2,023	1,666

By Nationality

	1936	1935	1934	1933
European -	6	6	6	No record
Malays -	341	203	38	do.
Chinese -	3,434	2,243	1,540	do.
Japanese -	72	34	29	do.
Indians -	450	45	317	do.
Others -	1	—	93	do.
Total -	4,304	2,531	2,023	1,666

The labour force is rated as:—

Staff and skilled labour	..	..	649
Unskilled labour	..	..	3,655.

Average rates of pay were:—

Skilled labour	..	\$1.00 to \$4.00 per day
Unskilled	..	60-80 cents per day with food
		80-90 " " without food.

The increase in Japanese, Indians and Malays was almost entirely in the iron mines.

In addition a force of 82 persons were engaged in prospecting at the end of the year.

21. The total horse power of prime movers employed in mines was 4,044 as against 2,436 in 1935. The increase was due to the replacement of hand labour by machinery and the general modernisation of the mines.

22. The total area alienated for mining at the end of the year amounted to 9,366 acres, 3 roods, 20 poles, of which 7,664 acres, 0 rood, 12 poles were for tin, 1,462 acres, 1 rood, 05 poles for iron, 89 acres, 0 rood, 15 poles for gold, 128 acres, 3 roods, 06 poles for bauxite, 18 acres, 3 roods, 03 poles for wolfram and 3 acres, 3 roods 19 poles for China Clay. A total of 160 acres was alienated during the year.

23. *Details of Mining.*

(a) *Tin.*—The output was subject to the Tin Control Scheme and the quota percentage release to producers was:—

January-March	..	..	..	62.87
April-June	..	..	..	74.25
July-September	..	..	..	65.42
October-December	..	..	..	82.79

The principal producers were one bucket dredge and six gravel pump mines employing eight gravel pumps. Several other mines were in process of being equipped for gravel pump working at the end of the year which has only been made possible by the amalgamation of the quotas of a number of small mines in each case.

There has been active Prospecting for tin and considerable areas have been bored. The most important discovery has been at Pelepah Kanan near Kota Tinggi where a large deposit of iron ore has proved to contain workable tin values and richer values have been found in the enclosing rock. While prospecting is not yet complete, it is already evident that an extremely important discovery has been made which is likely to be developed into a producer of the first magnitude.

(b) *Iron.*—A new iron ore mine was opened by a Japanese company in the Endau district. Only two vessels could be loaded before the onset of the North East Monsoon. It is estimated that future export during the shipping seasons of about 8 months in the year will amount to some 100,000 tons.

(c) *Gold*.—A gravel pump mine was worked for gold for 3 months but without a great deal of success. It was closed and put up for sale in December.

(d) *Bauxite*.—The exports of bauxite were entirely bulk samples sent for analysis and investigation to Japan. Two mines are being equipped for production, one near Batu Pahat and the other near the Sungei Kim Kim on the Johore Straits. The scale of production aimed at is 3,000 tons and 1,000 tons per month. It is expected that export on a minor scale will start early in 1937 and will increase to full production by August, 1937.

AGRICULTURE.

24. Agricultural industries occupy the position of chief importance in the economy of the State. A considerable improvement in the market for all the important export staples was recorded during the year, the total value of all agricultural exports amounting to \$70,312,416. This figure shows an increase of approximately \$27,000,000 over that for 1935. In accordance with custom, crops are classified under three heads:—

(A) those grown on estates and small holdings (B) those grown on estates only and (C) those grown exclusively on small holdings. (A small holding for this purpose means an area of 25 acres or less).

25. (A) *Crops grown on estates and small holdings.*

Rubber.—This crop remains of primary importance both in area under cultivation and in value of exports. The total planted area at the end of 1936 was estimated at 875,183 acres, of which 359,007 acres were cultivated on estates and small holdings of less than 100 acres in extent. The total production of rubber during the year amounted to 1,495,527 pikuls, of which 843,158 were produced on estates of 100 acres or over and 606,346 on estates of under 100 acres. The total value of exports for 1936 was \$59,348,483.

Comparative figures of exports and value for the past five years are as follows:—

(Including dry weight equivalent of latex).

		Quantity in Piculs.	Value \$
1932	..	1,456,312	13,902,311
1933	..	1,642,996	22,622,970
1934	..	1,747,099	47,563,787
1935	..	1,400,422	32,963,598
1936	..	1,495,527	59,348,483

26. The area of budgrafted rubber at the end of 1936 was 69,761 acres, as against 65,230 for 1935.

During the year some 6,139 acres of rubber were replanted.

27. The economic position of small holding producers continued to improve throughout the year. Early in the year the production of uncoupons rubber was unprofitable, prices per picul ranging between \$3.50 and \$6.00. Later, with an improvement in the market generally, prices appreciated to \$13.00-\$18.00 per picul.

Coupons without rubber were always negotiable and changed hands at prices ranging from \$23.00-\$31.00 per picul. As a result of the rise in the price of the commodity an increased tendency was shown by small holders to tap their own rubber trees instead of employing a coolie to do so, and share the proceeds. An examination of census figures of small-holdings out of tapping collected quarterly showed that the number of holdings in tapping increased progressively throughout the year. While prices are low, small-holders generally seek other work to augment their income and during periods of high prices are satisfied with the income from their rubber holding.

In many areas no material change has occurred in the percentage output of smoked sheet, unsmoked sheet, and scrap. In small-holding areas proper where Malays predominate, unsmoked sheet is the type of product generally produced and sold, any smoked sheet available being produced by Chinese.

28. Mouldy Rot (*Ceratostomella fimbriata*) continued to be the most serious and most prevalent disease of rubber, re-infections being common during periods of wet weather. Improved economic conditions among small-holders have led to greater advantage being taken of the sale by the Department of Agriculture, of approved fungicides at cost price. Over 100 gallons of concentrated solution were sold during 1936. The incidence of *Oidium Heveae* leaf mildew, was not so severe or widespread as during 1935, outbreaks being localised and of a somewhat mild nature, infected trees speedily recovering. Pink Disease, *Corticium salmonicolor* occurred in small-holdings in Central Circle, and on two European estates in the Northern Circle. Prompt treatment and control prevented the spread of the disease. Root diseases, particularly *Fomes lignosus* and *Ganoderma pseudoferreum* have been found on rubber holdings and estates throughout the State and the mortality in some areas has been appreciably high. Isolation of infected areas has been resorted to by some owners but effective control, being a matter of considerable expense, little improvement can be looked for.

The Small Holders Advisory Service continued to function during the year with marked success. Maintained by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, this service fills a long felt want among small-holders. Its officers who work under the supervision

of the European Officers of the Department of Agriculture, now number three, one Chinese and two Malays. Their activities have taken the form of instructional work in relation to the economic management of rubber small-holdings, more particularly in connection with the production and smoking of good quality sheet rubber, improved tapping systems and bark conservation, and the control of pests and diseases. The improvement in the economic position of small-holders during the year has tended to assist the Rubber Instructors in their work. In areas where they have been stationed an improvement is noticeable in the type of produce prepared by small-holders, and the use of approved coagulants is now general. Considerable success was achieved by the Asiatic Rubber Instructors and subordinates of the Department in encouraging small-holders to smoke their sheet rubber instead of selling it in a wet or unsmoked state. In all 69 smoke cabinets were erected throughout the State during the year.

29. *Coconuts*.—The area under Coconuts was estimated at 171,266 acres as against 169,367 acres in 1935. All but 2,130 acres are cultivated by small-holders, situated principally along the alluvial belt flanking the west coast of the State. During January the average Singapore price for Sundried copra was \$6.08 per picul, but prices steadily declined until May when a price of \$4.77 was recorded. From then on until the close of the year prices gradually appreciated to \$8.86 per picul, with further advancement expected, owing, it was held, to the activities of speculators in Europe. Exports totalled 682,294 piculs valued at \$2,881,710 compared with 658,079 piculs valued at \$2,669,837 for 1935. The copra industry in Johore is almost entirely a small-holders industry, but not all owners of coconut holdings are producers of copra. In several areas in the State, coconut cultivators are content to sell their nuts or lease their holdings to Chinese, who are the principal copra producers. The biggest trade in nuts is carried on at Benut, in Batu Pahat District, where prices are high, and competition among the Chinese copra producers keen. Nut prices have followed the general trend of the copra market, the lowest price paid being \$10.00 per 1,000 nuts in June, and a maximum price of \$34.00 per 1,000 at Benut in December.

Towards the close of the year, when the price of copra was rising, a marked tendency was shown among small-holders to undertake the production of copra from their nuts in preference to selling them to the Chinese. Further efforts were made to effect an improvement in the quality of copra exported from producing areas during the year, and the system of subsidising the erection of kilns of improved design, continued. New types of rapid drying kilns, were erected in all the more important coconut growing areas of the State, including the Islands off the East Coast of Johore. At the close of the year 44 such kilns had been erected. Advantage was also taken of Agricultural Shows to further popularise the erection of improved type kilns, a full

- sized model being erected and worked during the period of the shows. Producers of copra, on the improved type of kiln, marketing their produce in Singapore have obtained a price only 5-10 cents per picul below the day's sundried price.

The general standard of maintenance of holdings has been satisfactory, and the crop has been singularly free from attacks of pests and diseases. Rat and Squirrel damage has occasioned some anxiety on the East Coast Islands, but this has been controlled to some extent during the year by Government lending assistance in the form of poison and cartridges. Periodical inundation of holdings by salt water has seriously impaired the productivity of palms in some areas, and large numbers have died or been rendered unproductive. The measures adopted during 1934 on the recommendation of the Vegetable Oil Committee, to grant relief to the Coconut Industry by waiving export duties and reducing rents, remained in force until the 1st of June, when a flat rate export duty of 15 cents was imposed on copra, as and when the day's price for Sundried Copra as declared by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce exceeded \$5.00 per picul.

30. *Pineapples*.—Prices for canned pineapples fluctuated within lower limits than those recorded during 1935, and during the last quarter of the year the export market was decidedly weak. The average monthly prices per case of 48 tins fluctuated between \$3.05 and \$3.50 for Cubes, \$2.85 and \$3.30 for Sliced Flat, \$3.15 and \$3.49 for Sliced Tall. Fruit prices showed the usual seasonal fluctuations, while marked differences in prices were recorded at the various cultivation centres. The range of prices for the various qualities of fruit per 100 was as follows:—

No. 1 \$1.50-\$4.20, No. 2 \$1.10-\$3.80, No. 3 \$0.60-\$2.00. Exports and value for the past 5 years are as under:—

	No. of fresh fruit.	No. of cases of preserved pines.	Total Value. \$
1932 ..	35,767,339	1,117,258	4,414,796
1933 ..	26,430,800	946,680	3,858,319
1934 ..	33,556,687	1,155,309	4,838,962
1935 ..	41,231,874	1,096,045	4,938,505
1936 ..	27,983,507	1,494,266	5,941,823

The area under Pineapples at the end of 1936 was estimated at 56,289 acres, of which 41,867 acres were planted as a sole crop. This compares with a total of 40,122 acres, of which 15,696 acres were planted as a sole crop for 1935. Considerable strides were made during the year by cultivators in effecting the transition from catch crop to sole crop cultivation, as will be noted from the figures quoted above.

The difficulty of obtaining land for the more popular crops has resulted in land offices in the Southern Circle being overwhelmed with applications for land for pineapple cultivation. Many of these applications are no doubt from speculators, who are not genuinely interested in pineapple cultivation.

The number of registered factories in the State remained at 10 throughout the year. The number of factories working varied at different periods of the year, the largest number working at any one time being 8. Only 6 factories were working at the close of the year. The operation of the Pineapple Enactment has resulted in very marked improvement in canning conditions in all factories in the State. No material change has taken place in the general organisation of the industry, the collection and delivery of fruit to factories being still performed by dealers. Where factory owners draw on their own plantations for fruit supplies, the quality and condition of the fruit delivered for canning is consistently high.

31. *Tapioca*.—The area under Tapioca at the end of the year was estimated to be 4,502 acres, of which 741 acres were cultivated as a sole crop. Corresponding figures for 1935 were 4,706 and 489 acres.

Exports of Tapioca produce amounted to 58,783 piculs, valued at \$213,406, which compares with 76,109 piculs, valued at \$223,874 in 1935, and 163,535 piculs, valued at \$552,747, in 1934. The Singapore market prices for the various grades of Tapioca produce were fairly steady throughout the year. Tapioca is gradually losing its importance as a crop in the State, owing largely to the prohibition against planting on virgin jungle land as a sole crop. At the close of the year there remained but one large area of sole crop tapioca cultivation, and production will probably cease with the harvesting of the crop early in the coming year, the land having been sold. Six factories were in operation during the year, but owing to the limited supplies of root available, were compelled to work at irregular intervals. One factory continued to augment its short supplies of root with sago palm stems. The grades commonly manufactured and exported are Flour, Flake, and Seed Pearl.

32. *Coffee*.—The area under Coffee shows a slight increase over that recorded in 1935. The total area planted is 5,620 acres, of which 1,156 acres are planted as a sole crop. This compares with 5,153 acres in 1935, of which 1,020 acres were planted as a sole crop. The two types of Coffee most commonly cultivated are Liberian and Robusta, the former being more popular among Asiatic consumers. The local trade in coffee is considerable. The export trade is small and amounted during the year to 1,356 piculs, valued at \$18,984.

33. *Gambier*.—As in the case of Tapioca the area under this crop tends to decrease. At the close of the year the acreage cultivated with Gambier was 1,720 of which 778 acres are grown as a sole crop. This compares with a total acreage of 2,179, of which 735 acres were planted as a sole crop in 1935. Twenty factories worked during the year at irregular intervals, owing to a scarcity of raw material. Exports totalled 10,451 piculs, valued at \$52,157, which compares with 8,292 piculs, valued at \$43,333 in 1933.

34. *Tuba*.—The cultivation of this crop continued to attract the attention of all types of cultivators during the year, the area under cultivation at the close being estimated at 6,333 acres, of which 637 were grown as a sole crop. The increase in acreage is large, corresponding figures for 1935 being 3,918 acres. The prices paid for dried root remained at a remunerative level throughout the year. Dried root sold on Rotenone content opened at \$45.00 per picul, and advanced to \$53.00 in May, closing at \$48.00. Root sold on an Ether extract basis, opened at \$32.50 per picul, and rose to \$42.00 in May, closing at \$30.00. Prices of wet root, the product of the kampong, have ranged from \$13.00-\$17.00 per picul. The most important producing centre is Central Johore, but elsewhere increased interest in the cultivation of Derris is being manifested, as new lands are opened up. A considerable export trade in cuttings to all parts of the Peninsula has been carried on from producing areas, prices per 1,000 varying from \$6.00-\$9.00 F. O. R.

The tendency on the part of the small cultivator to harvest his root prematurely, in order to obtain a quick return, has been apparent in most areas, and efforts are being made to discourage this practice.

35. *Arecanuts*.—The area under this crop at the end of the year was estimated at 34,793 acres, practically the whole of which is grown in mixed cultivation with other kampong products. The chief centres of production are Batu Pahat and Kukup Districts. The chief product exported is splits which are produced in all arecanut areas. Sliced and whole are products of the Benut area of Batu Pahat District, and parts of the Kukup District. The production of boiled arecanuts, which has been carried on in the Benut area for some time to serve an export market in China, was discontinued in mid year, as the trade had become unprofitable. Arecanut holdings are owned chiefly by Malays, but the production and export of the various types of produce is almost wholly in the hands of the Chinese, the Malays contenting themselves with selling the nuts to the Chinese or leasing their holdings to them, and then finding employment in splitting the nuts for the dealer. Splits are mostly sundried but one or two of the bigger dealers dry the nuts on brick kilns of the Copra type during periods of wet weather. The preparation of crude Arecanut coir made by soaking the husk in water, was started in the Batu Pahat District during the year, in response to a demand from China. Some 3,750 piculs of this product were exported. The manufacture of pounded Arecanut was also started in the same district, and realised \$4.00-\$5.00 per picul. The demand being limited, production is irregular.

(B) *Crops grown on large estates.*

36. *Oil Palm*.—The area under this crop at the end of the year was 31,261 acres of which 11,817 are immature. Five estates are engaged in this form of cultivation, all of which are producing. The price of Palm Oil, in common with other vegetable oils, has fluctuated somewhat during the year. Opening in January at £21 per ton the price gradually fell until June when quotations were £15.15.0. per ton. From July onwards, the price improved steadily and closed in December at £28. The price of kernels followed the same trend, opening in January at £10.17.6. per ton, and closing in December at £16.10.0. Exports of Palm Oil amounted to 8,620 tons valued at \$1,406,860 and kernels 1,262 tons valued at \$109,813. A shortage of fruit was experienced in January following a period of wet weather. Rats continued to be a serious pest on most estates. A caterpillar pest (*Mahasena corbetti*) was responsible for considerable damage on one Oil Palm estate in the Central Circle. Handpicking and spraying were carried out with fair success, but the intervention of parasites and fungi later in the attack, greatly assisted the management in the control of this pest. It is probable that the damage done will seriously effect the yields from this estate until the palms have recovered from the attack.

(C) *Crops grown exclusively on small holdings.*

37. *Padi*.—As was foreshadowed in the 1935 report, a decrease was again recorded in the areas planted both with wet and dry padi. The decrease in the case of wet padi is small, and it is probable that the decline in padi planting has been arrested, and that only lands which are suitable for such cultivation are now being cultivated. The area under dry padi continues to decrease, and except in the Muar District its cultivation does not find favour. In the Northern Circle, yields were better than the previous year in the Muar District, but poorer in Segamat District. Padi in the latter district suffered a severe set back through a prolonged drought just after transplanting, and never fully recovered. Harvesting in consequence was carried out under unfavourable weather conditions and much grain was lost. In the Central Circle, the ravages of pests, coupled with unfavourable weather conditions led to the abandonment of most padi areas long before harvest. Although padi is of little importance in the Southern Circle, fair yields were obtained from Kampong Lukut Sawah Kota Tinggi, and from one or two areas in the Kukup District. During the season 1,422 gantangs of selected padi seed were distributed to cultivators in the Muar, Kluang, Endau, and Kukup districts. Rats and birds continue to be the major pests of padi throughout the State. Traps and poison have been used to cope with the former, but the nature of the land adjoining sawahs often renders all efforts at control abortive. Damage by birds on the other hand could be lessened if the spirit of co-operation or communal interest pervaded the sawah owners to a greater degree than it does.

Among insect pests Kutu Bruang (*Scotinophora coarctata*) did severe damage to padi in the Tenglu Mukim of Endau District, control measures being rendered difficult on account of the nature of the padi lands. Stem borers were found in most padi areas but little damage is attributed to these pests. A peculiar dying off of padi occurred at Tenglu during the season, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained. Another type of dying off occurred among 3 selected varieties of padi at the Test Station, Tangkak, the cause being attributed to an unidentified oligochaete worm, although this has not as yet been confirmed.

The Annual Sawah Competition was held in Segamat District during the month of November, and attracted 237 entries. Judges' reports showed that considerable improvement has taken place in the general maintenance of sawahs. A similar competition was held in the Endau District but was confined to the mukim of Tenglu, where it is hoped to extend the area under cultivation in the coming season. 29 entries were received and the general standard of maintenance was considered fair for a first competition. The desirability of providing adequate water control in all padi growing areas of the State is as pressing as ever. Crop failures in the Central Circle, and to a lesser extent in the Northern Circle, are attributed chiefly to the lack of such facilities.

38. *Tobacco*.—The area under this crop at the close of the year was 1,318 acres which compares with 1,107 acres in 1935. Prices of dry leaf have fluctuated considerably during the year, ranging from \$16.00 to \$40.00 per picul. Large supplies of dry leaf were available in the Kluang district in mid year, and prices fell in consequence. The market for the produce is a purely local one, but the turnover is considerable. The chief products of the factories are cigars, cheroots, and shag. Leaf eating caterpillars and the stem borer (*phthorimaea helipa*) have been troublesome in some areas, but the damage done has been slight.

39. *Miscellaneous Fruit*.—The estimated area under fruit at the close of the year was 9,915 acres, cultivated almost entirely as a mixed crop. In addition 6,015 acres are estimated as being under banana cultivation, Muar, Batu Pahat, and Segamat, are the chief centres of production of mixed fruit, and Kukup, Batu Pahat, and Kluang, the chief centres of banana production. Fruit cultivation is largely a peasant industry, the most popular varieties of fruit being Rambutans, Durians, Mangosteens, Nangka, Duku, Langsat, Chiku, and Mata Kuching. Substantial imports of budded Citrus (Lime and Orange) were made by one Chinese Agriculturist, and an area of 45 acres put under this crop in the Kluang District. Steps have been taken to foster fruit growing in the Endau District where supplies are limited, and the area planted with fruit trees, small. An area of suitable land has been earmarked for fruit cultivation and small-holders will be encouraged to open it up and plant selected varieties of fruit trees. The mid year harvest of fruit was very late and

crops of all fruits were meagre. Taken all over the year must be recorded as an exceptionally poor one for all types of fruit. The proximity of the Singapore market offers opportunities for the expansion of fruit production in the State, and with the opening of departmental Agricultural Stations in various parts of the State, attention will be devoted to ways and means of encouraging the extension of the areas under cultivation, and the supplying of selected planting material.

40. *School Gardens*.—The number of school gardens in the State at the close of the year totalled 44 as against 42 in 1935. The majority of gardens affect a high standard of maintenance, and great keenness is displayed by teachers and pupils alike. The usual competition was held during the year. Sections for vegetables grown in School Gardens were provided at all Agricultural Shows, and were well supported. During October, a show of School Garden Produce was staged at Muar, and well patronised, 29 classes were provided, and the number of entries was 635. The quality of exhibits reached a high standard and adjudication was a matter of difficulty. In addition to the competitive section for School Gardens, 100 exhibits grown in Home Gardens were displayed and favourably commented on.

41. *Home Gardens*.—The establishment of Home Gardens in the Northern Circle made considerable progress during the year and over 200 have now been created.

42. *Agricultural Shows*.—Four Agricultural Shows and Arts and Crafts Exhibitions were held in the State during the year.

43. *Segamat District Show*.—This show was held on the 16th and 17th February and provided the usual Sections, but included in addition a section for livestock. Entries were not up to expectations but as a first effort the Show can be regarded as a success. The attendance over the two days approximated 16,000.

Central Johore Show.—Like the Segamat District Show this was a first effort and was an unqualified success. It was held on the 25th and 26th June at Batu Pahat, and over 27,000 people paid for admission. The usual sections were provided and were well supported. The Departmental Exhibit was a comprehensive one, including all crops of economic importance. In addition instructional and propaganda work was a feature of the Show, four Smoke Cabinets, suitable for the preparation of smoked sheet by small-holders were erected and demonstrated working, while a type 7 copra kiln was also erected and the method of working and the preparation of copra demonstrated. The Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Governments placed the Rural Lecture Caravan at the disposal of the Show Committee, and films of agricultural interest, explained by the aid of a loud speaker, were shown.

Endau District Show.—The Fourth Annual Show was held at Mersing on July, 17th. All sections were well supported with the exception of Padi and Preserves. A Departmental exhibit was staged and working models of a Copra kiln and Smoke Cabinets erected. Over 3,000 people attended the Show.

State Agricultural Show Muar.—A two day State Show was again held at Muar on the 23rd and 24th July and a new attendance record was set up, some 31,000 people attending during the two days. The usual classes were provided, and the Educational and Agricultural Instructional side, followed that staged at Batu Pahat earlier in the year. Over 4,000 exhibits competed in the various classes the show being one of the most successful ever held.

All shows were formally opened by His Highness the Regent, who stressed the educational value of such exhibitions to the small-holder. The Districts of Batu Pahat and Kluang again exhibited on a large scale at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association, held at Kuala Lumpur in August, and secured numerous prizes for Coconut and Arecanut products, Tobacco, and Fruits.

44. *Agricultural Stations and Padi Test Plots.*—Considerable progress was made during the year to implement the recommendations made by the Adviser on Agriculture in his report on agriculture in Johore. The establishment of one Agricultural Station and three Padi Test Plots was practically completed, while the development of the Central Agricultural Station proceeded according to a two year plan. Preliminary work in the establishment of the Pineapple Experiment Station conjoined with an Agricultural Station was also begun. Experimental work was carried out at all padi Test Plots, but in some cases results will be vitiated by pest damage.

LIVE-STOCK.

45. There were approximately 3,255 dairy cattle, mostly of Indian breed whose owners held milk-sellers' licences. The number of animals slaughtered in Government slaughter-houses in Johore for local consumption were: cattle (including buffaloes) 2,559, sheep and goats 5,728 and pigs 46,075. The import and export return shows a small Peninsular trade:—

	Horses		Cattle (including buffaloes)		Sheep & Goats		Swine	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Imports -	6	13	3,378	2,833	3,559	2,722	968	2,578
Exports -	10	10	21	93	31	196	2,738	4,701

46. There was an out-break of Rinderpest in Johore Bahru District causing 11 deaths out of 25 reported cases. Segregation and quarantine suppressed the disease quickly.

A census of live-stock in the State revealed the following figures:—

<i>Buffaloes.</i>	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Swine.</i>	<i>Goats.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>
9,375	15,157	210,610	48,975	7,860

47. All the pig-farms are owned by Chinese; Indian and other cattle are mostly kept by Indians and there are a number of private dairies; Chinese and Malays breed buffaloes, and Malay small-holders breed goats and poultry.

MARINE PRODUCE.

48. There are fisheries round all the coasts. Japanese fishermen work off the East Coast using the method known as "moro ami" in which highly skilled divers are employed to locate the fish nets then being set over the area and the fish driven into them. Deep sea fishing is carried on by Malays with drift nets operating chiefly from Mersing and Sedili, the catches being sent to Singapore by lorry. There are also Chinese fishermen on all the coasts. Seine or drag nets are used off shore by Chinese and Malays, and in sheltered bays and estuaries fishing stakes with ground or lifting nets are employed. Illegal fishing by means of explosives, which has been prevalent in the past, has decreased. Fish caught by this means is easily recognised owing to its mutilated appearance and the quickness with which decomposition sets in, rendering it unfit for consumption. Regular examinations of the markets and the prohibition of sale of any such fish, has proved to be the most successful way of dealing with the evil, the offenders finding themselves unable to dispose of their catches. River fish are caught in many places by nets, traps and rod and line. Fishing for the purpose of sale is carried out under licence, fishing on a small scale, for personal consumption only being exempt.

In 1935 the Revenue derived from fishing licences amounted to \$9,687, an increase of \$1,097 over the previous year. Any valuation of the total quantity of fish taken from Johore waters is impossible, as the greater part goes in the fishing boats direct to the Singapore markets, only that passing through the Customs at Ports, mostly in dried form, being recorded.

FOREST PRODUCE.

49. The forests produce timber, firewood, charcoal and such minor products as rattans, resins used for varnishes and the wild rubber used for the manufacture of chewing gum.

50. In common with all other tropical rain forests the forests of Johore are composed of a large variety of species of which only a limited number produce timber of commercial importance. There is a great difference between the types of forest found in the western and eastern parts of the State. The most important timbers produced on the East are the semi-hard *Dryobalanops aromatica* (*kapur*) and the hard *Shorea materialis* (*balau*) the distribution of which in the rest of the Peninsula is very limited. Second in importance are the semi-hard *Dipterocarpus spp* (*keruing*) and the useful soft timber of a number of species of *Shorea* (*meranti*). The forests on the west of the State approximate more closely to those found in the northern parts of the Peninsula and produce *meranti* and *keruing*, also the hard *Balanocarpus Heimii* (*chengal*) and a hard timber known locally as *resak* which is obtained from various trees of the genus *Shorea*. In addition to the timbers mentioned above increasing use is being made of miscellaneous timbers classified for revenue purposes as class 2 which, by reason of their lack of durability, were previously neglected. These have been found to be suitable for temporary construction and are now being cut in large quantities. The mangrove forests in the southern part of the State produce firewood of good quality which commands a ready market in Singapore.

51. Most of the timber produce in the State is exported in the form of logs to Singapore where it is sawn by machinery for use locally and for export to China, Mauritius, Netherlands India, British India, the United Kingdom and Arabia. Singapore also derives large quantities of timber from Netherlands India but this timber is, generally speaking, inferior to that produced in Johore. Large quantities of timber from Netherlands India are imported to Johore where most of it is used for packing cases for tinned pineapples. The following table shows the amount of timber produced, exported and imported during the last 5 years:—

Year	Timber produced tons	Timber exported tons	Percentage exported	Timber imported tons	Excess of Exports over Imports tons
1932	36,663	24,286	66.0	13,357	11,929
1933	52,231	32,915	63.0	7,055	25,860
1934	58,357	35,069	60.1	18,030	17,039
1935	63,145	50,741	80.4	21,634	29,107
1936	58,907	35,856	60.8	25,927	9,929

52. The total outturn of timber decreased by 6.7%. The outturn of Class A timbers such as *chengal* and *balau* increased slightly as did that of Class II (material for pineapple boxes etc.) and of poles (used in the mines and on construction work in Singapore): There was a large decrease in the outturn of Class I B *kapur* and of Class C *meranti*.

53. Most of the timber produced in Johore is exported in the form of logs to the Singapore saw-mills. In 1936 these exports amounted to 1,792,800 cubic feet or, 60.8% of the total output showing a decrease of 29.5% by comparison with the amount exported in 1935.

54. The export of sawn timber to the United Kingdom continued during the year. The Forest Officer, Singapore, who grades the material for export, gives as exported from Johore in 1936, 7,798 cubic feet compared with 4,986 in 1935; an increase of 52%.

55. At present practically all the timber produced in Johore is cut on State Land but these forests are by no means inexhaustible. In preparation for the time when this source of supply shall have been exhausted, forest reserves have been constituted over an area of 1,129.4 square miles or 15.4% of the area of the State. Further reserves amounting in area to 33,706 acres have been notified pending final constitution. Reserved forests are now being treated with regeneration fellings with a view to establishing young growth of commercial species to replace timber which will be felled when the exploitation of the reserved forests is undertaken.

56. The total output of firewood in 1936 was 3,139,825 cubic feet, an increase of 7% over the figures for 1935. There was a decrease of the production of mangrove firewood: the forests on State Lands are almost exhausted and the reserves are worked to full capacity. The following table shows the outturn and export of firewood during the last 5 years:—

Year	Firewood produced tons	Firewood exported tons	Percentage of export to outturn
1932	134,503	69,816	51.9%
1933	129,213	74,877	61.3%
1934	166,196	72,918	63%
1935	116,988	74,862	63.5%
1936	125,593	73,416	58.4%

These mangrove forests also produce charcoal. The outturn of charcoal amounted to 12,173 tons, an increase of 24.6% as compared with 1934. 9,762 tons were exported and 3,521 tons imported.

57. The principal minor products of the State's forests are *getah jelutong*, used in the manufacture of chewing gum, *rotans* or canes, *damar* or resin and *atap* or palm thatch. At one time these products yielded a very substantial revenue which represented a very considerable proportion of the total forest revenue, but this fell off heavily in the years 1933-1935. In 1936 there was a recovery and it amounted to \$30,909 about 11%, and although this was considerably less than it was four years ago, there was a marked increase as compared with 1935, when the figures were only \$19,736 or 9%. The increase is in almost all commodities principally *Damar* and *Jelutong*, as shown by the following table:—

			1935	1936
<i>Damar</i> , pikuls	..	..	2,333	5,621
Revenue	..	..	\$1,704	\$4,369
<i>Jelutong</i> , pikuls	..	..	1,051	2,381
Revenue	..	..	\$1,675	\$6,553

The market for *Jelutong* was a rising one, and there was a great demand for tapping areas in forest reserves, but a number of the applicants had no idea how to handle the business.

58. There are 3 sawmills in the State which are financed and operated by Chinese and a fourth (in a favourable position on a tributary of the River Sedili) started work.

59. A Malay Officer of the Johore Forest Department was selected to go for a year's course at the Forestry Institute, Oxford. He will leave for England early in 1937, and his is the first nomination under the Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund.

MANUFACTURES.

60. Such processes of manufacture as are performed in Johore relate almost entirely to the treatment of the raw materials the production of which is the State's main industry. Thus there are factories on rubber, tapioca and oil-palm estates, which are engaged in the preparation of those commodities for export. A large proportion of the pineapples grown in Johore are preserved and packed in tins and those processes are carried out in factories.

In addition to these there were the usual little ice-works, aerated water plants, engineering work-shops and printing-works and two *jelutong* factories.

VII.—COMMERCE.

61. The total trade amounted to \$111,650,968 as compared with \$79,692,239 in 1935.

The figures were as follows:—

		1935	1936
		—	—
		\$	\$
Imports	..	34,458,315	38,908,158
Exports	..	50,861,133	76,897,361
		<u>85,319,448</u>	<u>115,805,519</u>
Less Re-exports	..	5,627,209	4,154,551
		<u>79,692,239</u>	<u>111,650,968</u>

The values of imports for 1935 and 1936 under the various main heads were:—

		1935	1936
		—	—
		\$	\$
Animals, Food, Drink and Tobacco	..	14,857,016	17,679,345
Raw Materials and articles mainly manufactured	..	1,285,455	1,960,226
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	..	18,307,888	19,143,399
Parcel Post	..	7,956	122,173
Coin and Bullion	..	—	3,015
		<u>34,458,315</u>	<u>38,908,158</u>

The total value of Imports was \$4,449,843 greater than last year. The higher figure shown under parcel post is due to the fact that examination at Post Offices was put on an organised basis, whereas previously examination was hap-hazard.

EXPORTS.

62. The following table shows, under the main heads, the quantity and value of exports for 1935 and 1936:—

Articles	How counted	1935 Quantity	1936 Quantity	1935 Value	1936 Value
				\$	\$
Arecanuts ...	Pikuls	246,717	261,046	1,572,801	1,554,124
Copra ...	do.	658,079	682,294	2,669,837	2,881,710
Pepper ...	do.	—	288	—	2,612
Gambier ...	do.	8,292	10,451	43,383	52,157
Coffee ...	do.	1,134	1,356	15,876	18,984
Rubber ...	do.	1,400,422	1,495,527	32,963,598	59,348,483
Sweet Potatoes ...	do.	2,754	1,677	8,262	4,971
Tapioca ...	do.	76,109	58,783	223,874	213,406
Pineapples ...	Nos.	41,231,874	27,983,507	1,838,013	712,082
Preserved Pineapples	Cases	1,096,045	1,494,266	3,100,492	5,229,741
Other Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	484,464	294,146
Total Agricultural Produce	—	—	—	42,920,550	70,312,416
Timber ...	Tons	50,741	35,856	654,648	559,954
Other Forest Produce	—	—	—	375,948	499,115
Total Forest Produce	—	—	—	1,030,596	1,059,069
Tin-ore ...	Pikuls	13,450	16,790	1,467,119	1,730,735
Iron-ore ...	Tons	594,888	590,288	2,974,453	2,951,445
Bauxite ...	do.	—	36	—	219
China Clay ...	do.	5	—	100	—
Gold Dust ...	Tahils	64.7	27.0	420	202
Total Minerals	—	—	—	4,442,092	4,682,601
Marine Produce	—	—	—	783,126	264,732
Swine ...	Nos.	4,428	5,326	96,340	97,396
Cattle ...	do.	9	30	475	1,060
Poultry ...	do.	18,026	4,916	27,231	23,666
Goats and Sheep	do.	13	231	91	2,874
Eggs ...	do.	14,791,138	17,439,541	191,072	218,250
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	1,369,560	230,297
				50,861,133	76,897,961

63. Exports rose from \$50,861,133 to \$76,897,361, an increase of \$26,036,228. The increase was more than accounted for by the steady rise in the value of rubber. The quantity of rubber exported was 95,105 pikuls more than in 1935, and the value increased by \$26,384,885. The average price of rubber for the year was 26.82 cents per pound. The lowest price of rubber was 23.41 cents per pound in January and the highest was 32.25 cents per pound in December.

The price of tin averaged \$102.64 a pikul in January, \$115.24 in December. The lowest price was \$86 on 26th June and 3rd July, and the highest \$121.25 on the 10th of November. There was an increase of 3340 pikuls in the amount of tin exported and an increase of \$263,616 in the value.

There was a considerable decrease in the amount and value of fresh pineapples exported, but preserved pineapples show a great increase both in quantity and value. This is due entirely to the much improved condition of the canning factories, which are now on more modern lines and are compelled to conform to improved standards of sanitation, enforced by the Health Department. Arecanuts increased in quantity, but decreased in value. Copra, gambier and coffee increased both in quantity and value. There was a sharp rise in the price of copra, in the latter half of the year, which followed the imposition of a flat-rate tax on the produce, which, owing to low prices, had been exempt from export duty for some years. This flat-rate tax, in contradistinction from the previous *ad valorem* duty, stimulated, as was expected, the production of the better type of copra and for several months the difference in price of the high and the low grade article was very marked. Sweet potatoes and tapioca decreased both in quantity and value. Other agricultural produce fell off considerably.

Iron ore is carried direct to Japan by ocean-going steamers from both West and East Coasts, otherwise exports from Johore are mainly to Singapore in the first instance. The former exports are from a mine of long standing, which maintained its standard of productivity—the latter from a new mine, which began exports just before the North East monsoon and which can only export during fair weather: the probable extent of its productivity cannot, at present, be stated with any degree of precision, but it is far from negligible.

Certain articles of foodstuffs, *e.g.* sweet potatoes, fruits, eggs and poultry are sold in the Singapore market for local consumption, but most of the exports are shipped to other countries, which are indicated in Singapore statistics. A great amount of Johore rubber is shipped direct to other countries through Singapore shipping agents.

VIII.—LABOUR.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION FUND.

64. The cost of importing Indian immigrant labour is met by the Indian Immigration Fund, which was constituted in 1907 under the management of the Indian Immigration Committee. All employers of Indian labour working on estates, mines, public works, and other specified forms of employment contribute to this Fund in the form of assessment on the number of days' work

done by Indian labourers, a quarterly rate for every 72 days' work being fixed by the Indian Immigration Committee. The quarterly rates fixed during 1936, for men and women respectively, were as follows:—

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Men	72 cents	54 cents	72 cents	72 cents
Women	36 „	Nil	Nil	Nil

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

65. Assisted immigration from India was in operation in a restricted form throughout the year, and the assisted immigrants included (a) labourers recruited on kangani licence for work on oil-palm estates and (b) non-recruited labourers who were assisted to emigrate on a guarantee of employment on a particular estate. The majority of the latter emigrants were either labourers or relatives of labourers that had previously worked in the country or on the estate. The word "emigrant", it should be noted, is used in the loose popular sense and includes persons that have been five years or more in Malaya, who are not "emigrants" within the meaning of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922.

The total number of assisted immigrants destined for Johore that arrived in Malaya during the year was 715.

NON-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

66. In addition to the assisted immigrants there is a considerable yearly flow of non-assisted immigrants, that is, labourers and others who pay their own passages to Malaya. It is not known how many of the total number of such immigrants entering Malaya were destined for Johore.

REPATRIATION.

67. The total number of Indian labourers repatriated through the Labour Office in Johore Bahru during the year was 1,321.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN LABOURERS IN NEED OF RELIEF.

68. There was little unemployment during the year and labourers that applied to the Labour Office for assistance to find work were generally placed in employment without difficulty. The majority of applicants for relief were those who desired to be repatriated, and these included (a) Labourers either temporarily or permanently unfit for further work in Malaya,

(b) labourers with sick dependents or young children without a female relative to look after them, (c) widows who wished to return to India.

A small number of sick or decrepit labourers who had no relatives to look after them and did not wish to return to India were admitted to the Home for Decrepit Indians at Kuala Lumpur.

Depot.—Since March, 1936 a building in Johore Bahru has been rented and converted for use as a shelter for Indian labourers, in which labourers waiting for repatriation, unemployed, and others requiring relief, are housed and fed. The total number of daily admissions, classified as repatriates and others, and the total number of meals supplied during the 10 months the shelter was in use, were as follows:—

	Admissions		Meals supplied
	Adults	Minors	
Repatriates	.. 3,592	885	7,333
Others	.. 580	148	942
Total	.. 4,172	1,033	8,275

INDIAN POPULATION.

69. The Indian population of Johore as ascertained in the 1931 Census was 48,667, classified as 38,534 Tamils, 2,136 Telugus, and 7,197 Malayalis. Northern Indians numbered 2,371.

The average Indian Population for 1936 was estimated to be 50,865.

RETURNS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Employers of labour are required to furnish quarterly returns of labour population in a form prescribed under the Labour Code. Small employers do not usually furnish these returns and it is considered that in general no useful purpose would be served by attempting to collect returns from such employers.

The following table is a summary from these returns showing the number of returns received and the total number of labourers in private employment, including working minors but excluding dependents, at the end of each of the last five years.

LABOURERS IN PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT.

Year	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
No. of Returns	330	303	329	488	484
Indians ...	14,732	16,682	24,465	27,404	28,483
Chinese ...	17,775	17,802	25,740	24,976	26,223
Javanese ...	5,376	6,517	7,650	6,392	7,702
Others ...	1,391	1,198	1,497	1,254	832
Total ...	39,274	42,199	59,352	60,026	63,240

It will be seen from the above figures that while the total labour population has increased by over half in the past five years the Indian labour population has almost doubled, but that Chinese and Javanese labour has nevertheless held its own. Figures of Malay labour remained inconsiderable and are therefore included under "Others".

(b) The following are similar figures for labourers employed by Town Boards and Government Departments:—

LABOURERS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.

Year	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
No. of Returns	30	31	32	33	35
Indians ...	3,381	3,539	3,537	4,086	4,913
Chinese ...	454	554	403	787	1,066
Javanese ...	557	447	686	749	1,173
Others ...	374	534	561	898	1,028
Total ...	4,766	5,074	5,187	6,520	8,180

It will be seen from these figures that while the Indian labour population has increased by less than half in the past five years, labour of other nationalities has more than doubled, the greatest increase being among the "Others", of which the majority are Malays.

(c) The average Indian labour population and the death rate per mille, for the working population only, as computed from the returns for the year 1936, are as follows:—

	Average population	Death rate per mille
Private employment ..	27,355	11.36
Government employment	4,450	4.94

WORK AND WAGES.

INDIAN LABOUR.

(a) Indian labourers are mainly employed on tapping, field, and factory work on estates, road-construction and maintenance under the Public Works Department, scavenging and grass-cutting under the Town Boards and work on the permanent way under the Federated Malay States Railways. They are also employed on line work in the Posts and Telegraphs, anti-malarial oiling and maintenance under the Anti-malarial Board, in the Drainage and Irrigation Department and in the Johore Water Works. Skilled or semi-skilled Indian labourers are mainly employed by Government Departments but a number are also employed as engine-drivers and in other works on mines.

Average minimum rates of pay for the year excluding higher paid labourers, mandors, and skilled or semi-skilled workers, are given in tabular form below:—

Place of employment			Average rates of wages	
			Men	Women
Estates ...	Weeders ...	...	40 —	32 —
	Tappers ...	...	40 — 45	32 — 35
	Factory ...	...	45 — 50	40 — 45
P. W. D.		...	40 — 56	32 — 38
F. M. S. Railways		...	40 — 52	—
P. & T. Department		...	45 — 70	—
Anti-malarial Board		...	40 — 56	—
Drainage & Irrigation Dept.		...	60 —	—
Waterworks		...	54 — 86	—

It may be noted that both on oil-palm estates and on many rubber estates a bonus or payment by results system is in force which enabled tappers on rubber estates and harvesters on oil-palm estates to earn higher rates than those quoted above.

Hours of work averaged on estates roughly 6-7 hours for tappers, 7-8 hours for weeders, and 8-9 hours for factory workers. In Government Departments hours of work averaged 8 a day, labourers employed by the Town Boards generally working a part day of 5 hours on Fridays.

Overtime work is payable under the Labour Code at double rates for work over 9 hours in any one day.

CHINESE LABOUR.

(b) Chinese labourers are employed mainly on tapping and the heavier field works on estates, and on earth works under Government Departments, and comprise the main working population of mines and pineapple factories. A number of skilled and semi-skilled Chinese labourers are employed by Government Departments and other employers. Except for a minority employed by European estates on daily pay, Chinese labourers generally work on a payment by results system, either through a contractor or on direct contract with the employer. It is in consequence difficult to ascertain their average earnings particularly where Chinese employers are concerned, more especially as the labourers themselves are often unwilling to give anything away. The following figures show the average rates paid to Chinese labourers on estates, for each quarter of the year:—

		1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
Tappers	..	40-45	40-45	60-70	70-80
Weeders	..	40-45	40-45	45-50	55-60

These figures reflect the increase in the price of rubber which from an average price of 23.41 cents in January had reached an average of 26.92 cents in July and rose to an average of 32.25 cents in December.

Daily rates of pay for Chinese labourers on estates varied from 50-60 cents, with an upward tendency towards the latter part of the year.

The average rates of pay for unskilled Chinese labourers working on mines were 60-80 cents a day with food, or 80-90 cents a day without food, and earthworkers averaged \$1.10-\$1.20 a day at the beginning of the year and \$1.50-\$1.60 at the end of the year.

Rates of pay for labourers working in pineapple factories vary considerably in accordance with the nature of the work, of which the greater part is specialised, and it is not possible to state an average. There is moreover no reliable information available as to actual earnings.

JAVANESE LABOUR.

(c) Javanese labourers are employed mainly on tapping and heavier field works on estates, grass-cutting under the Town Boards, and river-cleaning under the Drainage and Irrigation Department. They are generally employed in conjunction with Indian labourers, both on estates and in Government Departments, are paid, when on daily pay, at the same rates and work the same hours. When working on contract rates at estate work other than tapping, their earnings probably approximate to those of Chinese labourers engaged on similar work.

A small number of Javanese labourers are employed on mines.

OTHER LABOUR.

(d) Other labour comprises mainly Malays and Northern Indians. Malay labourers are employed mainly in grass-cutting under the Town Boards and the Public Works Department, a small number being employed as tappers on estates where they generally supplement rather than form part of the regular labour force. They are paid at the same rates as Javanese and work the same hours. A small number of Malay labourers are employed in conjunction with Javanese on Mines.

Northern Indians are employed mainly on carting and earth-work on which latter their earnings are believed to approximate to those of Chinese labourers.

COST OF LIVING.

70. The index of the labourer's cost of living is the price of rice, which remained fairly stable at 23 cents a gantang (Rangoon rice) during most of the year but rose together with other commodity prices, to 25 cents towards the close of the year. The cost of the Indian labourer's standard budget showed little variation during the year.

No detailed figures are available of the cost of living for labourers of other races.

The Chinese labourer feeds better than the Indian and his cost of living is naturally higher. This however is offset to some extent by the saving effected by the communal messing system.

LABOURERS' WELFARE.

(a) *Housing*.—The housing of labourers on the larger estates was generally satisfactory and with improving financial conditions fair progress was made with necessary renovations and replacements, although there was still room for improvement on a number of estates.

A notable development in the last few years has been the growing tendency of employers to provide detached or semi-detached cottages for family occupation in place of the old type of barrack lines and the cottage line is now generally favoured.

Another notable development has been the improvement of housing accommodation on the smaller Asiatic-owned estates, which was maintained throughout the year, although here too there was still room for further improvement. It may be noted here, as what, it is to be hoped, is an indication of an increasing appreciation by the smaller employers of their obligations to their labourers in this respect, that in the great majority of cases improvement was effected by means of recommendations by the Health and Labour Departments, and that in only two cases was the issue of an order under the Labour Code necessary.

The housing of labourers employed under Government Departments was generally satisfactory and the standard of accommodation provided continued to show improvement.

(b) *Water Supply*.—Larger estates often have their own piped water supply conducted to stand-pipes at each set of lines, although a decreasing number still rely on a well supply. Smaller estates generally obtained their water supply from wells, and improvement in such supplied was continued throughout the year on recommendations from the Health Department. No orders under the Labour Code for the improvement of estate water supplies were issued during the year.

Government lines in the towns are generally served by the public water supply, other lines being provided with protected wells.

(c) *Sanitary Arrangements*.—Sanitary arrangements on estates are regulated by the Health Officers in accordance with Rules under the Labour Code. Latrines of bore-hole, pit, or bucket type are generally provided, although septic tanks have been installed on a small number of estates.

(d) *Prevention of Malaria*.—Regular anti-malarial work is maintained on almost all estates of any size under the directions of the resident or visiting medical practitioners, special anti-malarial inspectors, or dressers whose sole duty it is to supervise anti-malarial work, sometimes being employed.

Anti-malarial work in the towns and villages is controlled by the Anti-malarial Board, and on the Railways by the Health Officer, F. M. S. Railways.

(e) *Hospital Accommodation and Medical Attendance*.—There were 44 Estate Hospitals, including one detention ward and one sick line, and 7 Group Hospitals maintained on estates during the year. 2 of the Group Hospitals and 5 of the Estate Hospitals were in charge of resident medical practitioners, the remainder

being in charge of visiting medical practitioners. Estates that do not maintain their own hospital or contribute to a Group Hospital make use of the Government Hospitals in each District. There are nine such Government Hospitals in Johore.

All estates of any size employ a visiting medical practitioner who visits the estate regularly, generally at weekly, fortnightly, or monthly intervals. The majority of such estates employ qualified resident dresser, although some few smaller estates employ a visiting dresser from a neighbouring estate. The number of unqualified men employed as dressers is being gradually decreased.

All larger estates maintain their own dispensaries, while smaller estates keep a stock of medicines as required by the Health Department.

Orders under the Labour Code were issued on the owner of one estate, which was subsequently taken over by a European Company, for the engagement of a visiting medical practitioner, the employment of a qualified dresser, and the equipment and maintenance of a dispensary.

(f) *Maternity and Infant Welfare.*—All female Asiatic labourers are entitled under the Labour Code to abstain from work for a period of one month before and one month after confinement, and to receive from the employer a maternity allowance in respect of these periods, calculated on the average monthly wage earned prior to their so stopping work.

Maternity cases are treated free in Government Hospitals, and Indian women labourers and dependents from estates are almost without exception admitted to Government Hospital for confinement, their prejudice against, or fear of, going to hospital having apparently been almost entirely overcome. This however unfortunately is not the case with Javanese labourers, who can rarely and with difficulty be persuaded to send their wives to hospital for confinement. This, aggravated by Javanese theories of suitable feeding for infants, is reflected in the high infant mortality rate that appears to be general among Javanese labourers.

Specially to be noted is the practice on certain estates of sending maternity cases to hospital some months before confinement for routine pre-natal examination and any medical treatment that may be found necessary.

(g) *Nurseries.*—The construction and maintenance of properly equipped nurseries for infants under the age of three can be required under the Labour Code on any place of employment where more than fifty female labourers are employed. Such nurseries are provided on almost all estates where any considerable number of women, whether fifty or less, are employed, with one or more ayahs in charge, and free milk or kanji are supplied to the infants or children accommodated in them.

On estates where a small number of women only are employed and there is no proper nursery, a temple, drama-shed, or enclosure under raised lines often serves the same purpose satisfactorily.

A special attention to children's health and welfare that deserves note is the provision on a number of estates of a regular supply of free milk, kanji, or other food to school-children or to all children on the estate.

EDUCATION.

71. There were 60 registered Indian Vernacular schools in Johore at the end of the year, an increase of 10 from the previous year, and of these 56 were estate schools.

In addition to the registered schools there were about 18 un-registered schools on estates at the end of the year. The reason for non-registration generally was that the number of children attending the school fell short of the 15 pupils required to constitute a school within the meaning of the Registration of Schools Enactment.

55 of the registered schools qualified for the Government Grant in 1936, the total amount of grant-in-aid earned being \$9,355.75.

The construction and maintenance of a school can be required, under the Labour Code on any place of employment where there are ten or more labourers' children of any one race between the ages of seven and fourteen.

LABOURERS' ALLOTMENTS.

72. A provision under the Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1936, requires the employer to set aside land (1/16 of an acre for each labourer who has dependents) suitable for use as allotments or grazing land.

On the majority of estates, adequate land is available for this purpose and unplanted ravine areas can be made available for allotments subject to necessary anti-malarial control. Progress made with extending the allotment area and cultivation of existing allotments was in general fairly satisfactory, particularly on estates with an older and more settled labour force, but in a number of cases it was noted that labourers, for a variety of reasons, made little use of the land available.

Deserving of note is a large-scale settlement of Chinese labourers which has been effected on Sedenak Estate, where some hundreds of acres of ravine have been cleared and planted with vegetable by Chinese labourers working on the estate, a block of five acres being allotted to each family. This experiment appears to have been instrumental not only in settling a contented Chinese labour force on the estate but also in improving health by facilitating the control of malaria.

TRUCK.

(a) *Rice*.—Rice is supplied under permit from the Controller on all estates that employ any considerable number of Indian or Javanese labourers. There were some 116 such permits in force at the end of the year.

(b) *Estate shops*.—Almost all estates that are not immediately adjoining a town or village run one or more shops for the sale of provisions to their labourers. All such shops are required to be authorised by the Controller, and are under the control of the manager, who regulates the prices charged.

On two or three estates what are known as Co-operative Shops are run in the form of a Company in which the labourers and the other staff of the estate hold the shares, the running of the shop being under the supervision of the manager. Shops of this kind have been run successfully on some Estates, but on others the attempt has failed, from one cause or another.

On some Estates a bonus is given on purchases; goods are sold for cash only and a coupon is given to each purchaser of \$1 worth of goods, dividends in goods being drawn by the coupon-holders up to the full value of the coupons (usually 8 cents), and a further coupon issued for each \$1 worth of coupons traded in.

On the majority of estates the shops are either rented out for a nominal rent or allowed free to private shop-keepers.

OFFENCES AND PROCEEDINGS.

No prosecutions for offences under the Labour Code were instituted during the year. 18 civil suits were instituted in the Magistrate Courts by labourers against employers during the year. No suits were instituted by employers against labourers.

STRIKES AND DISTURBANCES.

Indian labour.—There were no serious strikes, labour disputes, or disturbances affecting Indian labourers during the year, but a few minor stoppages of work, affecting a small number of labourers on an estate, were reported. In the majority of cases these stoppages affected only the labourers employed by one particular mandor or kangany, and there was more than one case where a kangany on being paid off from an estate took with him the labourers employed in his gang. The system of paying "Head-money" to a kangany on the work of labourers employed in his gang prevails generally in Johore, and the Kangany is apt therefore to consider that the labourers belong to him and that he cannot be paid off without them.

There was a minor strike among the Town Board labourers at Kulai on December, 30th and their grievance, ill-treatment by a mandor, was found to be justified, and the mandor dismissed, the labourers returning to work the next day.

There were no strikes regarding wage rates or general conditions of employment among Indian labourers in Johore.

Chinese labour.—There were minor strikes among labourers employed in two pineapple factories at the end of July and the beginning of August, and on the 9th September the cutters in all the pineapple factories in Johore struck work, in conjunction with the cutters in Singapore. In Johore about 850 cutters were affected. Their demands included a 30% increase in wages and a number of reforms in the conditions of their work. Negotiations for settlement of the strike took place in Singapore and there were no disturbances in Johore. The factories gradually reopened after the strike and new cutters were employed. Many of the old cutters drifted back and after October 15th when the Employers Association issued a new scale of wages the situation became normal.

There were lightning strikes, as quickly settled, among the building labourers employed at the New Mental Hospital, Johore Bahru on September 11th and September 17th, and there were also stoppages of work among the building labourers employed in the erection of the new Government Quarters at Batu Pahat and Johore Bahru. These latter were attributed to the practice of sub-contracting and sub-sub-contracting, the labourers being owed wages when their immediate employer lost his contract. About 100 labourers were involved at Batu Pahat and about 90 in Johore Bahru. After enquiry new contracts were arranged and the men returned to work.

CHINESE LABOUR.

Labour Cases.—There were 172 enquiries under section 98 of the Labour Code as compared with 163 in the previous year, and claims made by 1,109 labourers as against 743 totalled \$19,788.94 as against \$16,594.46. The average claim was therefore for a sum of about \$17.84 as compared with \$22.33. Orders were made totalling \$10,332.25 as against \$9,834.28 and the sums recovered through this office amounted to \$5,095.06 as against \$3,707.76. Orders for execution in Court were issued in respect of unpaid balances.

Repatriation of Destitute Chinese.—Sixty one Chinese were repatriated by the Protectorate during the year. Of these, 38 came from the Vagrant Ward, 12 from the General Hospital and 11 were direct applicants at the Protectorate.

Immigration Quota.—The Immigration Quota into Malaya remained at 4,000 per month throughout the year.

Ninety Hainanese who landed unlawfully in the State were prosecuted under section 10 of the Aliens Enactment, convicted and fined. They were later repatriated under section 13. One vessel which had conveyed some of these aliens to the East Coast was captured at Pasir Panjang, Negri Sembilan.

Mui-Tsai.—Of 121 Mui-tsai on the register at the end of 1935, 106 remained at the end of 1936, the difference being largely accounted for by the marriage of the older girls.

During the year there were 2 prosecutions of employers of mui-tsai, one being a case of ill-treatment.

The usual halfyearly inspections of all registered mui-tsai at their dwelling-places were carried out by the Protector of Chinese and the Assistant Protector, Muar; and in addition the Lady Inspector of Mui-tsai, Singapore, inspected almost all the mui-tsai at the request of the Johore Government.

The Mui-tsai Commission visited Johore in July.

IX.—EDUCATION.

73. *Organisation.*—Since March 1928 the Education Department has been under a European Superintendent, seconded from the large joint Education Department of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Johore defraying his salary and its due proportion of his leave, pay and pension. In 1936 other officers seconded on the same terms from the same department were 6 European Masters. There is a Malay Committee which is responsible for the syllabus and teaching in religious (Quranic) schools.

74. *Government Schools.*—In the 64 Muslim Religious schools for boys and the 9 similar schools for girls there were 115 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 7,759.

In the 119 Malay Vernacular Boys' schools there were 447 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 12,544 pupils.

In the 17 Malay Vernacular Girls' schools there were 63 Malay teachers and an average enrolment of 1,570 pupils.

In the 6 English Boys' schools there were 10 European and 83 local teachers and an average enrolment of 1,792 pupils.

75. *Aided Schools.*—There are two English Schools for Girls in Johore, the Convents at Johore Bahru and Muar, the former receiving a grant-in-aid and the latter a block grant. Enrolments were 295 and 94 respectively. 3 girls from the Johore Bahru Convent took the Junior Cambridge and 2 candidates went up for the Trinity College of Music Examination, and all passed.

In May a Special Class for Malay girls was instituted at the Johore Bahru Convent. Twenty girls were enrolled. The Convent at Muar moved in June into a much more suitable building. Both Convents are doing excellent work.

In the 59 Aided Tamil schools, there was an average enrolment of 1,627.

Private Schools.—In the 20 private English schools drawing no grant-in-aid there was an enrolment of 1,228. There were 206 registered Chinese schools with 438 teachers and an average daily attendance of 8,192 boys and 1,079 girls.

76. *Elementary Education.*—This is provided in vernacular schools, Malay, Tamil and Chinese. The aim is to provide for children from the age of 5 to 14 years. Special attention is paid to local crafts and industries and in rural areas to gardening. Girls study as special subjects needlework, cookery, domestic economy, nursing, hygiene, handwork and art.

Pupils at the Malay Government and Tamil Aided elementary schools enjoy free education including free books.

77. Thirteen new permanent Malay schools were completed, and work was in progress on two more at the end of the year. In addition 13 schools were enlarged, but considerable expansion will be necessary before vernacular education is available for all Malays. A 5th batch of teachers trained at the Sultan Idris College strengthened the quality of the staff.

78. The Tamil schools with 4 exceptions are Estate schools. They nearly all have separate and satisfactory buildings and there is a steady improvement in furniture and equipment. With experience the staffs are fairly satisfactory for the lower classes, but upper classes suffer from an absence of trained teachers.

79. Registration of Chinese vernacular schools is undertaken by the Protector of Chinese. None of these schools are maintained or supported by the Government. All but three of the schools were primary. In a few gardening and fretwork were taught. The monthly fees varied between 30 cents and \$3.

Thirty-eight new schools were registered during the year and 16 ceased to function, the total being 206.

80. *Secondary Education.*—All English education is in effect secondary as the curriculum, though starting with primary classes, extends to the Cambridge School Certificate.

1,264 of the 1,786 boys in the Johore English schools were Malays selected by the Superintendent of Education at an interview, consideration being paid to age, school record and the teachers reports.

In the 1935 Cambridge Local Examinations 39 out of 59 School Certificate candidates passed and 63 out of 96 Junior candidates. Of the 102 passes, 61 were Malays and 41 of other races. The number of Passes in the last five years have been 30, 60, 88, 87 and 102.

New Buildings for English schools included a Prep. school at Muar, an Assembly Hall at Batu Pahat, and three new classrooms at Nge Heng.

Formerly many pupils were superannuated from English schools, owing to the bad old system of admitting over-age boys to the primary classes. Such admissions gave pupils fallacious hopes of scholastic advancement. In 1936 only 30 boys were superannuated throughout the State, four less than in 1935.

81. *Vocational Education and Manual Training.*—At the State Trade School are taught carpentry and tailoring, trades formerly the monopoly of immigrants. The course is for three years. A syllabus for practical English is in use. All apprentices learn drawing. A comprehensive training in Carpentry is aimed at. Orders were received both from Government Departments and from private individuals. Of 5 apprentices who completed their course and were awarded certificates, two are known to have found employment. The standard of tailoring improved. Seven obtained certificates, and of these two are known to have obtained employment. The profit on work, after deducting cost of material and overhead charges, was given to the apprentices, one quarter being paid in cash and three-quarters put to their credit to provide capital for them when they leave the school. No fees were charged. The Head Master of the Trade School was sent to England for 6 months and it is confidently expected that the experience so gained will be of great benefit to the development of the school.

Netmaking, basket-making or book-binding was taught in central classes. The usual handwork was taught in the English schools. All schools have flower gardens and 44 have vegetable gardens, inspected by officers of the Agricultural Department. For the first time, a show of School Garden Produce was held, at Muar, and proved a great success. The Standard of cleanliness of the schools and of their surroundings is high and in many cases provide an example to the neighbouring villagers, who take a great interest in the schools, especially the Sports.

Seven Malay Johore pupils were studying at the Agricultural School at Serdang.

82. *Training of Teachers.*—33 teachers for the Malay Vernacular Boys' schools were in training at the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, where teachers are trained for all the Malay States:—this large college with over 300 students can afford a specialised staff and adequate equipment, both of which it would be extravagant for Johore to provide for its few students. Locally there were special classes for pupil teachers and senior teachers for the Malay Boys' and Girls' schools.

83. At the beginning of the year there were eight Johore Students at the College of Medicine, Singapore. Of these five were taking the dentistry course, and two were holders of Toh Ah Boon Scholarships. During the year one of the latter finished his course, while two new students were admitted, so

that there were nine students at the end of the year. At Raffles College at the beginning of the year there were five Johore students, one training for the teaching profession, and four being probationers under the Malay Officers' Scheme. The former completed his course during the year, and so did one of the latter. Two new Probationers were sent, so that at the end of the year there were still five students. There were six students at the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, being trained in P. W. D. and Post and Telegraph work, and five more were sent making eleven in all.

The annual contribution of \$12,000 was paid to Raffles College, and the Superintendent of Education represented Johore on the College Council and attended all meetings.

84. *Games, Music, Art and Drama.*—Nearly all schools have recreation grounds. Football is everywhere popular. The standard reached in team games and physical drill remained very high. In the English Boys' schools football, cricket, hockey, badminton, volley-ball and in four schools tennis are played. They all held Athletic Sports for Inter-House Championship and competition was very keen. There is still a prejudice against games for Malay girls; though some badminton was played.

The number of scouts rose from 665 in 1935 to 793. There were 200 First Class Scouts. New Malay School troops were formed at Kluang, Senggarang and Kota Tinggi. The Assistant District Commissioner (Syed Esa bin Alwee) was sent at Government expenses to Gilwell Park in England where he passed in Camp Craft. The knowledge and experience which he gained should be of great benefit to Scouting in Johore, which has been stimulated by the presentation of an Efficiency Shield and of a Troop Flag for competition.

The Girl Guides Association is independent of the Education Department. It received a Government grant for the first time. The guides and the Brownies are all school girls. The Association is doing excellent work and is much indebted to the kind interest shown by H. H. the Sultanah and H. H. the Tunku Ampuan Besar of Pahang.

Singing was taught in all of the English schools.

Elementary art is taught in all schools.

All the English Schools had literary and debating societies, and two published magazines. The Camera Club at the English College Johore Bahru is flourishing and reaches a high standard.

85. In town schools all pupils were medically and ophthalmically examined. General health conditions were reported very satisfactory. Where there is a tuck shop, it is inspected by medical authorities, who give advice regarding cleanliness and cooking. All persons who cook or handle the food are examined to see that they are free from skin affections and non-typhoid carriers. Teachers in all school are examined for signs of tuberculosis.

There is a school dental clinic under a qualified European Dental Surgeon and a new appointment of an Assistant Dental Surgeon was made at Muar. All pupils enjoy dental inspection, pupils in the lowest classes complete dental treatment and others emergency treatment. Tooth Brush drill is the rule and both boys and girls show great improvement.

The usual clerical examinations were held during the year. There were evening classes for clerks, with instruction in type-writing.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

86. On the west coast Johore is served by Muar, Batu Pahat and several smaller ports,—Kukup, Pontian, Benut, Senggarang. The only ocean-going steamers that call are Japanese which visit Batu Pahat for the transport of iron-ore. Local steamers from Singapore visit all the smaller ports but like the railway have suffered from the competition of road transport.

On the east coast the north-east monsoon has created bars that make the estuaries accessible only to small steamers and Mersing is the only port at which even these call.

There are steamships running from Singapore to Pengerang, Tanjong Surat and Kota Tinggi on the Johore River and also to Sungai Papan. Motor-boats ply for hire on most of the navigable rivers.

87. The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all the ports was as follows:—

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Ocean-going Steamers -	84	277,700	84	277,700
Coasting „ -	2,662	103,547	2,662	103,547
Sailing vessels -	9,885	249,307	10,197	253,097

These figures show a decrease of 10,400 tons entered and 14,139 cleared as compared with 1935. The number of passengers arriving and departing from the ports in the State was 20,866 and 15,985 respectively against 24,544 and 23,487 in 1935.

The total tonnage of the sea-borne trade for the last five years was—

Year	Ocean-going Vessels Tons	Sailing Vessels Tons	Coasting Steamers Tons	Total Tons
1932	302,348	139,512	109,054	550,914
1933	236,790	224,093	100,050	560,933
1934	263,459	234,219	121,792	619,470
1935	296,754	240,549	103,651	640,954
1935	277,700	249,307	103,547	630,554

88. The Johore State Railway is a corridor section of the main line that runs from Singapore to Bangkok. It was built at the expense of the Johore Government and runs from Johore Bahru in the south to Gemas in the north (120 miles 68 chains with 20 stations and 7 halts). It was leased to the Federated Malay States Government for 21 years from 1st January, 1912 to be run in conjunction with their railway system. The lease has since been extended for a further period of 21 years from 1st January, 1933. A causeway built in 1923 links Johore with the island of Singapore by rail and road.

89. The state possesses 787 miles of metalled, 57 miles of gravelled and 7 miles of earth roads as well as 59 miles of approach roads and back lanes.

90. Mails are conveyed by trains to stations and halts, also by motor cars and to places on the Johore River by steamship. Mails for the Colony and Federated Malay States are conveyed by railway, and mails for countries overseas are sent to Singapore or Kuala Lumpur, whence they may be despatched by steamship or air mail.

91. On the 31st December there were 25 post offices conducting all kind of postal and telegraph business, and 18 postal agencies affording a limited postal service as compared with 27 and 6 in 1935. Telegraph communication with all parts of the world is available through Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Trunk telephone communication is available between all Johore exchanges and all exchanges throughout Malaya and between Johore and Netherlands Indies, Philippine Islands and Siam through Kuala Lumpur.

92. A comparison of postal business for the last three years is as follows:—

	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Letters, papers and parcels handed	4,377,176	4,596,300	4,716,700
Value of Money Orders issued	814,893	1,224,716	1,420,093
Value of Money Orders Paid	297,919	341,544	310,093

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

93. The Currency and Weights and Measures, as in all Malay States, are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal local measures are:—

I chupak = 1 quart, *I gantang* = 1 gallon, *I tahlil* = $1\frac{1}{3}$ ozs.
I kati (16 *tahils*) = $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., *I pikul* (100 *katis*) = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
I koyan (40 *pikuls*) = $533\frac{1}{3}$ lbs., *I bahara* = 400 lbs.
I hoon = .0133 ozs.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

94. The principal buildings completed and put in hand during the year were as follows:—

BUILDINGS COMPLETED.

Johore Bahru District:—

New Operating Theatre Eye Room, General Hospital, Johore Bahru; three Assistant Surgeons Quarters, General Hospital, Johore Bahru; additions and alterations to Central Medical Bureau; New Malay School for 80 boys with Class VIII Quarters and playing field at Pulau Sa-batang; New Malay School for 75 boys with Quarters for Head Teacher, Latrine and play ground, Tanjong Kupang; three 8 bed wards at Leper Camp, Johore Bahru; five Cattle Detention Sheds, Johore Bahru; Arch and Gates, Istana Gardens, Johore Bahru.

Muar District:—

Extra Class Rooms, Government English School, Muar; New Malay School for 60 Boys at Rawang; New Malay School for 100 boys at Parit Bunga; New Malay School for 120 boys at Temiang; one Class III Quarters for Medical Officer, Muar; Second Class Female Ward; one set of married quarters with 6 rooms, Johore Military Forces; Permanent Police Stations, at Pagoh and Bukit Gambir; cattle Slaughter House, Bandar Maharani; three cattle detention sheds, Muar.

Batu Pahat District:—

Assembly Hall, Government English School; Malay School with Teacher's Quarters, Bagan; women and children's Clinic; New Headquarters,, Johore Volunteer Forces, Batu Pahat; two storeyed barracks for 48 bachelors, Police.

Segamat District:—

New Malay School, Jementah, for 100 boys with Class VIII Quarters, well, latrines and playground; Junior Officers Rest House, Segamat.

Kluang District:—

Quarters for Agricultural Officer, Kluang; Malay School for 80 boys, Ayer Hitam; one single storey barracks, Kluang; Police Station, Ayer Hitam; one cattle Slaughter House and 5 detention sheds, Kluang.

Endau District:—

Barracks for two married O. D. Os. with Bathrooms, latrines, Mersing; New Mosque at Endau; New Malay School for 100 boys, North side of River, Mersing, with Class VIII Quarters, latrines, well and playground; two permanent 12 bed wards, Hospital, Mersing; two Quarters Class VIII for Sanitary Inspector and Town Board Clerk, Mersing; one Class VI quarters for D. O.'s Clerk, Mersing.

Kota Tinggi District:—

Extension to Government Offices (Kathi's Office), Kota Tinggi; Quarters for C. P. O., Kota Tinggi; one quarters Class VI, Kota Tinggi.

BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.**Johore Bahru District:—**

Customs Office, Tanjong Kupang; New Malay School for 150 boys with Class VIII Quarters etc. and playground at Tambatan, Johore Bahru; Dispensary and Clinic with Class VI Quarters and Attendant quarters attached, Kulai; Quarters for Chief Dispenser, Johore Bahru; Class II and Class IV quarters, Bukit Jepon; Subordinate Officers' Quarters at Jalan Water Works; New Police Depot; Post Office and Quarters at Masai; one Class VI Dressers' Quarters with Dispensary and Attendants' Quarters, Pengerang.

Muar District:—

Quarters for Assistant Dental Surgeon Class V; Single barracks and Canteen for Malays, Muar; Erection of permanent Landing Stages at Lenga, Kundang and Bukit Kepong.

Batu Pahat District:—

Malay School for 250 boys with Class VIII Quarters, Benut; two Class VI Quarters for Dressers, Batu Pahat; New Mosque, J. M. F. Barracks; New Fire Station and Quarters, Bandar Penggaram.

Segamat District:—

Barracks for 5 Outdoor Officers; New Customs Station, Segamat; Women and Children's Clinic; Class V Quarters for Asst. Lady Medical Officer; three Quarters for Midwives; New Police Office and Station, Segamat.

Kluang District:—

New Female Ward, Kluang; New Police Station, Yong Peng; four Class VII Flats.

In addition, plans were under preparation for Permanent Government Offices and new J. M. F. Barracks Johore Bahru; a Permanent Mosque, Pontian Kechil; extension to General Hospital; removal of P. W. D. Workshops, Johore Bahru; and new Government Offices, Mersing.

The new Mental Hospital at Tampoi was nearly completed by the end of the year. It is designed to accommodate 1000 patients and the enclosed area covered by the Hospital apart from Attendants' Quarters, amounts to 75 acres. The total cost is estimated to amount to \$1,632,000.

The following improvements and additions to the water supply were made:—

Johore Bahru District.

A reinforced concrete Water Tower was constructed at the New Mental Hospital. New mains were laid at the new Mental Hospital, on Rifle Range Hill, at the new Police Depot, and at Lot 1774 Jalan Waterworks.

Muar District.

The extensions of the water supply from Mount Ophir were continued throughout the year and the following works were carried out:—

A reinforced concrete tank at Parit Bunga was begun and practically completed. Similar tanks were begun at Jalan Bakri, Parit Bakar, and Parit Jawa and were well advanced by the end of the year.

The extension of the Mount Ophir main in 10" and 9" cast iron pipes was completed to Parit Bakar, and its further extension in 8" pipes to Parit Jawa was laid for one mile. The 6" and 7" reticulation from Muar to Parit Jawa was completed along the old railway track. The remainder of this reticulation in 6" and 7" pipes, along the main road was put in hand. The duplication of the 12" service main from Bukit Treh reservoir to Muar town was nearly completed. The 8" to 4" service main from Bukit Kangkar tanks to Sungei Mati was completed, also the 7" main to Serom. The 6" and 4" extension to Tangkah reticulation was completed.

Investigations for a site for an impounding dam on Mount Ophir were completed. A satisfactory site was found at about 1,000 feet elevation, and a contract was let for a new dam. A contract was let for a new filtration plant on Mount Ophir.

The approach road to the site for the filtration plant on Mount Ophir was completed, and was extended during the year to the site for the dam, near the present intake. The total length of the hill part of the road is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Permanent cooly lines on Mount Ophir were constructed.

Batu Pahat District.

The reticulation in Batu Pahat town was improved and extended. A chlorination plant was installed at Bukit Banang service reservoir.

Investigations were made for increasing the town supply, and weir gaugings were taken throughout the year on a stream at Minyak Beku.

Investigations were made for a water supply to Senggarang, Benut and other coastal villages and possible source was found on the Sungei Koris. Improvements and extensions to the reticulation in Segamat, Batu Anam and Kluang towns were made.

A new pressure filter was installed and practically completed at Batu Anam and a chlorinating plant was installed at Mersing.

Weir gaugings were taken throughout the year, on three streams round Bukit Sawah, Mersing, with a view to finding a suitable source for a new water supply.

Kota Tinggi District.

The construction of works for a new water supply was put in hand and progress was made as follows:—

A reinforced concrete service reservoir of 140,000 gallons capacity was completed. The head works consisting of an intake dam and sand trap were nearly completed. A 7" diameter steel main from the headworks was laid for 70% of its total length.

Pontian District.

Work on the new water supply for Pontian Besar and Pontian Kechil progressed throughout the year and was brought in action in August. The following works were completed:—

Three service tanks of 60,000 gallons capacity each. 35,000 lin. ft. of 12" steel rising main. The 8" and 6" reticulation in town area. Inspectors' quarters, cooly lines and store. The pumping station, settling tanks, filtration plant and clear water tanks were completed.

The existing water supplies throughout the State were closely examined and records were started and kept of the population and average daily consumption in the towns, the bacteriological examination of the water, the revenue and total consumption of the year, the valuation of plant and all supplies, and the estimated cost of water supplied.

95. 25 miles 36 chains of new road were opened. Work was started on the new Bye Pass Road, Johore Bahru. On the Johore Bahru—Pontian Road, which is to a large extent founded on coastal mud and peat, a reinforced concrete road surface 20 feet wide was laid down between the 29th and 30th miles. Construction of the Mersing—Endau Road continued, 7¾ miles of jungle being cleared to a width of 100 feet and 9½ miles of earth work being completed. 132 chains of block metalling and 82 chains of top metalling were also done. A total of 857 miles 10 chains of metalled and earth roads were maintained at a cost of \$490 per mile. The policy of improving roads and of substituting permanent structures for temporary bridges and culverts, to meet the demands of modern motor traffic, was continued during the year.

96. River clearing was accomplished over 127 miles of waterways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

97. The total energy generated by the Johore Electrical Power Stations at Johore Bahru, Muar, Batu Pahat, Segamat and Kluang during 1936 were 3,858,774 kelvins compared with 3,370,461 B.T.U. in 1935.

Kluang Power Station was completed during the year and supply to the town was commenced in November. Consumers rose from 3,065 to 3,748.

98. The workshops under the Mechanical Engineer were fully engaged on repairs and overhaul of departmental vehicles and plant. 681 general repair jobs were completed including those done for other Departments.

99. The total horse power of plants installed and registered under the Machinery Enactment at the end of the year was 19,923 H. P. of which 17,020 H. P. was in actual operation throughout the year.

100. The Batu Pahat Aerodrome was maintained in good condition. The whole of the landing area has now been passed as fit for all types of aircraft in all weathers, 85 successful landings were made by aircraft of the R.A.F. and the three flying clubs of Malaya.

FINANCIAL.

101. The total expenditure of the Department for the year was \$8,158,104, Special Services cost \$5,822,833 and Annually Recurrent expenditure amounted to \$1,548,235. The Special Service Programme was a very large one and it was a very heavy year for the Department.

Electrical Services showed a net surplus for the year at \$93,143.

102. The Annually Recurrent expenditure on Works and Buildings was \$255,163, on Roads, Streets and Bridges \$862,934 and on Miscellaneous Services \$430,139.

103. The average cost per mile of maintaining roads was \$950: for approach roads and back lanes the figure was \$166 a mile. The corresponding costs for 1935 were \$891 and \$176.90 per mile respectively.

104. \$148,802 was spent on Anti-Malaria works and \$49,857 on river-clearing. The Drainage and Irrigation Board, formed to advise Government on problems concerning flooding, silting of rivers, drainage and irrigation, held two meetings. The Planting and Mining communities are represented on this Board. The personnel of the Drainage and Irrigation Branch was engaged almost entirely throughout the year on survey and investigation. Tide and river gauges were established at various places, and data collected. These essential preliminaries will bear fruit in years to come.

105. The gross revenue collected from electrical installations was \$453,100, compared with \$306,522 in 1934 and \$390,383 in 1935.

The increases in the cost of labour and materials were 15% and 20% above those obtaining during 1935.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

CRIMES.

106. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year numbered 30,823; the figures were 27,019 in 1935, 23,019 in 1934, 21,350 in 1933 and 22,823 in 1932. They comprised 2,216 seizable offences and 23,635 non-seizable offences. Of the seizable offences arrests were made in 1,186 cases and convictions obtained in 881 cases.

The following table shows the main headings of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Murder and Homicide -	32	28	18	11	17
Rape -	7	7	5	4	4
Gang-robbery -	23	9	1	2	2
Robbery -	43	25	7	14	19
House-breaking -	373	328	201	293	301
Thefts (over \$100) -	58	49	31	48	34
Thefts (under \$100) -	1,196	1,167	840	998	1,051
Counterfeit Coin -	8	2	3	1	—
Counterfeit Notes -	8	—	1	—	—
Mischief by Fire -	36	28	11	22	24
Unlawful Societies -	2	—	4	1	—
Communism and Sedition -	80	27	15	11	8

107. 167 persons were banished from the State in 1935.

108. Admissions to the two State prisons totalled 3,133 against 1,485 in 1934 and 2,341 in 1935. Of these 74.89 per cent were Chinese, 10.96 Indians, 13.78 Malays and .37 other nationalities. 421 had previous convictions.

At the end of the year 324 prisoners remained.

There were 9 deaths in the prison hospitals.

There were 3 executions.

16 floggings were inflicted, 7 of them by order of the Court.

109. Convicted prisoners who passed through the six police lock-ups numbered 3,286. Of these 1,820 were short-sentence prisoners who served their sentences (not exceeding 10 days) in those lock-ups.

POLICE.

110. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 1,335, all ranks, against an approved establishment of 1,365.

111. As in the past only Johore born Malays were recruited. 91 out of a total of 202 applicants were accepted. 16 Sikhs were also enlisted during the year.

Discipline was again very satisfactory and it is gratifying to record a considerable reduction in the total of offences for absence from duty and leave breaking.

112. The approved establishment of the Police Force consists:—

(a) of a British Commissioner and 6 British Assistant Commissioners—one in charge of each of the five police circles and the sixth, Officer-in-charge of the Depot and Adjutant to the Commissioner;

(b) of a Malay Deputy Commissioner (in charge of the detective personnel and criminal record office) and five Malay Assistant Commissioners;

(c) 36 Malay Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, the former appointed as Cadets, the latter ordinarily recruited from the ranks;

(d) 1,034 Malay N.C.Os. and men;

(e) 204 Sikh N.C.Os. and men stationed at Johore Bahru, for guard and emergency duty;

(f) 1 Detective Inspector, 18 Detective Sub-Inspectors and 58 detectives; and

(g) armourers and clerical staff.

113. There is a Depot which is responsible for the recruitment and training of all recruits and the instruction of trained men at 'refresher' classes; a Headquarters Store and Armoury, a Pay Office and a Record Office, all at Johore Bahru. A new Depot with parade and recreation grounds is approaching completion.

114. The total cost of the Force (excluding of cost of new buildings) was \$985,995. Revenue collected amounted to \$431,482. The difference of \$335,871 being the increase over the previous highest annual revenue is almost entirely on account of registration of motor vehicles which duty was taken over by the Police at the beginning of the year.

115. Efforts made to free the force from the incubus of debt have met with a degree of success that is encouraging and creditable to the officers concerned.

COURTS.

116. The *Courts Enactment*, 1920, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

- (a) The Supreme Court, comprising the Court of Appeal and the Court of a Judge;
- (b) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;
- (c) Courts of Magistrates of the Second Class;
- (d) Courts of (Muslim) Kathis and Courts of Naib Kathis;
- (e) Courts of Malay Headmen (Penghulus).

The Court of Appeal and the Courts of a Judge are courts of record, and possess the same power and authority to punish for contempt of court as are possessed by the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice in England.

117. There were one (British) Judge, 16 first-class and 8 second class Magistrates. Magistrates are both British and Malay.

118. In the Court of the Judge 67 Criminal Cases and 39 Criminal Appeals were registered. 111 civil suits, 24 civil appeals from Magistrates' Courts, 231 probate and administration petitions, 369 applications by way of originating summons, motion or petition and 79 bankruptcy petitions were registered. There were also 5 Land Acquisition References to Court.

119. The Court of Appeal sat on five occasions. There were 12 Criminal Appeals from Assizes and 5 Civil Appeals from the Court of the Judge.

120. The following is a return of cases and suits heard by Magistrates:—

	1935		1936	
	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>
Johore Bahru	.. 3,873	896	5,364	630
Kota Tinggi	.. 711	122	836	118
Pontian	.. 962	64	1,166	83
Muar	.. 4,148	1,283	4,854	765
Batu Pahat	.. 3,173	524	6,282	400
Endau	.. 242	49	431	73
Segamat	.. 2,558	399	2,749	466
Kluang	.. ,2016	146	1,926	130

PRISONS.

121. There are two State Prisons, one at Johore Bahru and the other at Bandar Maharani. The British Inspector of Prisons is stationed at Johore Bahru and there is a British District Superintendent stationed at Bandar Maharani. There are ten seconded European Warders.

122. The Prison buildings at Johore Bahru consist of two large halls, one comprising 80 single cells and the other 36 association cells. There are 10 single punishment cells and the buildings include remand ward, female ward, sick ward, kitchens and washhouses.

123. The Muar Prison buildings consist of 2 main halls (48 cells each), one association ward (15 prisoners), 1 remand ward, 1 hospital ward and 1 female ward (4 prisoners) together with kitchens and washhouses. There are extramural quarters for European and native staff at both prisons.

124. The Johore Bahru prison was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

125. The Bandar Maharani gaol was used for the custody of prisoners undergoing sentences of law not exceeding two years for criminal offences, of persons committed for trial or remanded for further examination and of persons confined on civil process.

126. At Johore Bahru an average of 73.8 prisoners were daily engaged by the Public Works Department on extramural labour: earth work, drainage, tree-felling, the preparation of building sites and reclamation of land. Prisoners were employed inside the prison on baking; carpentry, chick-making, tailoring, husk-beating, basket-working, rattan and wood furniture-making, coir-matting, printing, motor-repairing, laundry work and cooking. The Laundry, Bakery and Workshops produce a revenue which showed an increase on the previous year. Small scavenging parties daily attend the Military and Police Barracks.

At Muar the average daily number of prisoners engaged on extramural work was 30.21.

127. Juvenile offenders are segregated separately in both prisons and are engaged on separate prison labour apart from adult prisoners.

128. There is no time limit for fines and payment at any time before the completion of the sentence imposed as an alternative secures a prisoner's release. The amount of a fine is reduced in proportion to the period of imprisonment served.

129. Apart from the Police system of probation there is no system of probation in the State Prisons.

130. The prisons have Vagrant Wards. The daily average number of vagrants at Johore Bahru was 7.10 and at Muar .77, 87.65 per cent of the vagrants were Chinese.

131. The prisons were visited regularly by Visiting Justices throughout the year. No serious complaints were recorded. One case was tried by them. The general health of the prisoners was good.

132. The two prisons cost \$147,284 to maintain.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

133. Thirty-three Enactments were passed during 1936; they were as follows:—

1. The Malay Reservations Enactment, 1936. It is designed to prevent interests in land from passing out of the hands of the Malay race.
2. The Bankruptcy (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It follows similar legislation in the Colony.
3. The Gold Buyers Enactment, 1936. It regulates the purchase of raw gold.
4. The Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Enactment, 1936. It is designed to facilitate the enforcement in the State of maintenance orders made in England or Northern Ireland and *vice versa*.
5. The Probate and Administration (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It removes the uncertainty as to the precise date on which a grant of representation is to be deemed to be granted and provides for the re-sealing of Probate and Letters of Administration granted in the British Empire.
6. The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It deals with preventive measures on which action usually requires to be taken as quickly as possible.

7. The Railways (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides for the Railway Administration making use of road and air services in conjunction with rail service.
8. The Small Estates Enactment, 1936. It facilitates succession to the land and other property of persons dying intestate and lessens the cost of the same.
9. The Small Offences (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides that bicycles be fitted with reflectors; and also against overloading of and inadequate system of brakeage for bicycles.
10. The Boarding House Enactment, 1936. This provides for the licensing and control of places where persons are lodged for hire.
11. The Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Enactment, 1936. This makes provision for the enforcement in the State of judgments given in other countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in the State, for facilitating the enforcement in such countries of judgments given in the State, and for other purposes in connection therewith.
12. The Women and Girls Protection (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It brings the law into line with the corresponding law of the Colony.
13. The Naval Base Waters (Johore) (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It makes compulsory the notification, to the officer in-charge, of a wreck or obstruction in the Naval Base Waters, Johore, or the approaches thereto.
14. The Vagrancy (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides for the removal of a vagrant in a proper case to a hospital, lunatic or leper asylum.
15. The Deleterious Drugs (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It gives effect to the International Opium Convention of 1931 and follows closely the Colony law.
16. The Land Acquisition Enactment, 1936. It amends the law as to the acquisition of land and the assessment of the compensation to be made on account of such acquisition.
17. The Prisons Enactment, 1936. It amends and consolidates the law relating to Prisons.

18. **The Abolition of Old Titles Enactment, 1936.** It provides for the compulsory exchange of old land titles for new titles issuable under the Land Enactment.
19. **The Legitimacy Enactment, 1936.** It provides for the legitimization of children born out of wedlock.
20. **The children (Amendment) Enactment, 1936.** It gives the Protector power to refuse to issue a licence for a child to take part in a public entertainment.
21. **The Labour Code (Amendment) Enactment, 1936.** This follows similar legislation in the Colony and the Federated Malay States.
22. **The Trade and Customs (Amendment) Enactment, 1936.** It brings the law into line with the Federated Malay States' law on the subject of trials for offences.
23. **The Traction Engines and Motor Cars (Amendment) Enactment, 1936.** It provides for the taxation of heavy-oil engined vehicles; also for the licensing of conductors.
24. **The Revised Edition of the Laws (Annual Supplements) Enactment, 1936.** It provides for the preparation and publication of Annual Supplements to the Revised Edition of the Laws of Johore.
25. **The Opium and Chandu (Amendment) Enactment, 1936.** It gives effect to the Agreement signed at Bangkok on 27th November, 1931, pursuant to the conference on the suppression of opium-smoking convened under Article XII of the Geneva Opium Agreement.
26. **The Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Amendment) Enactment, 1936.** It gives statutory recognition to the offices of Assistant Game Warden and Game Ranger and prescribes their powers.
27. **The Women and Girls Protection (Amendment No. 2) Enactment, 1936.** It amends the law by making it an offence to have carnal connection with any girl, except by way of marriage, under 16 years of age.
28. **The Treasure-trove Enactment, 1936.** It is designed to regulate the law relating to Treasure-trove.

29. The Registration of Aliens (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It provides a new definition of "alien".
30. The Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund Enactment, 1936. It establishes a Fund for the foundation of travelling studentships.
31. The Town Board (Suspension) (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It extends the provisions of the 1935 Enactment for a further period.
32. The Air Navigation (Amendment) Enactment, 1936. It effects uniformity between the air navigation law of Johore and that in force in Malaya generally.
33. The Tea Control Enactment, 1936. It is designed to provide for the regulation and control of the planting of tea and the export of tea seed.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

134. The State revenue was derived from interest on investments, deposits and current accounts and from sources which are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

135. **Land:** The Chief charges are a premium on alienation of land varying from \$1 to \$100 an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and from 10 cents to 50 cents a square foot for residential or commercial purposes, (unless the land is auctioned) and an annual quit-rent varying from 60 cents to \$4 an acre on all land other than freehold. In 1935, in common with other Malayan administrations, Johore granted a rebate of all rent on agricultural land in excess of \$3 an acre. There was also a waiver of part of the rent on most lands planted with coconuts and arecanuts, the effect of which was to reduce rents from \$2 to \$1 an acre.

136. **Customs:**

Import duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Intoxicating	
Liquors	.. From \$1.20 to \$14 a proof gallon.
Tobacco	.. From 70 cents to \$1.60 a lb.

Matches	.. \$1 per 10,000 matches in boxes of 80.
Kerosene	.. 5 cents a gallon.
Petrol	.. 35 cents a gallon.

There are also import duties on cotton piece goods, motor tyres and several miscellaneous articles, though articles of these classes of British Empire origin are admitted free.

Export duties are imposed at the following rates:—

Oil palm products Free.

Other agricultural
produce n o t
specified .. Chiefly at 5% *ad valorem*

Tin (smelted or manufactured) when the price of tin:—

(a) does not exceed \$41
per pikul .. \$10.00 per bhara

(b) exceeds \$41, but
does not exceed
\$42, per pikul .. \$10.50 per bhara

and so on, the duty per bhara being increased by 50 cents for every dollar by which the price of tin exceeds \$41 per pikul.

Other metals (of
which iron is the
principal) .. 10% *ad valorem*

RUBBER.

An *ad valorem* export duty on rubber was re-imposed from 1st October. It is on a sliding scale rising from a minimum of 1% *ad valorem* when the local price is under 20 cents a pound to 3¼% when it is over 35 cents.

Customs:—

The total Customs revenue collected during the year amounted to \$5,296,443, as compared with \$3,941,902 in 1935, an increase of \$1,354,541 or 34.36 per cent. This amount includes \$913,667, apportioned from the rubber cess collected from January to September.

From 1st October, duty was assessed on rubber exported from the State, besides the usual cess which was reduced from .7 cent a pound to .05 cent a pound, with a minimum charge of 2 cents. The duty on rubber collected during the three months amounted to \$304,104. Duty was also charged on copra exported from Johore commencing from April, 1936, and \$57,126 was collected therefrom.

The duty on Arecanuts, pineapples and tapioca decreased slightly, and other agricultural produce fell off by more than half of that in 1935, owing to a poor fruit season. There is practically no change in the import duties collected on alcoholic liquors. The import duties on tobacco, petroleum and matches increased by \$51,819, \$23,946 and \$4,719 respectively.

The chief item of revenue derived from Miscellaneous import duties were \$59,833 on cotton piece-goods, \$36,832 on ground nuts and \$11,564 on milk.

The duty on Kachang, groundnut oil and gingelly oil, and on motor and motor cycle tyres and tubes fell slightly: in the former case, the preferential rates of duties were responsible for this. As a whole, the revenue for the last year was highest Collected during the last five years. The following table shows the main items of Customs revenue in 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Articles	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Arecanuts -	95,137	81,943	78,656
Copra -	22,987	—	57,126
Pineapples -	93,783	99,185	98,288
Rubber -	238,350	—	1,217,771
Minerals -	372,619	449,490	454,796
Alcoholic Liquor -	411,092	454,025	454,048
Tobacco -	1,346,081	1,424,582	1,476,401
Petroleum -	1,012,906	1,210,410	1,234,356
Matches -	45,378	30,269	34,988
Cotton piece-goods -	119,289	43,908	59,833
Miscellaneous Import Duties -	29,321	24,902	30,368

137. Chandu or specially prepared opium, is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of 2 hoon.

205,416 tahils were sold in 1936, as against 274,124 in 1935. This decrease was inevitable, as on February 1st new rules regarding the maximum purchasable quantity and a new system of individual rationing were introduced. Revenue brought in \$2,123,444, as compared with \$2,943,689 in 1935. The large decrease was due to the new system quoted above. The total quantity of Dross recovered was 801 tahils as compared with 1,284 tahils in 1935. The number of Retail Shops has been reduced from 39 to 38 during the year. 43.15 tahils of illicit chandu and 1.51 tahils of chandu dross were seized. 350 convictions under the Opium and Chandu Enactment were obtained.

138. **Excise:** duties are collected on the manufacture of intoxicating liquors at 70% of the import duty on imported liquors of similar strength and on the manufacture of matches at 20 to 50 cents a standard gross of 10,000 matches according to the origin of the timber.

Annual fees are charged for licences to sell intoxicating liquors and medicated wines wholesale or retail or in public houses.

Excise Revenue for 1936 exceeded that for 1935 as follows:—

	1935	1936
	\$	\$
Excise Duty ..	85,651	92,179
Sales of Toddy ..	136,227	132,625
Licences ..	22,770	23,591
Miscellaneous ..	455	410
	<hr/> 245,103	<hr/> 248,805

Toddy was supplied to 43 Estates and sold to the public from Government shops. The excise duty under Liquor amounted to \$65,464 as against \$62,795 in 1935. Excise duty on matches locally manufactured amounted to \$26,715 compared with \$22,856 in 1935. The expenditure for maintaining toddy shops amounted to \$59,965. 1,021 convictions under the Excise Enactment were obtained. 290 stills were seized as compared with 321 in 1935.

139. **Forests:** Royalty is collected on timber of all classes varying from \$1 to \$10 a ton on converted timber, and from 50 cents to \$5 a ton on unconverted timber.

Duty is collected at various rates on firewood, charcoal, rattans, damar, wild rubber and miscellaneous forest produce.

140. **Posts and Telegraphs:** Revenue is derived from sale of stamps, telegrams, telephones, and wireless, commission on money orders and British postal orders, bearing letters and C. O. D. parcels.

141. **Municipal Revenue** consists mainly of the following items:—

House Assessment 6% to 12% on annual valuation based on rental.

Water Rate .. Metered supplies from 30 cents to \$1 per 1,000 gallons to private houses, 50 cents if for trade purposes.

Taxes on motor vehicles and fees for sundry licences.

Electricity .. 25 cents a unit, or 6 cents a unit plus a flat rate, with special rates for trade purposes.

The following table gives the main heads of municipal revenue in 1934, 1935 and 1936:—

	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Electric Lighting ..	308,480	377,167	443,739
General Assessment ..	191,811	203,365	212,640
Market Fees ..	78,733	83,943	86,167
Water Supply ..	116,894	137,003	154,888
Conservancy ..	103,593	117,600	124,799

142. **Stamp Duties.** Of numerous stamp duties the following are the more important:—

Death Duties: Graduated rates from 1% to 20%, according to the value of the estate, with total exemption for estates not exceeding \$1,000.

Bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight, cheques and receipts for sums exceeding \$20, 4 cents;

Promissory Notes, 10 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.

Agreements or Contracts, 25 cents.

Conveyances or Transfers of property, \$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof; of shares, 30 cents for every \$100 or part thereof in the case of blank transfers; otherwise 10 cents.

Mortgages (charges), \$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.

Deeds, \$5.

Powers or Letters of Attorney, \$3.

Copies or duplicates of original documents, 50 cents.

143. There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax, or Income Tax.

144. The total revenue of the State for 1936 amounted to \$17,388,691. The estimated revenue for 1936 was \$16,292,970 and the actual revenue for 1935 was \$17,162,127.

145. The table in Appendix B shows the actual receipts in 1936, under the important heads of revenue, and a comparison with the receipts of 1934 and 1935.

146. Under the new Railway Lease, no railway revenue was earned 1936.

EXPENDITURE.

147. The total expenditure of the State was \$17,911,794 and so there was a deficit on the year's working of \$523,103. The estimated expenditure for 1936 was \$20,601,022, and the actual expenditure for 1935 was \$18,429,798, which included a disbursement of \$4,285,710, the equivalent of £500,000, paid as a gift to the British Government. Appendix C shows the expenditure under the main heads for the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.

148. The increase in expenditure on Personal Emoluments, compared with 1935, amounted to \$399,639.

149. Pensions increased from \$590,173 in 1935 to \$628,588.

INVESTMENTS.

150. The State balance-sheet (Appendix A) contains information concerning investments. Investments are entered in the balance-sheet at their cost price. The surplus of assets over liabilities amounted to \$40,595,720 including the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund of \$15,267,901.

151. The market value of investments on 31st December, 1936 exceeded the cost price in the case of ordinary investments by \$2,011,886 and in the case of the Opium Revenue Replacement Fund investments by \$1,834,545.

152. The surplus funds are not earmarked for any purpose.

153. Johore has no public debt.

154. Loans stood at \$157,765 at the end of the year. They are now temporarily closed.

155. Advances stood at \$192,261. This sum includes Public Works Stores Account Advance and Post Office Money Order Advance. The balance covers small individual advances to Government Officers to enable them to buy means of transport, motor cars, cycles etc., repayable by monthly instalments deducted from salary.

156. Deposits, shown as a liability, stood at \$919,476.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

LAND AND SURVEYS.

157. Registration work in the office of the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is shown, in comparison with the years 1934 and 1935 in the following table:—

	1934	1935	1936
	—	—	—
Number of Grants registered ..	544	472	440
Number of Transfers registered ..	1,493	1,365	1,520
Number of Charges registered ..	623	703	697
Other transactions ..	1,711	1,581	1,649

MINING ENACTMENT.

	1934	1935	1936
	—	—	—
Mining Leases issued ..	25	9	15
Mining Certificates issued ..	—	3	5
Prospecting Licences ..	10	—	1
Prospecting Permits ..	—	11	27
Other transactions ..	20	19	38

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

	1934	1935	1936
	—	—	—
	\$121,422	\$68,179	\$61,673

158. In connection with the Mukim Registers and Surat Sementara (a temporary document issued as evidence of alienation of land pending the issue of a title) the following are the transactions registered in the last three years:—

	1934	1935	1936
	—	—	—
Mukim Registers ..	7,368	7,217	9,122
Surat Sementara ..	5,765	4,877	5,128
Miscellaneous ..	1,997	1,269	1,318

Value of stamps affixed to instruments

	1934	1935	1936
	—	—	—
	\$46,124	\$27,901	\$43,737

159. At the end of the year about 4,500 lots remained to be demarcated by Settlement Officers.

160. After several years' consideration it was at length decided to introduce legislation on the lines of the F.M.S. Reservations Enactment, and an Enactment was passed early in the year which enables areas to be reserved for permanent occupation by Malays and prevents Malay holdings within such areas from passing into the hands of other races. Three such Reserves were declared during the year and others are under consideration.

161. The area of alienated land stood at 1,316,690 acres compared with 1,269,504 acres in 1935.

162. Land Revenue, not including premia on alienation of land, increased from \$3,351,083 to \$3,917,396. Land Rents recurrent brought in \$3,658,262—\$575,797 more than in 1935. No less than \$1,082,118 was collected in Batu Pahat District alone. In several Districts the collections (on top of other work) imposed a severe strain on the staff employed, and it was to their credit that over 50% of the total rents were collected before the end of April.

163. **Survey and Settlement**—Considerable progress with arrears have been made in the last three years, the number of lots in respect of which final survey and settlement has been completed each year being as follows:—

1934	9,779 lots
1935	17,003 lots
1936	17,036 lots.

But there still remains a balance of over 50,000 occupied holdings for which the Survey Office is not yet in a position to prepare titles or Extracts.

Good progress was made with the detail and contour surveys of the towns of Johore Bahru and Batu Pahat.

164. The Survey Staff numbered 119 against 134 in 1935. The expenditure of the Department decreased from \$347,527 to \$297,492 and revenue decreased from \$142,042 to \$109,230.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.

165. 193 Foreign Companies remained on the register at the end of the year.

MILITARY.

Johore Military Forces.

The actual strength of the Johore Military Forces at the end of the year was 900 against an authorised strength of 944.

Health and discipline were good.

The Forces as usual, took part in the King's Birthday parade in Singapore, and also a contingent of 100 strong, officers and ranks, were present at the ceremony of Proclamation of His Majesty King George VI.

The services of two British N. C. O.'s were obtained on loan as Drill and Machine Gun Instructors. Training in theory of Wireless and in practical operating was carried out under the supervision and guidance of Captain E. J. A. Moppett, Royal Corps of Signallers. A workshop was started in which all the Wireless apparatus in use was constructed.

The Machine Gun Company won the Machine Gun Competition in the Malaya Command Meeting. Musketry returns showed a satisfactory increase in efficiency, the number of Marksmen and First Class Shots being more than doubled. The Band again maintained its high standard.

166. During the absence of H. H. the Sultan Colonel Commandant from 28th May, Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble Dato' Yahya, D.P.M.J. acted as Commandant until 15th December.

Johore Volunteer Forces.

The strength of the Johore Volunteer Forces on 31st December was 653 against an authorised strength of 713. Members attended drills on Monday afternoons. Some of them were trained to use Lewis and Vicker guns. Discipline and attendance were satisfactory.

Johore Volunteer Engineers.

167. The total strength including auxiliaries rose from 187 to 203. Camps were held at Changi and Malacca. Unfortunately owing to considerable sickness in North and Central Johore many Volunteers who usually attend Malacca Camp were not able to do so. Changi Camp was very well attended.

The Camp programmes included in addition to Engineering tasks, Gas drill, wiring drill, revolver tests and lectures.

A new training centre has been established at Batu Pahat and two new medical sections have been formed.

The unit reached the high figure of 100% efficient and the keenness of all ranks was well maintained.

TOWN BOARDS.

168. The revenue from Town Board was:—

	Johore Bahru	Kota Tinggi	Segamat	Endau	Muar	Batu Pahat	Kluang
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1932	407,560	21,670	104,311	16,987	290,346	161,969	41,717
1933	410,833	19,782	108,824	19,570	280,357	154,972	43,462
1934	444,235	20,432	131,243	22,619	292,842	159,996	46,365
1935	486,849	22,455	152,641	26,616	334,988	222,704	44,470
1936	539,027	22,703	158,831	29,048	284,978	285,114	54,770

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

169. 57 tigers and 6 leopards and panthers were destroyed during the year. 5 persons were killed by tigers and 5 by crocodiles. \$1,945 were paid in rewards for the destruction of tigers. 6 persons were killed by tigers in 1935, 9 in 1934, 10 in 1933, 45 in 1932 and 85 in 1931.

GENERAL.

170. His Highness the Sultan was absent from the State from 28th May to 15th December. In His Highness' absence Tengku Mahkota Ismail, D.K., C.M.G., P.I.S., etc. acted as Regent.

171. The following were elected Members of the executive Council during the year:—

Dato R. St. J. Braddell (7th April)

Mr L. A. Allen (9th April)

Mr T. G. Husband (5th July)

172. The following were elected Members of the Council of State during the year:—

Dr G. H. Garlick (1st January)

Inche Onn bin Jaafar (13th January)

H. H. Tunku Abu Bakar (19th February)

Mr L. A. Allen (9th April)

Major C. H. F. Pierrepont (1st June)

Mr T. G. Husband (5th July)

Dato R. St. J. Braddell (1st August)

The following had his term of office prolonged for two years:—

Dato S. Q. Wong (1st March)

The following ceased to be Members of the Council of State:—

Mr W. Miller Mackay (10th May)

Dato Sir David Galloway (16th March)

173. His Highness the Sultan and the State of Johore contributed £5,000 to King George's Memorial Fund.

174. The (63rd) birthday of His Highness the Sultan on 17th September was celebrated more quietly than usual, owing to His Highness' absence from the State.

175. Ungku Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Majid, D.K., Mentri Besar, was awarded the C.M.G. (Honorary) in the New Year Honours. Under medical advice, he went on leave for treatment in Europe on 8th June, and Dato Mohamed Salleh bin Ali, State Secretary, acted for him for the rest of the year.

176. One of the most important Enactments passed was the Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund Enactment, whereunder \$45,000 will be appropriated annually out of the general revenues of the State and paid to "The Sultan Ibrahim Studentship Fund". This fund will be vested in and managed by a Board of Trustees, its object being to promote, by the granting from time to time, of travelling studentships, the general service, administration and progress of the State. One of the principal cares and duties of the Board will be to make suitable arrangements for the home life and guardianship of the Students. One Studentship has already been awarded—a Malay Officer of the Forest Department left early in 1937 for a year's course at the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

177. An innovation which, it is hoped, will be of great benefit to Kampong Malays, was the formation of a "Kampong Life Committee", the purpose of which is to attempt to ameliorate conditions of life in Kampongs and to spread suitable propaganda in matters of sanitation, agriculture etc. by means of lectures delivered at Penghulu's meetings under the auspices of State Commissioners and District Officers.

178. Following a visit by Mr Noone, Field Ethnographer, Perak Museum, interest revived in the Jakun (who are generally but erroneously described as "Sakai") near Kampong Lenga in the Muar District. There are three settlements of about 40 persons each in the jungle close to Lenga Village, each under a headman known as a Batin. Their chief industry is collection and sale of rotans, but vegetables, tapioca, fruit trees and a certain amount of rubber and tobacco are also planted. An old durian orchard has been excised from the Gunong Ma'okil Forest Reserve for their use. The health of these Jakun is fairly good; they receive periodical visits from the Government Travelling Dispensary, and all of them have been vaccinated.

Living near civilisation, they have lost many tribal peculiarities, though they still speak their own language among themselves.

Help and advice have been given to the Batins for the cultivation of rice. These people have lived on their present sites for three years and they seem to have no inclination to move. At present the question of creating a reserve for them is under consideration.

Mr Noone visited also other Jakun groups at Sungei Paloh, Sungei Sembrong and Sungei Kahang near Kluang, and at Ulu Benut, and a group of "Orang Kanak" near Kota Tinggi. Only the latter retain the loincloth and have not adopted Malay dress. This group has retained its original mode of life in a remarkable way.

179. Inche Ahmad bin Andak, for several years Personal Assistant to the General Adviser, died suddenly of heart failure on 25th May.

180. Valuable work has been done, both within and without the State, on Boards and Committees by Members of the Unofficial community, and this opportunity is gladly taken of thanking those gentlemen for their services.

W. E. PEPYS,
General Adviser, Johore.

JOHORE BAHRU,
15th April, 1937.

APPENDICES

	PAGE.
<i>A.</i> —Balance Sheet on 31st December, 1936 ..	75
<i>B.</i> —Actual Revenue for 1934, 1935 and 1936 ..	76
<i>C.</i> —Actual Expenditure for 1934, 1935 and 1936 ..	76
<i>D.</i> —Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure	77
<i>E.</i> —Housing	78
<i>F.</i> —Return of Motor Vehicles Licensed in 1936 ..	79
<i>G.</i> —Bibliography	79

APPENDIX A.

Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1936.

75

Liabilities		Assets	
	\$		\$
Deposits	...	Cash in hand at Treasuries, Banks, Crown Agents and Customs Department	2,882,996
Rubber Fund	...	Cash-in-transit	79,624
SURPLUS:—		INVESTMENTS (at cost):—	
Opium Reserve Replacement Fund	...	Sterling Securities \$20,792,665	
General Surplus	...	Local Securities 1,411,944	
		Fixed Deposits 800,000	23,004,609
		OPIUM RESERVE REPLACEMENT FUND:—	
		Sterling Securities	15,267,901
		Due by other Governments	166,329
		Stock of Chandu	17,012
		Advances	192,261
		Loans	157,765
		Suspense	51,597
Total	...	Total	41,820,094

APPENDIX B.

Revenue in the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Head of Revenue	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Lands -	3,371,685	3,359,529	3,923,125
Forests -	218,580	289,747	292,615
Customs -	4,591,688	4,916,743	5,300,310
Licences etc. -	4,111,492	3,898,298	3,391,644
Fees of Courts -	296,348	319,584	341,499
Posts and Telegraphs -	299,022	329,379	354,125
Railway -	—	—	—
Port and Harbour dues -	36,261	34,872	34,866
Interest -	1,661,029	1,693,250	1,630,216
Miscellaneous Receipts -	146,640	161,082	153,919
Municipal -	1,107,524	1,287,240	1,118,964
Lands Sales -	820,925	872,403	847,408
Total -	16,660,594	17,162,127	17,388,691

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure in the years 1934, 1935 and 1936.

Head of Expenditure	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
Pensions -	597,911	590,173	628,588
Personal Emoluments -	5,480,750	5,713,722	6,113,361
Other Charges -	2,420,999	7,101,803	3,577,041
Purchase of Land -	104,696	160,737	217,905
P.W.D., A. R. -	1,369,072	1,431,582	1,548,235
P.W.D., S. S. -	1,718,687	3,431,781	5,826,664
Total -	11,692,115	18,429,798 *	17,911,794

* Includes \$4,285,710 (=£500,000) paid as gift to the British Government.

APPENDIX D.
STATISTICAL RETURN OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
 1912—1936.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1912	4,348,642	3,231,406
1913	4,378,556	3,267,484
1914	4,352,897	3,899,698
1915	5,790,394	3,645,421
1916	7,976,863	4,602,433
1917	10,168,625	5,119,520
1918	9,125,694	5,858,591
1919	11,002,778	8,223,682
1920	11,838,976	13,070,284
1921	7,689,054	11,159,450
1922	8,625,223	8,785,873
1923	11,094,955	7,064,166
1924	10,947,960	8,095,276
1925	15,884,592	9,780,322
1926	18,781,565	18,099,232
1927	18,239,023	15,348,473
1928	20,698,077	16,445,473
1929	17,633,212	16,200,829
1930	14,634,966	16,671,946
1931	12,102,704	14,778,518
1932	11,518,363	11,383,156
1933	11,806,152	11,589,496
1934	16,660,594	11,692,115
1935	17,162,127	18,429,798
1936	17,388,691	17,911,794

APPENDIX E.

HOUSING.

78

Town Board Areas	Total Population	Number of separate Dwelling Houses and of persons inhabiting them					Number Barracks, Com- pounds, Tene- ment Houses, etc., and of persons in- habiting them			Number of Native Huts and of persons inhabiting them	
		Houses of one room	Inhabi- tants	Houses of two rooms	Inhabi- tants	Houses of three rooms and over	Inhabi- tants	Bar- racks, etc.	Inhabi- tants	Huts	Inhabi- tants
...	...	—	—	577	3,644	2,068	13,564	90	2,700	416	3,036
Johore Bahru	22,944	28	153	23	127	153	1,999	500	3,222	484	3,336
Kluang	8,837	635	3,071	482	3,357	841	7,737	1,434	10,555	1,005	4,557
Muar	29,277	85	446	72	443	47	469	74	964	131	802
Segamat	3,124	19	119	18	187	90	1,646	181	844	111	589
Kota Tinggi	3,385	182	835	137	683	185	1,564	110	736	24	64
Mersing	3,882	1,102	5,661	479	3,356	544	7,283	69	1,349	471	1,981
Batu Pahat	20,430	1	3	—	—	371	2,301	10	190	133	666
Pontian Kechil	3,160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	95,039	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX F.

Return of Motor Vehicles licensed in 1936.

Place of Registration	Private Cars	Hire Cars	Bus	Lorry	Motor Cycle
Johore Bahru	1,008	351	19	642	138
Muar	430	349	11	213	47
Batu Pahat	361	171	111	154	61
Segamat	243	65	36	120	49
Endau	31	41	—	27	1
Total	2,073	977	177	1,156	296

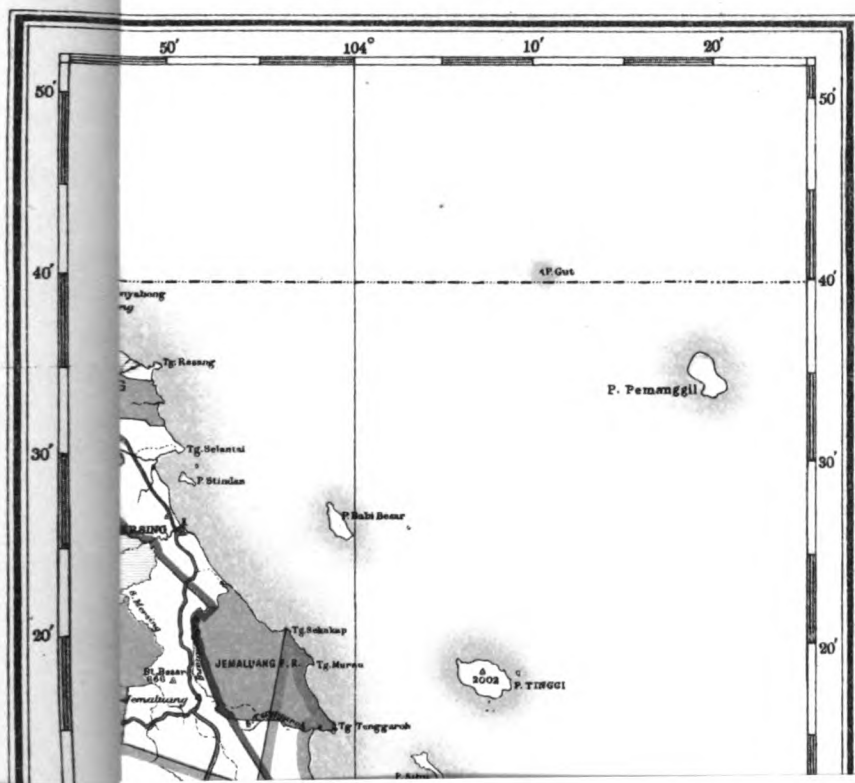
APPENDIX G.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

References to Johore will be found in most of the standard works on Malaya and in the publications of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1933 there appeared as Vol. X Part III of the Journal of the said Branch.

A History of Johore (1365-1895) by Dr (now Sir Richard) Windstedt, K.B.E., C.M.G., D. Litt. (Oxon).

The same author has devoted chapters to Johore in his *History of Malaya*.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933 [Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA : NATIVE AFFAIRS

Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 7s. (3s. 4d.)

NOTE.—These Reports are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office as they become available.

KENYA LAND COMMISSION

Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes, £2 each volume, by post £2 os. 9d.

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government [Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters

[Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.)
Evidence and Memoranda [Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

PALESTINE : IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Maps [Cmd. 3687] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

PALESTINE : DISTURBANCES OF AUGUST, 1929

Report of Commission [Cmd. 3530] 4s. (4s. 4d.)

Evidence and Memoranda. Issued in two Volumes, with a third volume containing an Index

Vols. I and II £1 5s. each, by post £1 5s. 9d.
Vol. III (Index) 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)

THE HADHRAUT : SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2 : Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2 : 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1 : 26, York Street

CARDIFF : 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST : 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the territory concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories). Reports may also be purchased and standing orders may be made for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned Territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under mandate
TOGOLAND under mandate

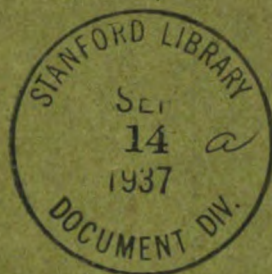
Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable from the Sale Offices of

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 1801

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF TRENGGANU (Unfederated Malay States) 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1716 and 1780
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN SINGAPORE)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

This comprehensive Survey, which is divided into two Parts—(1) Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the Individual Dependencies, (2) Memoranda on the Products of the Colonial Empire—is issued periodically. The Survey for the year 1933 was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 109, £1 5s. (£1 5s. 7d.). The Survey for the year 1935 is in course of preparation

INFORMATION AS TO THE CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

The second Edition was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 101, 3s. (3s. 3d.). A revised edition is in course of preparation

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I—Public Officers [Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)
Part II—Public Business [Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices)
Second Edition, 1st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 114] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 31st March, 1936)
First Edition, 1936 [Colonial No. 115] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1936)
Second Edition, 1936 [Colonial No. 120] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)
First Edition, 1936 [Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

THE COLONIAL POLICE SERVICE LIST

These Lists are in course of preparation. The Lists will include the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the respective Services, and Schedules of Offices

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935. The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps
[Colonial No. 111] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Reports of Committee [Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1801

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF TRENGGANU
(Unfederated Malay States) 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1716 and 1780
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN SINGAPORE)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY	7
II. GOVERNMENT	10
III. POPULATION	11
IV. HEALTH	12
V. HOUSING	18
VI. PRODUCTION	18
VII. COMMERCE	27
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	29
IX. EDUCATION	30
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	31
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ..	33
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	33
XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE	35
XIV. LEGISLATION	37
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	38
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	42
XVII. GENERAL	44

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR, 1936.

1.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between latitudes $3^{\circ} 53'$ and $5^{\circ} 51'$ North and longitudes $102^{\circ} 23'$ and $103^{\circ} 30'$ East. It is bounded by Kelantan on the North and North West, by Pahang on the South and South West and by the China Sea on the East. The area of the State is about 5,050 square miles, its length being 133.5 miles and its greatest breadth 76.8 miles. The capital of the State is Kuala Trengganu which is also the headquarters of one of the three administrative divisions into which the country is divided. Kemaman and Kampong Raja are the headquarters of the other two divisions (Kemaman & Besut). The only other place of importance is Dungun which has rapidly developed in recent years owing to the proximity of a large iron mine.

2. The State, as the map annexed shows, is long and comparatively narrow with, in comparison with its depth, an exceptionally long coast line. It is intersected by a series of sixteen rivers which flow in an easterly or north easterly direction into the China sea. Of these the Trengganu, the Kemaman, the Dungun, and the Besut are rivers of considerable size and the first two can be entered at favourable states of the tide by coasting steamers but the sand bar which runs along the whole of this coast at all times makes navigation difficult for craft big or small.

3. Generally the State may be divided into three main belts. The first belt consists of long sandy beaches fringed with coconuts and casuarina trees and broken here and there by reddish cliff and rocky promontories: along these beaches are many thickly populated Malay villages the life of whose inhabitants is wrapped up in the sea and whose livelihood depends upon what the China sea will yield them in the fishing season. Behind these beautiful beaches there run, parallel to the sea, long stretches of sandy scrub alternating with strips of swamp. The general appearance of this country is said to be not unlike the bush country of Kenya Colony. The trees, mostly 'glam,' (a sea-shore tree) are stunted and scattered and for the purposes of cultivation these areas are of little value. They are ideal for cross country work in a car and, with little preparation, provide useful tracks for subsidiary communications,

4. The second belt consists of broad flat plains in the valleys of the rivers broken by undulating country and 'gong' i.e. long stretches of higher ground on which the agricultural population live and plant fruit trees and rubber, leaving the plains as a whole for the cultivation of rice.

5. In the third belt the valleys narrow and there are rapids in the clear rivers and, as the last kampongs are left behind, the country rises into uninhabited steep mountain land still under jungle. The mountains rise to nearly 5,000 feet, Gunong Batil (4,978 ft.) being the highest peak. In this country also lies Gunong Padang, a flattish-topped mountain, which contains a plateau of approximately 5,000 acres at an elevation of about 4,000 feet and which in years to come might perhaps be developed into a Hill station. It is at present difficult of access.

6. Out to sea are a large number of Islands, the most important of which are the Perhentian group, Redang, Tenggul and Kapas. A few of these are inhabited and almost all are of exceptional beauty. They are surrounded by coral reef of many colours, the water is deep and crystal clear and the quiet beaches are the haunt of turtles. The remarkable fecundity of the female turtle, whose eggs are much appreciated by Asiatic epicures, provides a livelihood for many Malays. Kapas Island and the Perhentians are also a safe refuge in the Monsoon from the North East wind and coasting steamers often anchor there for days at a time.

Climate.

7. While the characteristic features of the climate are uniformity of temperature and a heavy annual rainfall, the North-East monsoon, which usually breaks about the end of October and may last into March, makes a distinct change in temperature, wind and rainfall. This season is marked by prolonged periods of dark days and heavy rain and later by strong winds and rough seas. Fishing is brought to a standstill and trade of a necessity declines. Land communications become more difficult and travelling is reduced to a minimum. In the middle of the year the weather is usually hot and dry but during the day time there is usually a steady, and sometimes strong, breeze from the South East (the Tenggara).

8. The average annual rainfall is about 115 inches, the highest recorded having been 191.55 inches: a large part of this falls during the North East Monsoon. The following are the rainfall figures for 1934, 1935 and 1936:—

		1934	1935	1936
Kuala Trengganu	..	88.49"	117.55"	170.30"
Kemaman	..	78.90"	121.47"	113.87"
Besut	..	114.83"	107.95"	159.89"
Kuala Brang	..	—	146.74"	191.15"

The highest maximum temperature during the year was 91.5° Fahrenheit, and the lowest minimum 67.6°. The monsoon was early and heavy and led to serious floods in October and November.

History.

9. The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trengganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how HANG JEBAT and HANG KASTURI slew a Trengganu prince, MEGAT PANJI 'ALAM, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Inderapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

10. That there existed a Mohammedan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river over a hundred years before the recorded conversion of Malacca to Islam is suggested by the discovery of a remarkable Malay inscription dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) on a stone found near Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up river from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the inscription is Malay, with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script is Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription, which was deciphered in 1923, is the Islamic law of sexual offences. The stone is now in Raffles Museum, Singapore.

11. The throne of Trengganu has been occupied by members of the same Ruling House for the last 240 years. The first Sultan was a son of BENDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, another of whose sons became Sultan of Johore. There was, therefore, a Sultanate in Trengganu when some of the Western States, which have now outstripped her in development, were still in their infancy and when their dynasties were yet to be founded. The present Ruler is Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G. who came to the throne in 1920; he is the fourteenth of the line.

12. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730—1792) sent the *bunga emas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands." What exactly those rights were in respect of Trengganu is doubtful. The Trengganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga emas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of goodwill, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS	KENYA COLONY &
BARBADOS	PROTECTORATE
BERMUDA	LEEWARD ISLANDS
BRITISH GUIANA	MAURITIUS
BRITISH HONDURAS	NEW HEBRIDES
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS	NIGERIA
PROTECTORATE	NORTHERN RHODESIA
BRUNEI, STATE OF	NYASALAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
FALKLAND ISLANDS	ST. VINCENT
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	SEYCHELLES
FIJI	SIERRA LEONE
THE GAMBIA	SOMALILAND
GIBRALTAR	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	TONGAN ISLANDS
GOLD COAST	PROTECTORATE
GRENADA	TRENGGANU
HONG KONG	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
JAMAICA	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
JOHORE	UGANDA
KEDAH	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE
KELANTAN	

BASUTOLAND	SWAZILAND
BECHUANALAND	
PROTECTORATE	

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN	CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

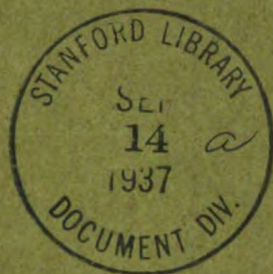
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

75.342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 1801

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF TRENGGANU
(Unfederated Malay States) 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1716 and 1780
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN SINGAPORE)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

This comprehensive Survey, which is divided into two Parts—(1) Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the Individual Dependencies, (2) Memoranda on the Products of the Colonial Empire—is issued periodically. The Survey for the year 1933 was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 109, £1 5s. (£1 5s. 7d.). The Survey for the year 1935 is in course of preparation

INFORMATION AS TO THE CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

The second Edition was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 101, 3s. (3s. 3d.). A revised edition is in course of preparation

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I—Public Officers [Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)
Part II—Public Business [Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices)
Second Edition, 1st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 114] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 31st March, 1936)
First Edition, 1936 [Colonial No. 115] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1936)
Second Edition, 1936 [Colonial No. 120] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)
First Edition, 1936 [Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

THE COLONIAL POLICE SERVICE LIST

These Lists are in course of preparation. The Lists will include the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the respective Services, and Schedules of Offices

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.
The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps
[Colonial No. 111] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Reports of Committee [Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2 : Adastral House, Kingsway
EDINBURGH 2 : 120, George Street
CARDIFF : 1, St. Andrew's Crescent
MANCHESTER 1 : 26, York Street
BELFAST : 80, Chichester Street
or through any bookseller

g
g
S
E
E
E
E
AL
E
E
E



COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1801

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF TRENGGANU
(Unfederated Malay States) 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1716 and 1780
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN SINGAPORE)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY	7
II. GOVERNMENT	10
III. POPULATION	11
IV. HEALTH	12
V. HOUSING	18
VI. PRODUCTION	18
VII. COMMERCE	27
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	29
IX. EDUCATION	30
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	31
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ..	33
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	33
XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE	35
XIV. LEGISLATION	37
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	38
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	42
XVII. GENERAL	44

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR, 1936.

1.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between latitudes $3^{\circ} 53'$ and $5^{\circ} 51'$ North and longitudes $102^{\circ} 23'$ and $103^{\circ} 30'$ East. It is bounded by Kelantan on the North and North West, by Pahang on the South and South West and by the China Sea on the East. The area of the State is about 5,050 square miles, its length being 133.5 miles and its greatest breadth 76.8 miles. The capital of the State is Kuala Trengganu which is also the headquarters of one of the three administrative divisions into which the country is divided. Kemaman and Kampong Raja are the headquarters of the other two divisions (Kemaman & Besut). The only other place of importance is Dungun which has rapidly developed in recent years owing to the proximity of a large iron mine.

2. The State, as the map annexed shows, is long and comparatively narrow with, in comparison with its depth, an exceptionally long coast line. It is intersected by a series of sixteen rivers which flow in an easterly or north easterly direction into the China sea. Of these the Trengganu, the Kemaman, the Dungun, and the Besut are rivers of considerable size and the first two can be entered at favourable states of the tide by coasting steamers but the sand bar which runs along the whole of this coast at all times makes navigation difficult for craft big or small.

3. Generally the State may be divided into three main belts. The first belt consists of long sandy beaches fringed with coconuts and casuarina trees and broken here and there by reddish cliff and rocky promontories: along these beaches are many thickly populated Malay villages the life of whose inhabitants is wrapped up in the sea and whose livelihood depends upon what the China sea will yield them in the fishing season. Behind these beautiful beaches there run, parallel to the sea, long stretches of sandy scrub alternating with strips of swamp. The general appearance of this country is said to be not unlike the bush country of Kenya Colony. The trees, mostly 'glam,' (a sea-shore tree) are stunted and scattered and for the purposes of cultivation these areas are of little value. They are ideal for cross country work in a car and, with little preparation, provide useful tracks for subsidiary communications.

4. The second belt consists of broad flat plains in the valleys of the rivers broken by undulating country and 'gong' i.e. long stretches of higher ground on which the agricultural population live and plant fruit trees and rubber, leaving the plains as a whole for the cultivation of rice.

5. In the third belt the valleys narrow and there are rapids in the clear rivers and, as the last kampongs are left behind, the country rises into uninhabited steep mountain land still under jungle. The mountains rise to nearly 5,000 feet, Gunong Batil (4,978 ft.) being the highest peak. In this country also lies Gunong Padang, a flattish-topped mountain, which contains a plateau of approximately 5,000 acres at an elevation of about 4,000 feet and which in years to come might perhaps be developed into a Hill station. It is at present difficult of access.

6. Out to sea are a large number of Islands, the most important of which are the Perhentian group, Redang, Tenggul and Kapas. A few of these are inhabited and almost all are of exceptional beauty. They are surrounded by coral reef of many colours, the water is deep and crystal clear and the quiet beaches are the haunt of turtles. The remarkable fecundity of the female turtle, whose eggs are much appreciated by Asiatic epicures, provides a livelihood for many Malays. Kapas Island and the Perhentians are also a safe refuge in the Monsoon from the North East wind and coasting steamers often anchor there for days at a time.

Climate.

7. While the characteristic features of the climate are uniformity of temperature and a heavy annual rainfall, the North-East monsoon, which usually breaks about the end of October and may last into March, makes a distinct change in temperature, wind and rainfall. This season is marked by prolonged periods of dark days and heavy rain and later by strong winds and rough seas. Fishing is brought to a standstill and trade of a necessity declines. Land communications become more difficult and travelling is reduced to a minimum. In the middle of the year the weather is usually hot and dry but during the day time there is usually a steady, and sometimes strong, breeze from the South East (the Tenggara).

8. The average annual rainfall is about 115 inches, the highest recorded having been 191.55 inches: a large part of this falls during the North East Monsoon. The following are the rainfall figures for 1934, 1935 and 1936:—

		1934	1935	1936
Kuala Trengganu	..	88.49"	117.55"	170.30"
Kemaman	..	78.90"	121.47"	113.87"
Besut	..	114.83"	107.95"	159.89"
Kuala Brang	..	—	146.74"	191.15"

The highest maximum temperature during the year was 91.5° Fahrenheit, and the lowest minimum 67.6° . The monsoon was early and heavy and led to serious floods in October and November.

History.

9. The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trengganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how HANG JEBAT and HANG KASTURI slew a Trengganu prince, MEGAT PANJI 'ALAM, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Inderapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

10. That there existed a Mohammedan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river over a hundred years before the recorded conversion of Malacca to Islam is suggested by the discovery of a remarkable Malay inscription dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) on a stone found near Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up river from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the inscription is Malay, with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script is Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription, which was deciphered in 1923, is the Islamic law of sexual offences. The stone is now in Raffles Museum, Singapore.

11. The throne of Trengganu has been occupied by members of the same Ruling House for the last 240 years. The first Sultan was a son of BENDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, another of whose sons became Sultan of Johore. There was, therefore, a Sultanate in Trengganu when some of the Western States, which have now outstripped her in development, were still in their infancy and when their dynasties were yet to be founded. The present Ruler is Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G. who came to the throne in 1920; he is the fourteenth of the line.

12. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730—1792) sent the *bunga emas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands." What exactly those rights were in respect of Trengganu is doubtful. The Trengganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga emas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of goodwill, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

13. During the year 1909 the Sultan agreed to receive a British officer who would reside in Trengganu and exercise functions similar to those of a Consular officer. A few months later, in April 1910, a Treaty between Great Britain and Trengganu was signed in Singapore, which put Trengganu under the protection of Great Britain and provided for the appointment of a British Agent. A further Treaty was executed in 1919 under which the Sultan agreed that for the post of British Agent there should be substituted "a British Officer, to be called the British Adviser, who shall live within the State of Trengganu, and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammedan Religion." Some account of the British Advisers functions is given in the following chapter.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

14. Trengganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 17 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Mentri Besar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the State. Immediately under him is the State Secretariat, officered entirely by Malays and in charge of the State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. The chief offices of the State, such as the Treasury, the Supreme Court, the Customs Department, and the Audit Department, are held by Malay officers of the Trengganu Service, and the two State Commissioners at Kemaman & Besut and the District Officers are similarly Malays of the local service. There are at present 13 seconded British officers in the State: 6 of these are officers of the Malayan Civil Service, (the British Adviser, the Legal Adviser, the Commissioner of Lands & Mines, the Assistant Advisers at Kemaman and Besut and the Collector of Land Revenue, Kuala Trengganu). Seconded officers from the Malayan professional and technical services are in executive charge of the Police, Public Works, Medical, Forests, and Survey Departments.

15. The Treaty of 1919 is strictly observed by both parties to it and the advisory system pertains, therefore, in Trengganu in a very pure form. Except that he is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, the British Adviser is otherwise an advisory officer only and his advice is in fact asked on (and consequently acted upon in) all matters dealing with the general administration of the State, whether they be great or small. He is not a member of the State Council but on the other hand he attends all meetings and no resolution is passed without his advice being asked. Should a meeting be held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not previously been obtained.

16. The Commissioner of Lands & Mines is regarded as the British Adviser's second-in-command. The Assistant Adviser, Kemaman and Besut are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in the State Commissioners' divisions which call for his advice. These officers all have executive authority but only in the Land department.

17. The State Council meets once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 52 times in 1936.

18. The official language of the State is Malay, and the official version of all Enactments, Rules and Proclamations is in the Malay (Jawi) script, though English and Romanised versions are also published of Enactments and Regulations thereunder. Both the Muhammedan and the English calendar are in use.

III.—POPULATION.

19. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789 viz. 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	..	..	..	164,564
Chinese	..	..	..	13,254
Indians	..	..	..	1,371
Europeans	..	..	..	35
Eurasians	..	..	..	15
Other races	..	..	..	550

20. The estimated mid-year population for 1936 calculated by the geometrical method was 195,170. This method of calculation is suitable for Trengganu as there is little change in the population from immigration and emigration and in any case the available statistics for these are not reliable.

21. The number of live births was 7,105 of which 3,725 were males and 3,380 were females. The live birthrate was 36.51 per mille. The number of still births recorded was 250 giving a rate of 35.19 still births per 1,000 live births. The following table shows the births according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
6,586	448	30	—	—	41	7,105

22. The number of deaths registered was 4,683 giving a rate of 23.99 per mile; of these, 2,554 were males and 2,129 were females. The highest number of deaths in any one month was 500 (in January) and the smallest 332 (in February). The following table shows the deaths according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
4,273	341	47	—	—	22	4,683

The number of deaths of children under the age of one year was 1,514, or 32.33% of the total number of deaths. The infantile mortality rate was 213.09 per mille. Deaths of children under five years of age numbered 2,039 or 43.54% of the total deaths.

23. Sixty-four women were reported to have died as a result of childbirth giving a maternal mortality rate of 9.01 per thousand live births.

24. The following is a summary of the vital statistics for 1935 and 1936:—

	1935	1936
Births, males	3,587	3,725
Births, females	3,468	3,380
Birth-rate, per mille	36.72	36.51
Number of still births	209	250
Deaths, males	2,515	2,554
Deaths, females	2,104	2,129
Death-rate, per mille	24.04	23.99
Greatest number of deaths in any one month	420 October	500 January
Lowest number of deaths in any one month	362 April	332 February
Infantile mortality rate, per mille	207.65	213.09

IV.—HEALTH.

25. The Medical and Health department is under the charge of a Medical Officer seconded from the Malayan Medical Service. The staff during 1936 was increased by two assistant medical officers, five male dressers, one female nurse, two midwives and four menials, while two qualified sanitary inspectors took the place of one unqualified Sanitary Inspector. There are three private medical practitioners in the State: they are Asiatics doctors employed solely by mining companies.

26. Reliable information as to the incidence of disease can be obtained only from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. The reports of deaths sent in by Deputy Registrars are trustworthy only as to the fact and not as to the cause since the great majority of deaths so reported have never been brought to the notice of anyone qualified to make a proper diagnosis. The percentage of deaths certified by qualified medical practitioners was just under 3%. In these reports malaria and other diseases are generally described as "demam panas" (hot fever) and this diagnosis accounts for rather more than half the deaths but by no means does the term always imply malaria. Another favourite diagnosis is "badi" which are the ghostly influences haunting the scene of the

slaughter of human beings, of animals such as tiger and elephant, and of certain birds while apparently even trees may have this power of retaliation. Convulsion is another favourite diagnosis in the case of children and accounted for 1095 of them. Sometimes the most obvious symptom is given as the cause of death such as "senak perut" (abdominal colic). On the other hand, the returns from diseases such as beri-beri and deaths from child-birth may be taken as fairly reliable.

27. The subjoined table gives the figures for the last five years of cases treated by the medical staff:—

Disease	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Malaria	6,180	10,718	12,965	16,931	17,990
Fever unspecified ..	574	1,695	1,019	658	695
Diseases of respiratory system (excluding influenza)	1,676	3,109	4,608	3,407	4,763
Influenza	2,070	2,278	2,986	3,933	4,403
Yaws	3,434	4,789	4,400	4,334	3,110
Beri-beri	433	782	968	1,176	1,412
Intestinal parasites ..	4,940	8,561	11,080	15,484	18,437

28. There was no case of cerebro-spinal fever, plague, cholera, small-pox or other dangerous infectious disease. In view of the out-break of cholera in Siam a close watch was kept at Kuala Trengganu on the junks trading between this port and Siam and these boats have to be inspected before the passengers and crew are allowed to land. Six hundred and forty boats were examined during the year.

29. Eleven thousand six hundred and twenty vaccinations and one thousand one hundred and fifty four re-vaccinations were performed.

30. The incidence of malaria varies widely in different parts of Trengganu. The coast-line, where about two-thirds of the population resides, is fairly free from it as is shown by the spleen rates ascertained by inspecting school children. It is fortunate that the two largest towns, Kuala Trengganu and Chukai, Kemaman are situated on or near the coast; the spleen rates here were 0.31% and 0.36% respectively. There are some malarious villages on the coast, however, such as Kretay where the spleen rate is usually found to be about 20%; in such places the flat, sandy plain is broken up by hills. The further one goes inland the higher becomes the incidence of the disease. In the upper reaches of the various rivers in the North of Trengganu malaria is extremely prevalent and in the most distant villages practically all the children with the exception of some very young babies have enlarged spleens; on the other hand, the incidence in the corresponding districts of the South of Trengganu

appears to be lower and in the kampongs on a number of rivers visited by the Medical Officer the average was about 50%. Fortunately the population in these districts is very sparse as the inhabitants live mainly by shifting cultivation which is prohibitive of large kampongs. The islands lying off the coast of Trengganu are highly malarious especially Pulau Perhentian where a spleen-rate of 93.75% was noted and here anopheline mosquitos were found in seepages on the hill-side. The population of these islands is small and probably does not amount to 800 people.

31. The low incidence of dysentery and enteric fever is remarkable in view of the poor hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water-supplies. Doubtless the filtering action of the sandy soil on the coast plays a great part. Helminthic infections are extremely prevalent.

32. Although the late manifestations of yaws are still very prevalent it may be asserted with confidence that the early stages are disappearing. Out of 2,309 school children examined, signs of yaws were noted in 226 of which all but 11 were tertiary (late) affections of the hands and feet; no case in the primary stage was encountered and only 4 cases in the secondary stage ("puru"). It is now unusual to see any of the young kampong children suffering from the early stages although these cases were very common a few years ago. The number of injections given for this disease was 3,345 of which 1,684 were second and subsequent injections.

33. There were four cases of tropical typhus as compared with three in the year 1935; all the cases so far reported have come from the Dungun district.

Hospitals.

34. There is only one general Government hospital in the State, viz, the hospital at Kuala Trengganu, which has nine wards with accommodation for one hundred and fifty six patients. The total number of inpatients admitted was 2,414 of which 336 were females, while the number of Malays admitted was 1,082 of which 236 were females. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 3.35 or, if the deaths occurring within 48 hours be omitted, 2.97. The daily average number of patients was 127. The number of operations performed was 219 of which 19 were of a major nature as against 149 in 1935 while the number of persons treated by dental extraction was 230 as against 176 in 1935. The number of new out-patients treated at the hospital was 7,575 as against 7,557 in 1935.

35. There is an eight-bed ward in the State Prison for male prisoners. Women prisoners are sent to the General Hospital if they fall ill,

Maternity and Infant Welfare Work.

36. There are now five qualified midwives in the service of the Department as against three in 1935 while the new nurse is also a qualified midwife. The only other qualified midwife in the State is employed by the Nippon Mining Company, Dungun.

Hospital.—Sixty three confinements were conducted as against 59 in 1935. There were no maternal deaths. Nine of the women were Malays.

Kuala Trengganu Town.—The midwife attached to the women and Children's clinic conducted 92 confinements (42 Malays) as against 89 in 1935. There were no maternal deaths.

Kemaman.—The midwife conducted 48 cases as against 13 in the last three months of 1935. Although the midwife is Chinese, it is to be regretted that all but one of the women delivered were Chinese. One case of difficult labour was referred to a private doctor and both mother and child died.

Besut.—A Malay midwife was sent to Besut during the last seven months of the year; the result was very disappointing as only 14 cases were treated, including 13 Malay women. There were no maternal deaths.

Kuala Dungun.—A Chinese midwife was sent here for two months and she delivered 5 Chinese women with success.

37. A women and children's clinic is maintained by the Government at Kuala Trengganu. There were 2,663 new cases while the total number of attendances was 4,694.

Mental and Leper Patients.

38. There is no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients and they are confined in cells within the prison compound. An experienced attendant, who is also attached to the prison ward, looks after them while the Hospital Assistant visits every day and the Assistant Medical Officer once a week while the visits paid by the Medical Officer average once a fortnight. They are allowed out into the prison compound at times during the day and they are given light work if they are fit and willing. Cases that do not improve within a few months are sent to the Mental Hospital at Singapore. The number treated during the year was 67 including 6 females as against 63 including 10 females in 1935. Many of these cases were under observation only. The average daily number of mental patients was 14 as against 23 in 1935.

39. There is no leper asylum in the State but there is an eight-bed ward in the general hospital for male lepers. The register which is kept of all lepers coming to the notice of the Medical Department was revised during the year and now contains 48 names.

Dispensaries.

40. There are permanent Government Dispensaries each under the charge of an experienced dresser at the following places:—

Kampong Raja, Besut.
 Kampong Buloh.
 Kuala Trengganu Town.
 General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu.
 Kuala Brang.
 Kuala Dungun.
 Chukai, Kemaman.

41. There are in addition small dispensaries at Setiu and Kemasek each in charge of a travelling dresser while travelling dressers are also attached to the General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu and to the dispensaries at Kampong Raja, Kuala Dungun and Chukai, Kemaman.

42. There is thus a chain of dispensaries along the coast while the travelling dressers and the dispensaries at Kuala Brang and Kampong Buloh supply the needs of the population on the rivers in the interior. Visits up one of these rivers entail journeys by *perahu* often lasting a week or more. A great deal depends upon the weather and travelling is greatly restricted during the period of the north-east monsoon which lasts approximately from November to March. The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (a) tours of vaccinators (b) distribution of simple drugs by out-lying Police and Customs stations. The number of patients treated by the dispensaries, travelling dressers and vaccinators during the year was as follows:—

New cases	..	..	..	..	131,098
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	160,885

The figures, which do not include vaccination, show increases of 14.30% and 14.76% over the totals for 1935. The number is increasing every year—in 1926 the number of new cases treated was 18,965.

Public Health and Sanitation.

43. Sanitation is not highly organised in Trengganu but a certain amount of progress is being made. There are Town Boards consisting of five or more members at Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Dungun and at Chukai, Kemaman; the Medical officer is a member of the Kuala Trengganu Town Board while an Assistant Medical Officer serves on each of the other Boards. The unqualified sanitary inspector at Kuala Trengganu was replaced by a qualified one while a qualified sanitary inspector was also recruited for Kuala Dungun. Elsewhere, sanitation is controlled by the District Officers with the exception of Besut where the State Commissioner is in charge.

44. A limited system of conservancy is in operation at Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Dungun and Chukai, Kemaman. Disposal of refuse in these towns is by dumping and is fairly efficient. The drainage systems are poor and consist mostly of earth drains but any nuisance is minimized by the sandy nature of the soil. A number of new markets and slaughter houses have been built during the last two years but further extension of the markets at Kuala Trengganu is desirable.

45. A great improvement was noted during the year at Kuala Dungun; this was formerly a fishing village but it is rapidly springing into prominence owing to its connection with the prosperous Nippon Mining Company.

46. The State depends on wells and rivers for its water supplies and under existing financial conditions the prospects of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population are negligible.

47. There are two iron and three tin mines which employed an average labour force of 3,435. The average number of dependents was 1,297 and there were 7 deaths. There were 14 deaths from malaria. All these mines employ doctors or dressers while four of them have small hospitals or have accommodation for the treatment of emergency cases. The Nippon Mining Company, Bukit Besi Dungun also employs a Sanitary Inspector. Increased accommodation for coolies was provided during the year, notably the Nippon Mining Company and the Kajang Mining Company, Kemaman. The Medical Officer pays regular visits to these concerns.

48. There are only two estates of any size in Trengganu, Kretay Plantations with a labour force of 572 and Jabor Valley Estate with an average population of 1,069. There were 5 deaths from malaria on the former. Health conditions on the latter, which is reached from Kuantan in Pahang, were poor but considerable improvement was made during the year.

Miscellaneous.

49. There is no Veterinary Department and any work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. No epidemic of any importance occurred during the year. A few minor operations were performed while a number of pigs and cattle were examined for import and export. The Veterinary officer, Negri Sembilan, paid a visit during the year and reported on veterinary conditions.

50. Work on the new ward for male paying patients and officials was nearly completed during the year. Two houses for senior dressers at Kuala Trengganu Hospital were built. The construction of small hospitals at Kemaman and Kuala Dungun was begun.

51. A new Town Board Enactment has been prepared but has not yet come into force. A Deleterious Drugs Enactment has been prepared and is being translated into Malay. Regulation (Peraturan) No. 7 of 1354, Rules under the Labour Enactment No. 8 of 1352, came into force on the 1st of September. It prescribed the rates to be paid by employers for the treatment of their employees in Government Hospitals and requires that certain health returns be sent to the Medical Officer. Proclamation (Ishtihar) No. 23 of A.H. 1355 laid down that cases of yaws must be sent to the dispensaries for treatment.

V.—HOUSING.

52. The bulk of the people are peasants and fishermen and are housed in buildings of split bamboo or bark walls and thatched roofs. The local standard of living does not enable the average household to indulge in plank walls and corrugated iron roofs and the houses, which are raised off the ground, are airy and cool. Sometimes these houses are set at a distance from others but it is common to see a cluster of them, perhaps on a river bank or under the coconuts on the sea shore, built close together in no particular order and unsupplied with either drainage or latrines.

53. The only places of any size besides Kuala Trengganu are Chukai (Kemaman), Dungun and Besut. In all these towns wide municipal limits were set some years ago and the Bye-laws do not allow the erection of buildings in these areas unless plans have been previously passed by the Town Board. This Board includes the State Engineer, and the Medical officer, seconded British officers, amongst its members. This prevents the erection of unsuitable new buildings or their over-crowding due to the unauthorised construction of cubicles. Many of the buildings in the shop area of Kuala Trengganu are old and cramped but they get the benefit of a good sea breeze which blows most of the year round.

54. In the few places of employment in the State where large resident labour forces are employed care is taken that suitable housing accommodation, approved by the Medical Officer, is provided.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

55. Trengganu is rich in mineral ores of various kinds, the chief of which are tin-ore, wolfram, iron ore and manganese. Other metals have been found but not so far in sufficient quantities to make them paying propositions. The possibilities of development and of discovering new areas is an unknown factor, but from indications which exist at present there are good grounds for hoping that Trengganu will retain its present position as an ore exporting country. The main mineral bearing areas are confined to Kemaman and Dungun with very small outcrops in the main range in Besut.

56. The quantities of the chief minerals exported during the last three years are:—

	1934	1935	1936
Iron ore ..	557,468 tons	816,745 tons	1,064,259 tons
Manganese ..	9,681 "	17,376 "	26,731 "
Tin ore ..	8,148 pkls	8,882 pkls	10,677 pkls
Wolfram ..	386 "	1,564 "	1,881 "

57. Tin ore at present is partly alluvial and partly lode, but most of the alluvial areas have either been worked out or are approaching that state. Lode mining which up to the present has been rather neglected holds the most promise for the future but under Tin Restriction development has been somewhat held up. The main lode mines are at Freda (on Bundi Concession), Sungei Ayam (on the Sungei Ayam Concession) and Sungei Kajang, but from a geological survey it would appear that these three mines are on a definite belt, which is a continuation of the Sungei Lembing lode in Pahang, and that other lodes may be found in this area.

58. Prospecting for wolfram continued to be pursued very actively throughout the year. Nineteen applications for licences were approved of which 5 have resulted in selection of areas for mining. The success of these new ventures depends largely on the present price being maintained. So far 4 mines are in operation.

59. There are two iron mines in the State, one at Bukit Besi, Dungun, the other at Machang Stahun, Kemaman. The former is by far the larger concern. Its export of ore again showed a large increase—910,936 tons as against 693,190 tons in 1935 and 404,632 tons in 1934. It is confidently expected that its export will exceed the million ton mark in 1937. The Bukit Besi Mine is situated about 20 miles due west of Kuala Dungun, access between the mine and the coast being by railway. The life of the mine is considerable and subject to the demand for the ore being maintained should provide the State with a good revenue for years to come. The older mine at Machang Stahun on the other hand has a prospective life of only about 5 years more and is on a much smaller scale, its export being 153,321 tons of ore in 1936. There are reported to be other areas in the State bearing iron ore but they have as yet not been prospected, so nothing can be said as to their possibilities.

60. Iron mining is in the hands of the Japanese who work the deposits at Dungun and Kemaman. In both cases the deposits are inland and transport is by no means easy. The ore, which is easily won, has to be carried by light railways for distances of 19 miles and 4 miles respectively after which it is loaded into lighters which have to be towed 4 miles and 14 miles respectively. Owing to the depth of the rivers and the sand bars, lighterage work has to be confined to a few hours before and after high water. Transport is still further handicapped by the ore ships having to work in open

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

This comprehensive Survey, which is divided into two Parts—(1) Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the Individual Dependencies, (2) Memoranda on the Products of the Colonial Empire—is issued periodically. The Survey for the year 1933 was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 109, £1 5s. (£1 5s. 7d.). The Survey for the year 1935 is in course of preparation

INFORMATION AS TO THE CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

The second Edition was issued in 1935 as Colonial No. 101, 3s. (3s. 3d.). A revised edition is in course of preparation

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

Second Edition, 1st March, 1936

[Colonial No. 114] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 31st March, 1936)

First Edition, 1936

[Colonial No. 115] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1936)

Second Edition, 1936

[Colonial No. 120] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition, 1936

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

THE COLONIAL POLICE SERVICE LIST

These Lists are in course of preparation. The Lists will include the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the respective Services, and Schedules of Offices

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps

[Colonial No. 111] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Reports of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1801

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF TRENGGANU
(Unfederated Malay States) 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1716 and 1780
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN SINGAPORE)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

CONTENTS.

	Page
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY	7
II. GOVERNMENT	10
III. POPULATION	11
IV. HEALTH	12
V. HOUSING	18
VI. PRODUCTION	18
VII. COMMERCE	27
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	29
IX. EDUCATION	30
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	31
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ..	33
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	33
XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE	35
XIV. LEGISLATION	37
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	38
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	42
XVII. GENERAL	44

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRENGGANU FOR THE YEAR, 1936.

1.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Trengganu is a Malay State on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula lying between latitudes $3^{\circ} 53'$ and $5^{\circ} 51'$ North and longitudes $102^{\circ} 23'$ and $103^{\circ} 30'$ East. It is bounded by Kelantan on the North and North West, by Pahang on the South and South West and by the China Sea on the East. The area of the State is about 5,050 square miles, its length being 133.5 miles and its greatest breadth 76.8 miles. The capital of the State is Kuala Trengganu which is also the headquarters of one of the three administrative divisions into which the country is divided. Kemaman and Kampong Raja are the headquarters of the other two divisions (Kemaman & Besut). The only other place of importance is Dungun which has rapidly developed in recent years owing to the proximity of a large iron mine.

2. The State, as the map annexed shows, is long and comparatively narrow with, in comparison with its depth, an exceptionally long coast line. It is intersected by a series of sixteen rivers which flow in an easterly or north easterly direction into the China sea. Of these the Trengganu, the Kemaman, the Dungun, and the Besut are rivers of considerable size and the first two can be entered at favourable states of the tide by coasting steamers but the sand bar which runs along the whole of this coast at all times makes navigation difficult for craft big or small.

3. Generally the State may be divided into three main belts. The first belt consists of long sandy beaches fringed with coconuts and casuarina trees and broken here and there by reddish cliff and rocky promontories: along these beaches are many thickly populated Malay villages the life of whose inhabitants is wrapped up in the sea and whose livelihood depends upon what the China sea will yield them in the fishing season. Behind these beautiful beaches there run, parallel to the sea, long stretches of sandy scrub alternating with strips of swamp. The general appearance of this country is said to be not unlike the bush country of Kenya Colony. The trees, mostly 'glam,' (a sea-shore tree) are stunted and scattered and for the purposes of cultivation these areas are of little value. They are ideal for cross country work in a car and, with little preparation, provide useful tracks for subsidiary communications,

4. The second belt consists of broad flat plains in the valleys of the rivers broken by undulating country and 'gong' i.e. long stretches of higher ground on which the agricultural population live and plant fruit trees and rubber, leaving the plains as a whole for the cultivation of rice.

5. In the third belt the valleys narrow and there are rapids in the clear rivers and, as the last kampongs are left behind, the country rises into uninhabited steep mountain land still under jungle. The mountains rise to nearly 5,000 feet, Gunong Batil (4,978 ft.) being the highest peak. In this country also lies Gunong Padang, a flattish-topped mountain, which contains a plateau of approximately 5,000 acres at an elevation of about 4,000 feet and which in years to come might perhaps be developed into a Hill station. It is at present difficult of access.

6. Out to sea are a large number of Islands, the most important of which are the Perhentian group, Redang, Tenggul and Kapas. A few of these are inhabited and almost all are of exceptional beauty. They are surrounded by coral reef of many colours, the water is deep and crystal clear and the quiet beaches are the haunt of turtles. The remarkable fecundity of the female turtle, whose eggs are much appreciated by Asiatic epicures, provides a livelihood for many Malays. Kapas Island and the Perhentians are also a safe refuge in the Monsoon from the North East wind and coasting steamers often anchor there for days at a time.

Climate.

7. While the characteristic features of the climate are uniformity of temperature and a heavy annual rainfall, the North-East monsoon, which usually breaks about the end of October and may last into March, makes a distinct change in temperature, wind and rainfall. This season is marked by prolonged periods of dark days and heavy rain and later by strong winds and rough seas. Fishing is brought to a standstill and trade of a necessity declines. Land communications become more difficult and travelling is reduced to a minimum. In the middle of the year the weather is usually hot and dry but during the day time there is usually a steady, and sometimes strong, breeze from the South East (the Tenggara).

8. The average annual rainfall is about 115 inches, the highest recorded having been 191.55 inches: a large part of this falls during the North East Monsoon. The following are the rainfall figures for 1934, 1935 and 1936:—

		1934	1935	1936
Kuala Trengganu	..	88.49"	117.55"	170.30"
Kemaman	..	78.90"	121.47"	113.87"
Besut	..	114.83"	107.95"	159.89"
Kuala Brang	..	—	146.74"	191.15"

The highest maximum temperature during the year was 91.5° Fahrenheit, and the lowest minimum 67.6° . The monsoon was early and heavy and led to serious floods in October and November.

History.

9. The early history of Trengganu is obscure. A Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller, CHAO JU KUA, mentions it among places subject to the old Kingdom of Palembang. The *Nagarakretagama*, a Javanese work composed in 1365 A.D., speaks of both Trengganu and Dungun as tributary to Majapahit. The *Hikayat Hang Tuah*, tells how HANG JEBAT and HANG KASTURI slew a Trengganu prince, MEGAT PANJI 'ALAM, on the steps of the palace of the Ruler of Inderapura (believed to be the present State of Pahang).

10. That there existed a Mohammedan Kingdom in the upper Trengganu river over a hundred years before the recorded conversion of Malacca to Islam is suggested by the discovery of a remarkable Malay inscription dated 702 A.H. (1303 A.D.) on a stone found near Kuala Brang, a place some 20 miles up river from Kuala Trengganu. The language of the inscription is Malay, with an admixture of Sanskrit and Arabic, and the script is Arabic, a combination for which there is no parallel before the year 1468 A.D. The subject of the inscription, which was deciphered in 1923, is the Islamic law of sexual offences. The stone is now in Raffles Museum, Singapore.

11. The throne of Trengganu has been occupied by members of the same Ruling House for the last 240 years. The first Sultan was a son of BENDAHARA ABDUL MAJID of Johore, another of whose sons became Sultan of Johore. There was, therefore, a Sultanate in Trengganu when some of the Western States, which have now outstripped her in development, were still in their infancy and when their dynasties were yet to be founded. The present Ruler is Sultan SULAIMAN BADARU'L-'ALAM SHAH, K.C.M.G. who came to the throne in 1920; he is the fourteenth of the line.

12. In the year 1776 Sultan MANSUR (1730—1792) sent the *bunga emas* or golden flower to the King of Siam, and this practice was continued at first annually and later triennially until by a Treaty in 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possess over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands." What exactly those rights were in respect of Trengganu is doubtful. The Trengganu tradition is that the sending of the *bunga emas* was in no sense an admission of suzerainty, but was merely an expression of goodwill, which was reciprocated by the King of Siam who sent presents in return.

13. During the year 1909 the Sultan agreed to receive a British officer who would reside in Trengganu and exercise functions similar to those of a Consular officer. A few months later, in April 1910, a Treaty between Great Britain and Trengganu was signed in Singapore, which put Trengganu under the protection of Great Britain and provided for the appointment of a British Agent. A further Treaty was executed in 1919 under which the Sultan agreed that for the post of British Agent there should be substituted "a British Officer, to be called the British Adviser, who shall live within the State of Trengganu, and whose advice must be asked and acted upon in all matters affecting the general administration of the country and all questions other than those touching the Muhammedan Religion." Some account of the British Advisers functions is given in the following chapter.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

14. Trengganu is governed by His Highness the Sultan in Council with the advice of a British Adviser. The State Council consists of 17 members, all of whom either hold some Government office or are pensioners of the Government. There is no unofficial representation. The President of the State Council is the Mentri Besar or Chief Minister, who is at the same time the principal executive officer of the State. Immediately under him is the State Secretariat, officered entirely by Malays and in charge of the State Secretary who is the Government's official spokesman. The chief offices of the State, such as the Treasury, the Supreme Court, the Customs Department, and the Audit Department, are held by Malay officers of the Trengganu Service, and the two State Commissioners at Kemaman & Besut and the District Officers are similarly Malays of the local service. There are at present 13 seconded British officers in the State: 6 of these are officers of the Malayan Civil Service, (the British Adviser, the Legal Adviser, the Commissioner of Lands & Mines, the Assistant Advisers at Kemaman and Besut and the Collector of Land Revenue, Kuala Trengganu). Seconded officers from the Malayan professional and technical services are in executive charge of the Police, Public Works, Medical, Forests, and Survey Departments.

15. The Treaty of 1919 is strictly observed by both parties to it and the advisory system pertains, therefore, in Trengganu in a very pure form. Except that he is a Judge of the Court of Appeal, the British Adviser is otherwise an advisory officer only and his advice is in fact asked on (and consequently acted upon in) all matters dealing with the general administration of the State, whether they be great or small. He is not a member of the State Council but on the other hand he attends all meetings and no resolution is passed without his advice being asked. Should a meeting be held in his absence, no business is brought before the Council on which his advice has not previously been obtained.

16. The Commissioner of Lands & Mines is regarded as the British Adviser's second-in-command. The Assistant Adviser, Kemaman and Besut are responsible for keeping the British Adviser informed of all matters of administration in the State Commissioners' divisions which call for his advice. These officers all have executive authority but only in the Land department.

17. The State Council meets once a week for the consideration of all general administrative questions and there are additional sessions for legislation. It met altogether 52 times in 1936.

18. The official language of the State is Malay, and the official version of all Enactments, Rules and Proclamations is in the Malay (Jawi) script, though English and Romanised versions are also published of Enactments and Regulations thereunder. Both the Muhammedan and the English calendar are in use.

III.—POPULATION.

19. The population at the 1931 Census was 179,789 viz. 92,354 males and 87,435 females. The division by race was:—

Malay races	..	..	..	164,564
Chinese	..	..	..	13,254
Indians	..	..	..	1,371
Europeans	..	..	..	35
Eurasians	..	..	..	15
Other races	..	..	..	550

20. The estimated mid-year population for 1936 calculated by the geometrical method was 195,170. This method of calculation is suitable for Trengganu as there is little change in the population from immigration and emigration and in any case the available statistics for these are not reliable.

21. The number of live births was 7,105 of which 3,725 were males and 3,380 were females. The live birthrate was 36.51 per mille. The number of still births recorded was 250 giving a rate of 35.19 still births per 1,000 live births. The following table shows the births according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
6,586	448	30	—	—	41	7,105

22. The number of deaths registered was 4,683 giving a rate of 23.99 per mile; of these, 2,554 were males and 2,129 were females. The highest number of deaths in any one month was 500 (in January) and the smallest 332 (in February). The following table shows the deaths according to race:—

Malays	Chinese	Indians	Europeans	Eurasians	Others	Total
4,273	341	47	—	—	22	4,683

The number of deaths of children under the age of one year was 1,514, or 32.33% of the total number of deaths. The infantile mortality rate was 213.09 per mille. Deaths of children under five years of age numbered 2,039 or 43.54% of the total deaths.

23. Sixty-four women were reported to have died as a result of childbirth giving a maternal mortality rate of 9.01 per thousand live births.

24. The following is a summary of the vital statistics for 1935 and 1936:—

	1935	1936
Births, males	3,587	3,725
Births, females	3,468	3,380
Birth-rate, per mille	36.72	36.51
Number of still births	209	250
Deaths, males	2,515	2,554
Deaths, females	2,104	2,129
Death-rate, per mille	24.04	23.99
Greatest number of deaths in any one month	420 October	500 January
Lowest number of deaths in any one month	362 April	332 February
Infantile mortality rate, per mille	207.65	213.09

IV.—HEALTH.

25. The Medical and Health department is under the charge of a Medical Officer seconded from the Malayan Medical Service. The staff during 1936 was increased by two assistant medical officers, five male dressers, one female nurse, two midwives and four menials, while two qualified sanitary inspectors took the place of one unqualified Sanitary Inspector. There are three private medical practitioners in the State: they are Asiatics doctors employed solely by mining companies.

26. Reliable information as to the incidence of disease can be obtained only from the statistics of patients treated by the Medical Department. The reports of deaths sent in by Deputy Registrars are trustworthy only as to the fact and not as to the cause since the great majority of deaths so reported have never been brought to the notice of anyone qualified to make a proper diagnosis. The percentage of deaths certified by qualified medical practitioners was just under 3%. In these reports malaria and other diseases are generally described as "demam panas" (hot fever) and this diagnosis accounts for rather more than half the deaths but by no means does the term always imply malaria. Another favourite diagnosis is "badi" which are the ghostly influences haunting the scene of the

slaughter of human beings, of animals such as tiger and elephant, and of certain birds while apparently even trees may have this power of retaliation. Convulsion is another favourite diagnosis in the case of children and accounted for 1095 of them. Sometimes the most obvious symptom is given as the cause of death such as "senak perut" (abdominal colic). On the other hand, the returns from diseases such as beri-beri and deaths from child-birth may be taken as fairly reliable.

27. The subjoined table gives the figures for the last five years of cases treated by the medical staff:—

Disease	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Malaria	6,180	10,718	12,965	16,931	17,990
Fever unspecified ..	574	1,695	1,019	658	695
Diseases of respiratory system (excluding influenza)	1,676	3,109	4,608	3,407	4,763
Influenza	2,070	2,278	2,986	3,933	4,403
Yaws	3,434	4,789	4,400	4,334	3,110
Beri-beri	433	782	968	1,176	1,412
Intestinal parasites ..	4,940	8,561	11,080	15,484	18,437

28. There was no case of cerebro-spinal fever, plague, cholera, small-pox or other dangerous infectious disease. In view of the out-break of cholera in Siam a close watch was kept at Kuala Trengganu on the junks trading between this port and Siam and these boats have to be inspected before the passengers and crew are allowed to land. Six hundred and forty boats were examined during the year.

29. Eleven thousand six hundred and twenty vaccinations and one thousand one hundred and fifty four re-vaccinations were performed.

30. The incidence of malaria varies widely in different parts of Trengganu. The coast-line, where about two-thirds of the population resides, is fairly free from it as is shown by the spleen rates ascertained by inspecting school children. It is fortunate that the two largest towns, Kuala Trengganu and Chukai, Kemaman are situated on or near the coast; the spleen rates here were 0.31% and 0.36% respectively. There are some malarious villages on the coast, however, such as Kretay where the spleen rate is usually found to be about 20%; in such places the flat, sandy plain is broken up by hills. The further one goes inland the higher becomes the incidence of the disease. In the upper reaches of the various rivers in the North of Trengganu malaria is extremely prevalent and in the most distant villages practically all the children with the exception of some very young babies have enlarged spleens; on the other hand, the incidence in the corresponding districts of the South of Trengganu

appears to be lower and in the kampongs on a number of rivers visited by the Medical Officer the average was about 50%. Fortunately the population in these districts is very sparse as the inhabitants live mainly by shifting cultivation which is prohibitive of large kampongs. The islands lying off the coast of Trengganu are highly malarious especially Pulau Perhentian where a spleen-rate of 93.75% was noted and here anopheline mosquitos were found in seepages on the hill-side. The population of these islands is small and probably does not amount to 800 people.

31. The low incidence of dysentery and enteric fever is remarkable in view of the poor hygienic standard that obtains in regard to conservancy and water-supplies. Doubtless the filtering action of the sandy soil on the coast plays a great part. Helminthic infections are extremely prevalent.

32. Although the late manifestations of yaws are still very prevalent it may be asserted with confidence that the early stages are disappearing. Out of 2,309 school children examined, signs of yaws were noted in 226 of which all but 11 were tertiary (late) affections of the hands and feet; no case in the primary stage was encountered and only 4 cases in the secondary stage ("puru"). It is now unusual to see any of the young kampong children suffering from the early stages although these cases were very common a few years ago. The number of injections given for this disease was 3,345 of which 1,684 were second and subsequent injections.

33. There were four cases of tropical typhus as compared with three in the year 1935; all the cases so far reported have come from the Dungun district.

Hospitals.

34. There is only one general Government hospital in the State, viz, the hospital at Kuala Trengganu, which has nine wards with accommodation for one hundred and fifty six patients. The total number of inpatients admitted was 2,414 of which 336 were females, while the number of Malays admitted was 1,082 of which 236 were females. The percentage of deaths to total admissions was 3.35 or, if the deaths occurring within 48 hours be omitted, 2.97. The daily average number of patients was 127. The number of operations performed was 219 of which 19 were of a major nature as against 149 in 1935 while the number of persons treated by dental extraction was 230 as against 176 in 1935. The number of new out-patients treated at the hospital was 7,575 as against 7,557 in 1935.

35. There is an eight-bed ward in the State Prison for male prisoners. Women prisoners are sent to the General Hospital if they fall ill,

Maternity and Infant Welfare Work.

36. There are now five qualified midwives in the service of the Department as against three in 1935 while the new nurse is also a qualified midwife. The only other qualified midwife in the State is employed by the Nippon Mining Company, Dungun.

Hospital.—Sixty three confinements were conducted as against 59 in 1935. There were no maternal deaths. Nine of the women were Malays.

Kuala Trengganu Town.—The midwife attached to the women and Children's clinic conducted 92 confinements (42 Malays) as against 89 in 1935. There were no maternal deaths.

Kemaman.—The midwife conducted 48 cases as against 13 in the last three months of 1935. Although the midwife is Chinese, it is to be regretted that all but one of the women delivered were Chinese. One case of difficult labour was referred to a private doctor and both mother and child died.

Besut.—A Malay midwife was sent to Besut during the last seven months of the year; the result was very disappointing as only 14 cases were treated, including 13 Malay women. There were no maternal deaths.

Kuala Dungun.—A Chinese midwife was sent here for two months and she delivered 5 Chinese women with success.

37. A women and children's clinic is maintained by the Government at Kuala Trengganu. There were 2,663 new cases while the total number of attendances was 4,694.

Mental and Leper Patients.

38. There is no separate asylum for mentally deranged patients and they are confined in cells within the prison compound. An experienced attendant, who is also attached to the prison ward, looks after them while the Hospital Assistant visits every day and the Assistant Medical Officer once a week while the visits paid by the Medical Officer average once a fortnight. They are allowed out into the prison compound at times during the day and they are given light work if they are fit and willing. Cases that do not improve within a few months are sent to the Mental Hospital at Singapore. The number treated during the year was 67 including 6 females as against 63 including 10 females in 1935. Many of these cases were under observation only. The average daily number of mental patients was 14 as against 23 in 1935.

39. There is no leper asylum in the State but there is an eight-bed ward in the general hospital for male lepers. The register which is kept of all lepers coming to the notice of the Medical Department was revised during the year and now contains 48 names.

Dispensaries.

40. There are permanent Government Dispensaries each under the charge of an experienced dresser at the following places:—

Kampong Raja, Besut.
 Kampong Buloh.
 Kuala Trengganu Town.
 General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu.
 Kuala Brang.
 Kuala Dungun.
 Chukai, Kemaman.

41. There are in addition small dispensaries at Setiu and Kemasek each in charge of a travelling dresser while travelling dressers are also attached to the General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu and to the dispensaries at Kampong Raja, Kuala Dungun and Chukai, Kemaman.

42. There is thus a chain of dispensaries along the coast while the travelling dressers and the dispensaries at Kuala Brang and Kampong Buloh supply the needs of the population on the rivers in the interior. Visits up one of these rivers entail journeys by *perahu* often lasting a week or more. A great deal depends upon the weather and travelling is greatly restricted during the period of the north-east monsoon which lasts approximately from November to March. The work of the dispensaries is supplemented by (a) tours of vaccinators (b) distribution of simple drugs by out-lying Police and Customs stations. The number of patients treated by the dispensaries, travelling dressers and vaccinators during the year was as follows:—

New cases	..	..	..	..	131,098
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	160,885

The figures, which do not include vaccination, show increases of 14.30% and 14.76% over the totals for 1935. The number is increasing every year—in 1926 the number of new cases treated was 18,965.

Public Health and Sanitation.

43. Sanitation is not highly organised in Trengganu but a certain amount of progress is being made. There are Town Boards consisting of five or more members at Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Dungun and at Chukai, Kemaman; the Medical officer is a member of the Kuala Trengganu Town Board while an Assistant Medical Officer serves on each of the other Boards. The unqualified sanitary inspector at Kuala Trengganu was replaced by a qualified one while a qualified sanitary inspector was also recruited for Kuala Dungun. Elsewhere, sanitation is controlled by the District Officers with the exception of Besut where the State Commissioner is in charge.

44. A limited system of conservancy is in operation at Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Dungun and Chukai, Kemaman. Disposal of refuse in these towns is by dumping and is fairly efficient. The drainage systems are poor and consist mostly of earth drains but any nuisance is minimized by the sandy nature of the soil. A number of new markets and slaughter houses have been built during the last two years but further extension of the markets at Kuala Trengganu is desirable.

45. A great improvement was noted during the year at Kuala Dungun; this was formerly a fishing village but it is rapidly springing into prominence owing to its connection with the prosperous Nippon Mining Company.

46. The State depends on wells and rivers for its water supplies and under existing financial conditions the prospects of providing a piped supply even for the bigger centres of population are negligible.

47. There are two iron and three tin mines which employed an average labour force of 3,435. The average number of dependents was 1,297 and there were 7 deaths. There were 14 deaths from malaria. All these mines employ doctors or dressers while four of them have small hospitals or have accommodation for the treatment of emergency cases. The Nippon Mining Company, Bukit Besi Dungun also employs a Sanitary Inspector. Increased accommodation for coolies was provided during the year, notably the Nippon Mining Company and the Kajang Mining Company, Kemaman. The Medical Officer pays regular visits to these concerns.

48. There are only two estates of any size in Trengganu, Kretay Plantations with a labour force of 572 and Jabor Valley Estate with an average population of 1,069. There were 5 deaths from malaria on the former. Health conditions on the latter, which is reached from Kuantan in Pahang, were poor but considerable improvement was made during the year.

Miscellaneous.

49. There is no Veterinary Department and any work of this nature falls on the Medical Department. No epidemic of any importance occurred during the year. A few minor operations were performed while a number of pigs and cattle were examined for import and export. The Veterinary officer, Negri Sembilan, paid a visit during the year and reported on veterinary conditions.

50. Work on the new ward for male paying patients and officials was nearly completed during the year. Two houses for senior dressers at Kuala Trengganu Hospital were built. The construction of small hospitals at Kemaman and Kuala Dungun was begun.

51. A new Town Board Enactment has been prepared but has not yet come into force. A Deleterious Drugs Enactment has been prepared and is being translated into Malay. Regulation (Peraturan) No. 7 of 1354, Rules under the Labour Enactment No. 8 of 1352, came into force on the 1st of September. It prescribed the rates to be paid by employers for the treatment of their employees in Government Hospitals and requires that certain health returns be sent to the Medical Officer. Proclamation (Ishtihar) No. 23 of A.H. 1355 laid down that cases of yaws must be sent to the dispensaries for treatment.

V.—HOUSING.

52. The bulk of the people are peasants and fishermen and are housed in buildings of split bamboo or bark walls and thatched roofs. The local standard of living does not enable the average household to indulge in plank walls and corrugated iron roofs and the houses, which are raised off the ground, are airy and cool. Sometimes these houses are set at a distance from others but it is common to see a cluster of them, perhaps on a river bank or under the coconuts on the sea shore, built close together in no particular order and unsupplied with either drainage or latrines.

53. The only places of any size besides Kuala Trengganu are Chukai (Kemaman), Dungun and Besut. In all these towns wide municipal limits were set some years ago and the Bye-laws do not allow the erection of buildings in these areas unless plans have been previously passed by the Town Board. This Board includes the State Engineer, and the Medical officer, seconded British officers, amongst its members. This prevents the erection of unsuitable new buildings or their over-crowding due to the unauthorised construction of cubicles. Many of the buildings in the shop area of Kuala Trengganu are old and cramped but they get the benefit of a good sea breeze which blows most of the year round.

54. In the few places of employment in the State where large resident labour forces are employed care is taken that suitable housing accommodation, approved by the Medical Officer, is provided.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

55. Trengganu is rich in mineral ores of various kinds, the chief of which are tin-ore, wolfram, iron ore and manganese. Other metals have been found but not so far in sufficient quantities to make them paying propositions. The possibilities of development and of discovering new areas is an unknown factor, but from indications which exist at present there are good grounds for hoping that Trengganu will retain its present position as an ore exporting country. The main mineral bearing areas are confined to Kemaman and Dungun with very small outcrops in the main range in Besut.

56. The quantities of the chief minerals exported during the last three years are:—

	1934	1935	1936
Iron ore ..	557,468 tons	816,745 tons	1,064,259 tons
Manganese ..	9,681 „	17,376 „	26,731 „
Tin ore ..	8,148 pkls	8,882 pkls	10,677 pkls
Wolfram ..	386 „	1,564 „	1,881 „

57. Tin ore at present is partly alluvial and partly lode, but most of the alluvial areas have either been worked out or are approaching that state. Lode mining which up to the present has been rather neglected holds the most promise for the future but under Tin Restriction development has been somewhat held up. The main lode mines are at Freda (on Bundi Concession), Sungei Ayam (on the Sungei Ayam Concession) and Sungei Kajang, but from a geological survey it would appear that these three mines are on a definite belt, which is a continuation of the Sungei Lembing lode in Pahang, and that other lodes may be found in this area.

58. Prospecting for wolfram continued to be pursued very actively throughout the year. Nineteen applications for licences were approved of which 5 have resulted in selection of areas for mining. The success of these new ventures depends largely on the present price being maintained. So far 4 mines are in operation.

59. There are two iron mines in the State, one at Bukit Besi, Dungun, the other at Machang Stahun, Kemaman. The former is by far the larger concern. Its export of ore again showed a large increase—910,936 tons as against 693,190 tons in 1935 and 404,632 tons in 1934. It is confidently expected that its export will exceed the million ton mark in 1937. The Bukit Besi Mine is situated about 20 miles due west of Kuala Dungun, access between the mine and the coast being by railway. The life of the mine is considerable and subject to the demand for the ore being maintained should provide the State with a good revenue for years to come. The older mine at Machang Stahun on the other hand has a prospective life of only about 5 years more and is on a much smaller scale, its export being 153,321 tons of ore in 1936. There are reported to be other areas in the State bearing iron ore but they have as yet not been prospected, so nothing can be said as to their possibilities.

60. Iron mining is in the hands of the Japanese who work the deposits at Dungun and Kemaman. In both cases the deposits are inland and transport is by no means easy. The ore, which is easily won, has to be carried by light railways for distances of 19 miles and 4 miles respectively after which it is loaded into lighters which have to be towed 4 miles and 14 miles respectively. Owing to the depth of the rivers and the sand bars, lighterage work has to be confined to a few hours before and after high water. Transport is still further handicapped by the ore ships having to work in open

anchorage where they feel the full force of any bad weather. Frequently work has to be suspended for hours, and on occasions for days, at a time owing to rough weather. During the North East monsoon from mid-November to mid-March all exportation is suspended and maintenance work only is done on the mine. The ore is shipped direct to Japan in vessels of nearly all nationalities of which Japanese, Chinese, Norwegian and British ships predominate.

Agriculture.

61. Agriculturally Trengganu has large possibilities as, so far, with few exceptions, only the coastal belt has been developed agriculturally. The main exceptions are the Jabor valley and Ulu Kemasek both planted with rubber and the valleys of the Trengganu and Besut rivers where most of the rice grown in the State is produced. These latter areas also include large tracks of vacant land suitable for padi cultivation awaiting the arrival of people to cultivate them, and some form of drainage and irrigation. The neighbouring State of Kelantan is famous for its padi cultivation and a comparison of conditions points to the possibility of similar expansion in this State. With the present prohibition of planting of rubber and the moderate price obtained for copra, agricultural development in the near future will be restricted largely to padi cultivation.

62. The principal crops in order of importance are rice, rubber, coconuts and arecanuts.

63. A great deal of rice is grown on land not yet even roughly surveyed. There is therefore a considerable margin of error in the computation of the areas planted, and, arising from that, of the crops harvested. It is estimated that in 1935-1936 there were 31,592 acres under wet rice and 9,877 acres under dry rice.

64. Arrangements are being made to make check measurements of crops in certain areas during the approaching harvest. This should result in some improvement in the accuracy of the crop returns.

65. Efforts to raise the standard of rice cultivation are being continued, but until the State is able to obtain more technical advice progress in this direction is likely to be disappointing.

66. Three thousand nine hundred and seventy three tons of rubber valued at \$2,236,273 were exported. The price rose considerably towards the end of the year, but the quality of the rubber produced by the average small-holder is still poor. An application from a Chinese firm in Kelantan for permission to start a rubber milling factory in the State was received in December. It is to be hoped that this project will go through.

67. Extensive areas are planted with coconuts, often mixed with other kinds of fruit trees. As a commercial crop, however, coconuts are rather disappointing. This is partly due to the moderate prices ruling at present and partly to the inexperience of Trengganu Malays in the art of drying their nuts. Local copra has a bad name outside the State and as long as this continues little headway can be made. As, however, copra production is a useful source of additional revenue, investigations were continued during the year with a view to improving the quality and facilitating marketing the produce, and these efforts have met with some success. At its present price the production of good copra, which is within the means of any Malay during the open season, is just a paying proposition, but the margin is so small that any reduction in price owing to the rather poor quality of the local product discourages production.

68. Forty one thousand two hundred and seventy nine pikuls of copra valued at \$183,929 were exported, as against 24,929 pikuls valued at \$82,547 in 1935 but the value of the total production of the State is very considerably in excess of the figure.

69. Fifteen thousand one hundred pikuls of arecanuts valued at \$69,016 were exported but here again there is considerable production for local consumption regarding which there are no statistics.

70. Other comparatively important crops, of which as yet no statistics whatsoever exist, are vegetables and spices. Vegetables are grown by Malays and Chinese for their own consumption and for sale in the local market. Spices form an essential part of the diet of both races.

71. The production of tobacco is on the increase and the inhabitants of the up-river districts, who however, owing to their poverty, have never been great consumers of imported tobacco, are going in more and more for growing their own.

72. The existing staff consists of two Malay Agricultural Assistants and two Malay Agricultural Subordinates who are stationed as follows:—

Kuala Trengganu District.

- 1 Malay Agricultural Assistant and
- 1 Malay Agricultural Subordinate.

Besut District.

- 1 Malay Agricultural Assistant and
- 1 Malay Agricultural Subordinate.

73. At the present time 1 Malay Agricultural Assistant and 2 Malay Agricultural Subordinates are under training at the Agricultural School at Serdang in the Federated Malay States and it is proposed to send 2 more boys there for training as Malay Agricultural Subordinates in 1937.

74. Agricultural activities however suffer from lack of direction as it is impossible for Collectors, who are still and are likely for many years to be wrestling with their main task of land settlement, to give agricultural work the supervision it so urgently needs.

75. At the request of the Government the acting Agricultural Adviser, Malay States (Mr. F. W. South) visited Trengganu in September, and submitted an interesting report on his visit.

Live Stock.

76. The natural pasturage of the State is of fine quality owing to the system employed by the raayat of allowing a given area of padi land to lie fallow for 2 or 3 years after having been under padi for one, two or three seasons. The local cattle in consequence, though small, are plentiful and of a high average quality. The Veterinary Surgeon, Negri Sembilan, paid an official visit during the year and reported in very appreciative terms on the quality and numbers of local cattle. He estimates that at the present time the total reaches 40-50,000 cattle and 30-35,000 buffaloes. The goats are of a good type, and plentiful; there is a fair number of sheep, but the stock, probably owing to inbreeding, is poor.

77. There is no Veterinary Department and local owners know little about conservation or sterilization. When expert supervision and control can be afforded, there are very real possibilities of an export trade to the rest of Malaya being developed. The natural resources exist and the Trengganu cattle owner is "stock-minded."

Fisheries.

78. It is estimated that not less than 15,000 Malays in Trengganu are fishermen and practically all boys living on the coast on reaching the age of 16 or 17 are absorbed into the fishing industry which gives employment indirectly to a considerable number of other men, women and children. Children of both sexes help their mothers to gut and hand-pick fish; the elder boys help their fathers and when they come to manhood settle down to fishing, boat building or coolie work. Trengganu Malays will undertake to build any type of boat from a 70 ton motor boat, through a range of schooners and smaller sailing craft, to a minute dug-out,

79. In 1936 owing to unusually bad weather at the end of October and beginning of November fishermen had only a fairly successful year, export figures of dried fish being only 75% of the 1935 figures.

80. Methods of fishing can be divided roughly into three groups—deep sea fishing with drift nets practised anywhere from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 10 miles from the shore, off shore fishing with drag nets, and line fishing. The first method is the most popular and is practised with at least 5 different kinds of nets which cost anything up to \$600 each. The prahus carrying these nets put to sea usually between the hours of 4 and 6 in the morning and return between 2 and 5 in the afternoon but the times vary according to the type of net used. For instance *pukat dalam* and *pukat hanyut* are used throughout the night; the prahus returning at about 7 a.m. The number of men working on each net also varies according to the type of net in use—for instance as many as 22 to 25 men may work a *tangkol* while only 3 are required to work a *jaring*.

81. All catches are sold either to Malays for home consumption or to Chinese for curing and export. The proceeds of the sale are divided by two: the owner of the net who is either the owner or lessee of the prahu takes one part while the crew divide the other half between them. The average earnings of a member of a crew is about 30 cents a day while that of a fish hawker may be as much as 50 cents. The *Unjam*—an arrangement of atap anchored and buoyed in the sea to provide shelter—is frequently used in Trengganu to attract fish. Provided the owner of the *unjam* is not fishing in that particular locality any other person may make use of it but the user is required by custom to pay 10% of the catch to the owner.

82. Often it is possible to see shoals of fish especially if they are being hunted by sharks or porpoise and the presence of the latter fish always attracts the fishermen when trying to locate shoals. The fishermen, however, mainly rely on the diver (*juru selam*) to locate shoals. A good *juru selam* is much sought after and by diving he can locate by sound a shoal of fish and recognise the species up to a distance of about a mile. His share of the proceeds is equal to that of two of the crew.

83. In spite of professing the Mohamedan religion fishermen still practise certain pagan rites, the most interesting of which is called *semah Kuala*, but this ceremony is gradually being forgotten and is now only practised in the smaller places. For three days the fishing community gives itself up to feasting and play during which time no boats are allowed to land or leave. On the third day a white buffalo is slaughtered and after the usual feast the head is floated out to sea accompanied by the incantations of a *pawang* as an offering to the spirits of the sea. In Kuala Kemaman where *Semah Kuala* is still practised there is an exceptionally large goat which is given

bananas and other tasty morsels by the fishermen both as a thank offering after a successful day's fishing and also to obtain good fishing on future occasions.

84. During the North East Monsoon fishing can only be carried on during brief periods when the weather permits. Persons living on the Islands, however, in addition to fishing cultivate bananas, cocoanuts, vegetables and hill paddy and are consequently relatively better off than those on the main land. They also collect birds nests, turtles eggs, beche-de-mer, sea slugs, etc. A custom which is extremely old is that all white nests collected have to be sent to the Sultan whereas the black nests are the property of the *Batin* (head man).

85. The earnings of an average household on the coast are approximately 50 cents a day and the cost of food is probably less than 30 cents a day so that in terms of cash a fisherman's life is not unduly hard. The calling is, however extremely arduous and by no means safe. It is a common saying amongst the coastal Malays that the Kuala will not open (the monsoon end) until the spirits have taken their toll of lives and there are in fact few river mouths where at least one life is not lost during the year.

Forests.

86. The beginnings of an organised and separate Forest Department took effect on the 1st January with the secondment of an officer of the Malayan Forest Service to the State. Previously some elementary forest conservation had been undertaken and a skeletal forest subordinate staff was in existence.

87. Apart from areas situated towards the extreme western boundary most of the State forests were explored during the year. Exploration was generally extensive rather than intensive, the purpose being to obtain, in the first instance, a wide knowledge of the State's forest resources, rather than detailed information of a few areas. The results of the exploration show that Trengganu possesses extremely rich forest well distributed throughout the State. The upper reaches of all the larger rivers tap areas well stocked with commercial timber trees and it is along these waterways that timber in transit is moved from felling site to utilisation point. Throughout most of the southern half of the State *kapor* is very well represented and it is associated with *chengal* in a number of areas. *Meranti* and *keruing* are invariably found in admixture with *kapor*, and it is usually the case that various forms of hardwooded *resak* grow in the *kapor* forests. North of the Trengganu River *meranti* and *keruing* occur as dominant forms but without association with *kapor*; however some of the State's richest *chengal* forest is found in the north where this species is more dominant than in the south.

88. No forest reserve has as yet been constituted in the State. The Forest Rules that were passed in the early part of the year were

concerned essentially with forest conservation and the institution of a more correct assessment of royalty on forest produce and did not provide for the legal constitution of reserves. It is hoped, however, that provision for this will be made in 1937. Meantime extensive exploration was begun and some areas tentatively chosen as probable reserves.

89. The out-turn of timber and fuel from April to December was 753,831 cubic feet and of firewood 194,466. The sawmill at Kemaman turned out nearly 300,000 cubic feet, two-thirds of which was exported. This mill cuts selected material for the overseas market. Three more mills were in course of erection at the end of the year.

90. Some fair-sized lumber camps are found in the south of the State. All these abut on river frontages. The method of large scale production is as follows. On the allotment of a felling licence for a specific area a main extraction track is constructed commencing from the river bank and traversing the principal area to be exploited. This may, and frequently does, extend for a number of miles until the cost of haulage over a long distance becomes financially unsound or until the limit of commercially exploitable timber has been reached. From the main track to the felling sites subsidiary lines are laid and these are usually sled-ways, constructed of closely-sleepered crossties laid on two wooden rails, over which logs lying on cushioned sledges are drawn by man-power. The sled tracks are kept greased to lessen friction and may be built up on extensive cribwork to maintain an even gradient. These feeder lines are not normally of any great length and are in use during the short-time exploitation of each small division of the felling area: they are lifted when work is completed in any one portion and relaid in another contiguous site. The main labour force is Chinese who carry on the work of felling, dragging, track lying and most, if not all, of the heavier duties. Malays are employed on the pushing of trolleys and the rafting of logs down-river. At the end of the year the Hin Leong Kongsi, the largest single timber concern in the State, was employing 250 coolies, of whom four fifths were Chinese and one-fifth Malay, on timber exploitation in their lumber areas in Ulu Chukai. This labour force was in addition to that employed in sawmilling.

91. The total revenue for the year was \$57,880, minor forest produce yielding \$6,190. Much of the latter was collected from rattans and *nipah*. The collection of *nipah* shoots for manufacture into cigarette wrappers is an industry of some small significance in a number of the villages situated near the mouths of the tidal rivers. The harvesting of the *nipah* shoot in the riverine swamps is carried out by both the male and female populace but the preparation of the wrappers for *daun rokok* is done in the villages by the women. The shoots are opened and the young leaves removed and cleaned until only a fine membrane remains, and this, after drying in the

sun, forms the wrapper. Much of the product is used locally but there is also a fair export trade of which a certain amount is shipped to Siam.

Manufactures.

92. Trengganu people are good craftsmen and boat builders but the two most important local industries are weaving and the manufacture of all kinds of household articles of the alloy known as *Tembaga Puteh* (white brass).

93. Trengganu-made silk cloth, particular in the form of the *sarong*, has been famous for generations and its popularity at the present time, due largely to the working of the Textile Quota system, is possibly greater than at any other time. Hand looms worked by the women can be seen in large numbers of the kampong houses in and around Kuala Trengganu. Chinese silk yarn is bought by the pound, and the Local Arts and Crafts Society has done a good deal to encourage the use of really fast dyes. The price of the finished product in Trengganu is remarkably low and naturally the margin of profit is low too. But the extent of the industry can be gauged by the fact that locally woven silk sarongs and cloth to the value of no less than \$300,000 was exported alone in 1936. No figures are available of local demand but it must be very considerable. The more elaborate products are in demand by Malay Royalty and notables in other States and the best work is of very fine quality indeed.

94. The exact composition of *Tembaga Puteh* is a trade secret but the alloy is a mixture of brass, zinc and nickel. Owing to the high price of nickel in recent years old cartridge cases bought in Singapore have taken the place of the pure metal. It is said by the older people that the manufacture of articles of brass, and bronze (such as cannons) was introduced in the old days into Trengganu by Patani Malays and that at a later date some mythical European suggested the mixture of the other metals which was eventually stabilised into the white alloy still used. This has the general appearance of polished chromium. The method of manufacture is primitive. A mould is first made with 6 layers, of which 5 are of fine clay and sand and one, in the middle, of wax, this latter being imposed with the greatest care; a hole is left in the mould. A hole 2½ feet deep is dug in the ground for the furnace and this is connected by an underground flue about 8 feet long with another hole which is fitted up with wooden bellows. The alloy in a melting pot is placed in the furnace hole and smelted with the help of the draught from the bellows for about an hour till the molten metal is clear. The clay mould is then burned until the wax melts and runs out and it is itself brick red, after which the molten metal is poured into the mould, filling the space left by the wax layer. The mould is cooled and broken and the *tembaga puteh* article is then turned and polished on really remarkable home-made lathes. The finished article has a very high polish. There are some 200 craftsmen

engaged in this trade and their products are in heavy local demand. Over \$60,000 of this ware was also exported, chiefly to Siam, during 1936.

95. The local branch of the Arts & Crafts Society continued its activities. The Honorary Secretary, the wife of one of the seconded officers, went on leave in August, after completing nearly 3 years of very valuable work for the Society. Owing to her absence the State shared a stall with Kelantan in the Village Industry Section of the Malay Agri Horticultural Show in Kuala Lumpur instead of running its own as in the previous two years.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Trade.

96. The total value of all trade for the year was \$14,380,417. The striking expanse in the trade of the State during the last 6 years will be seen by reference to Appendix D. Appendix E gives details of the quantity and value of exports during 1935 and 1936.

97. The total import trade was slightly less than in the previous year, whose figures were swollen by a large expansion programme of the larger iron mine. There were notable increases, however, under a number of heads, in particular, tobacco and cigarettes, white rice, silk yarn, petroleum, liquors and tinned milk, showing that individuals had more money to spend.

98. The increase in exports was due partly to the increased output of iron ore and partly to the better prices prevailing for tin, copra and rubber. It was a moderate year for the important dried fish industry whose exports were 75% less than in 1935. Hand woven silk textiles (mostly sarongs) to the value of approximately \$300,000 were exported for sale in other parts of Malaya.

99. Most of Trengganu trade flows through Singapore. Direct foreign trade is confined to exports of iron to Japan, imports of supplies for Japanese mines carried in iron-ore ships, and exports of brassware to Siam by sailing vessels which return carrying salt and rice. Foreign trade figures which show Japan at the top of the list with \$4,118,000 (exports \$3,712,000 and imports \$406,000) are, therefore, not a true index of the volume of trade with foreign countries: this approximates more nearly to Singapore ratios.

100. The excess of exports over imports of \$3,860,000 is satisfactory though iron ore again is largely responsible for this favourable balance. It is not anticipated that trade will expand very much further in the near future.

Customs.

101. Trengganu has land boundary of 225 miles of which 200 miles runs through largely mountainous jungle. The only stretches which it is required to guard are 10 miles on the Kelantan and 15 miles on the Pahang borders. Fortunately in most respects the Kelantan and Trengganu customs tariff are identical though the manufacture of matches in Kelantan necessitates 2 or 3 small customs posts to protect the Trengganu match revenue. On the Pahang border the Jabor district of Trengganu draws all its supplies through Pahang and the difficulty of double customs duties has been overcome by the consideration of the F.M.S. in allowing dutiable goods ex-bond to enter Trengganu in locked vans.

102. The control of the sea boundary of 150 miles is a difficult problem and inspite of a chain of 20 stations on the coast, smuggling, though it has considerably diminished, still exists. The coastal Malays being fishermen must be allowed to leave their villages and return by sea at any time without hindrance and the open sandy beaches all along the coast intensify the difficulty of preventive work.

103. The total Customs revenue \$1,546,900 showed an increase of 6% over the 1935 figures. It is probable that the revenue will not greatly exceed \$1,500,000 under present conditions of trade.

104. Import revenue increases were mostly confined to luxury items such as tobacco and liquors. The only important decrease was in "cloth and wearing apparel" indicating the effect of the textile quotas policy, and the impetus it has given to the local industry.

105. Most items of export, except fish, show an increase, the largest of course being iron ore. The newly formed Forest Department took over the collection of revenue on forest produce. Cess under the Rubber Regulation Enactment was made direct to the Rubber Fund instead of through revenue as in 1935.

Excise.

106. The excise revenue increased from \$16,700 to \$27,500. Most of the increase was due to the opening of a distillery which replaced the previous system of farming the rights to manufacture sam-su. It was necessary to reduce duty from \$9 per proof gallon to \$7 to prevent illicit distillation. The number of Tamils is so few that the revenue from toddy was very small.

Chandu.

107. Chandu is purchased from the Opium Packing Plant, Singapore and sold to registered smokers through 11 Government retail shops and customs stations and three licensed retailers (the managers of three distant mines and Estates). The approximate profit from chandu after making allowance for salaries, etc., was \$234,638.

108. The registration of chandu smokers was tightened up and resulted in the deletion from the register of 750 registered smokers who had ceased to be active. There are 1,139 smokers on the register. About 1,000 of these average a consumption of 1 chee or less per day: the average per registered smoker was $\frac{1}{2}$ a chee a day. One chee costs \$1.30.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

109. Trengganu as a whole is a State of small holdings. There are only two large rubber estates comparable in size with the big plantations in the Western States. There are two Japanese iron mines in one of which mining is undertaken on a very large scale, three tin mines of appreciable size, one wolfram mine, and one saw mill. On these concerns the following numbers of Chinese, Indian and Malay skilled and unskilled labourers were employed:—

	Chinese	Indians	Malays
Nippon Mining Co. (iron mine) ..	1,348	370	116
Ishihara Sangyo Koshi (iron mine) ..	146	12	79
Bandi and Freda (tin mine) ..	381	73	285
Kajang Kemaman (tin mine) ..	64	—	101
Sungei Ayam (tin mine) ..	146	1	46
Bukit Mertajam Rubber Co. ..	342	638	—
Kretay Plantations (mainly rubber). ..	292	304	25
Chenderong Mine (wolfram) ..	49	—	9
Hin Leong Saw Mill, Kemaman ..	283	1	69

110. Government Departments employ solely local Trengganu Malay labour. Five hundred and fifty nine Malays are employed in unskilled labour by the Public Works Department on road work, a further 44 in the same Department's factory and 25 by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. A number of Malay skilled labourers are also employed. Apart from the big undertakings mentioned above, foreign (Chinese and Indian) labour is practically unknown in most parts of Trengganu.

111. On the two rubber estates Indian labour is paid at the rate of 47 cents for men and 37 cents for women. The rates paid on the mines are considerably higher. Chinese on the big iron mine at Dungun receive approximately \$1 a day while Indians receive about 75 cents and Malays between 60 and 70 cents. The Government Departments pay from 40 cents a day upward for unskilled Malay labour.

112. The cost of living in Trengganu for Asiatics is relatively low. Except in the monsoon fish is plentiful and cheap and rice was obtainable during the year at an average price of 20 cents per gantang. Imported foodstuffs and clothing are dearer in this State than elsewhere but this only affects to any extent Europeans and the well-to-do classes amongst the Asiatics in the towns.

IX.—EDUCATION.

113. Education is still in its infancy in Trengganu. The Department is in charge of the State Treasurer assisted by two Malay Inspectors of schools. Only one of these officers speaks English. There is also an Education Committee, whose functions are advisory, of which the Commissioner of Lands and Mines is a member.

114. **Vernacular Education.**—There is still a considerable shortage of Malay Vernacular schools. The existing twenty schools which educate 1890 boys are almost entirely concentrated in the larger centres and it is estimated that they are not able to deal with more than 20% of Malay boys in the State of school age. The opening of new schools is, however, largely dependent on the supply of trained teachers and for some years past therefore a number of teachers have been sent each year to Tanjong Malim Training College. The position now is that of 67 teachers 25 are trained and 42 untrained while a further 10 are under training at the College. The policy is to train as many teachers as possible and to regulate the building of new schools by the numbers of new teachers passing out of the college. It is hoped to build and open at least 4 more schools in the coming year.

115. **English education.**—The Government has its own English school in Kuala Trengganu. The headmaster is an Indian and there are two other masters, one a Malay and one a Chinese. The enrolment is about 120 and the school is divided into three standards, the highest standard taught at any time being Standard VII. This school cannot be said to be very satisfactory. A new building is being built in 1937 and a reorganisation will at the same time probably become necessary. The defect of the school, as at present organised, is that neither the English taught nor the standard reached is good enough to make the school a reservoir from which the State can draw its future officers and its products have of necessity neither the grounding nor the educational standard to fit them for posts either in Government service or elsewhere where a sound knowledge of English is necessary. The present state of the development of this State does not require a large output of boys with an English education but it is certainly most desirable that the output necessary should be of a much higher standard than is at present possible. Education at this school is entirely free and the entries are regulated by the Superintendent of Education.

116. A number of boys have been educated at Government expense at schools in the F.M.S. particularly at the Malay college, K. Kangsar and at King Edward VII School, Taiping. Two or three were being educated in this way in 1936. Most boys so educated have been absorbed into the Government service in Trengganu.

117. There are a few private schools which provide English education of a sort at fees ranging from \$2.50 to \$1 per month.

The most important of these are the Wei Sin (Chinese) School and the Crown Grammar school at Kuala Trengganu. The standard here again is not high.

118. A number of boys have been trained in the School of Agriculture at Serdang, Selangor and on their return, have been given posts in the embryonic Agricultural Department. In 1936 there were 2 of these students. Another local boy is being trained in the Technical school, Kuala Lumpur.

119. The Islamic bias in Trengganu has for many years shown itself in a predilection for Arabic and the older generation at least considers a good knowledge of Arabic to be an essential to a complete education in Malay as well as to religious knowledge. This partly accounts for the Arabic school in Kuala Trengganu which has an enrolment of 85. Boys enter this for a 7 years religious course in Arabic after passing Standard III or IV in a Malay school. There are similarly 14 Koraan schools in the State. The Malay school buildings are used after school hours and attendance is voluntary: about 25% of Vernacular school boys attend these classes.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Sea.

120. Trengganu has a long coast line and in addition to the ports of Chukai (Kemaman) and Dungun in the South, Kuala Trengganu in the centre, and Kuala Besut in the North, there are numerous villages at which coasting steamers call to collect and set down cargo. Except at Kuala Trengganu and Kemaman, where it is usually possible though difficult to get over the bar, steamers work at anchor off the shore or at the river mouths. At the end of the year there was considerable additional silting on Kuala Trengganu bar, inspite of a heavy monsoon, and steamers were finding greater difficulty than ever in entering the river.

121. The only ocean going steamers are vessels visiting Dungun and Kemaman for the transport to Japan of iron-ore which is brought down by river and private railway from the mines inland.

122. The total gross tonnage entered and cleared for the year was 1,089,700 tons an increase of 115,000 tons on the previous years' figures. This included 72 ocean going ships (mostly ore-carrying) and 8 coasting steamers.

123. There is a regular service of motor boats between villages along the coast and also up the Trengganu river. Communication with the villages which lie in the upper reaches of the rivers is almost entirely by river in local boats which are poled or paddled according to size and design.

Roads.

124. The State possesses 146 miles 41 chains of roads of which 16 miles 32 chains have a bituminous surface, 8 chains a metalled surface with block metal foundation, 50 miles 47½ chains a gravelled surface with block metal foundation, 76 miles 76 chains a gravelled surface with earth foundation and 2 miles 37½ chains earth formation only.

125. The principal road is that to the north from Kuala Trengganu which connects with the Kelantan road system and so with the railway in that State. This road was improved during the year by providing a further 6 miles of block metal foundation under the gravelled surface and the replacing of narrow wooden bridges by wider ones or by culverts. Other important roads are that from Kuala Trengganu to Kuala Brang (Ulu Trengganu) and that from Chukai (Kemaman) to Ayer Puteh 19 miles westward.

126. The only other Government (P.W.D.) roads of importance are those connecting Kuala Besut with the main road, Kuala Trengganu with Kuala Brang, Kemaman with Ayer Puteh, and Dungun with Paka. There are, however, a considerable number of subsidiary roads and tracks which have in the many cases been made for small sums by seconded administrative officers. These provide useful means of communication for the *raayat* and can often be used by cars. There is no complete communication along the coast between Kuala Trengganu and the South, the difficulty of the country and the many rivers having made it prohibitive, but most of the sandy stretches between rivers have now been made passable or else have been farmed out and in recent years communications have been much speeded up thereby.

Posts & Telegraphs.

127. There are 5 Post offices and 9 postal agencies in the State. There are 4 small telephone exchanges and 67 telephone subscribers. The telegraph line is used for telephone communications from Kuala Trengganu to Besut (63 miles) Dungun and Kemaman.

128. Most of the usual postal services, except Savings Bank, were available and revenue rose from \$35,600 to \$46,500. The cost of the department was \$39,700. The revenue has been rising steadily for the last five years and if free services to other Government departments were added the true earnings of the Department would be 20% more.

129. During the year an overland mail was instituted and worked successfully. Incoming mails were made up in Singapore and Kuala Lipis 5 days in the week and despatched to Kota Bharu (Kelantan) by train from where they were carried to Besut and Kuala Trengganu by road. This considerably cut down the mail times

between Singapore and Kuala Trengganu particularly in the North East Monsoon. Mails to Kemaman from Singapore continued to be carried by sea.

130 For the internal mail greater use was made of old motor cars, mostly of a pre-1925 vintage, which ply along the tracks between coastal villages. At the end of the year the Department was despatching mails by 11 such hired car owners the condition of whose contracts, which binds them to run to schedule, being very loosely observed.

131. Some description of the Kuala Trengganu-Kemaman mail which operated during the North East monsoon may be of interest. Between the two post offices this mail was carried by 2 sets of runners (1 police patrol) and 5 hired car drivers. It changed hands nine times in transit and was ferried across six rivers in its journey of 60 miles. It is hardly surprising that it did not always arrive up to time.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

132. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., opened a Branch in Kuala Trengganu in April. This is the only Bank in the State. Its usefulness to the Government, which previously had to keep large sums in cash in the State Treasury, can be well understood and it is hoped that their enterprise may eventually prove profitable to the Bank also.

133. The Currency, weights and measures in use in Trengganu are those of the Colony of the Straits Settlements. The dollar is fixed at 2s. 4d. The principal measures are:

1 chupak	..	..	..	1 quart.
1 gantang	..	..	..	1 gallon.
(a gantang of padi weighs 5 lbs. a gantang of rice 8 lbs.).				
1 naleh	..	..	..	16 gantangs.
1 kuncha	..	..	..	10 naleh or 160 gantangs.
1 kati (16 tahils)	..	..	..	1 1/3 lbs.
1 pikul (100 katis)	..	..	..	133 1/3 lbs.
1 koyan (40 pikuls)	..	..	..	5,333 1/3 lbs.
1 bahara	..	..	..	400 lbs.
1 hoon	..	..	..	.0133 oz.
1 tahlil	..	..	..	1 1/3 oz.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

134. Out of provision of \$545,455.00, \$442,610.19 was spent on public works. Sixty one special services were completed and a further 29 were unfinished.

135. Buildings of a total value of \$1,218,425 were maintained at a cost of \$17,778. Forty one new buildings and additions to 34

existing buildings were completed while work on 44 new buildings and 5 additions was in progress at the end of the year. This work cost \$76,102.

136. The most notable building completed was the Customs warehouse in Kuala Trengganu at a cost of \$8,803.09. The building was formally opened by His Highness the Sultan on the 30th May. A housing scheme for subordinate officers was begun with the erection of 22 quarters in various parts of the State at an estimated cost of \$25,000. Fourteen of these were still unfinished at the end of the year, \$20,052 having been spent.

137. The cost of maintaining the 146 miles 41 chains of roads in the State was \$61,762, an average of \$421 a mile. The increase in the volume of traffic on the roads is indicated by the increase of 25% over the 1935 takings on the two ferries on the Kuala Trengganu—Bukit Yong (Kelantan) road. During the monsoon at the end of the year this heavier traffic proved too much for parts of the road with earth foundation; on these and on places where springs appeared “corduroy” had to be laid to a total length of 28¼ chains. In one place sub-soil water caused the subsidence of an embankment.

138. Sixty three chains of new streets were metalled in Kuala Dungun and Kuala Trengganu in addition to 13 chains of existing streets. Improvements to roads costing \$49,883.88 were made. The principal improvements were the metalling and bitumen painting of 2 miles 6 chains, the laying of block metal foundation with gravel surface for 6 miles 61 chains, the rebuilding of 5 bridges—a total length of 190 feet—and the replacing of 6 wooden bridges by reinforced concrete pipe culverts.

139. The expenditure on maintaining the 103 miles of secondary roads was \$5,848 an average of \$56 a mile. Forty thousand five hundred and sixty six dollars and seventy nine cents was spent in completing the secondary roads begun in 1935.

140. Electricity supplies and sewerage do not exist except for three small electric generating sets in Kuala Trengganu—at the Residency, the Hospital and the Istana Maziah—and three sanitary installations with septic tanks at the Residency, the Mercantile Bank premises in Kuala Trengganu and the Rest House, Chukai (Kemaman). Water supplies everywhere are obtained from wells.

141. In the Public Works Department's mechanical shops all repairs to boats, lorries, rollers and other plant were carried out. The carpenters shops were fully occupied with repairs and minor works to buildings as well as the preparation of materials for seven buildings which were transported to their sites ready to erect. The masons shops produced all cement mortar tiles, reinforced concrete pipes and other precast concrete articles required for buildings, culverts and other works.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Crime.

142. The total number of reports made to the Police was 5,793, the average for the last five years being 5,945. These disclosed 1,057 seizable offences in which 496 arrests were made.

143. The more serious offences were as follows:

		1936	1935	1934
Murder and Homicide	..	11	9	5
Robbery	..	27	17	8
Housebreaking and theft	..	173	194	193
Serious theft	..	16	15	12
Mischief by fire	..	6	—	12

144. Of the eleven murders 8 were committed during a serious riot between Northern and Southern Chinese coolies at the Iron mine at Bukit Besi in January.

145. There were 8 banishments during the year. There was no proper system of registration and unobtrusive surveillance of known bad characters and the machinery for supervising persons sentenced to police supervision was found to be defective. It is hoped to introduce better methods in 1937. In November a system of coastal patrols was started which appreciably decreased the number of housebreaking and thefts which is usual during the North East monsoon.

Police.

146. The strength of the force at the end of the year was 1 seconded British officer (Commissioner of Police) 11 Malay officers, 288 Malay N.C.Os and men, 4 detectives and an armourer. The State is divided into five police districts excluding Headquarters and Depot at Kuala Trengganu. Recruits offered themselves from all parts of Malaya but an effort is made to fill all vacancies from local men and to obtain officers by promotion from the ranks. The standard of education and physique of applicants was very low.

147. An average rate of just over 2 offences against disciplines per man was recorded. Health was fair but malingering existed. The average N.C.O., and man at the present time has a poor knowledge of the law or of his duties and requires considerable training in drill and the care of arms.

148. The cost of the department in 1936 was \$134,800 against totals of \$129,800 and \$130,300 in the two previous years. Revenue collected amounted to \$31,956.

149. The Commissioner of Police performs the duties of Registrar of motor vehicles and drivers. There were 169 private cars, 137 hire cars, 41 motor cycles, 13 passenger buses and 42 lorries

on the register at the end of the year. The standard of road-worthiness of hire cars was poor.

150. The following arms were registered during the year.

Rifles	..	..	..	51
Shot guns	..	..	..	654
Revolvers and pistols	..	..	..	45
Muzzle loading guns	..	..	..	186
Air guns	..	..	..	17

151. The Commissioner of Police, in addition to his other duties, officiated as Registrar of Societies, Protector of Chinese, Immigration officer, Superintendent of Prisons and Public Prosecutor.

Courts.

152. The Courts Enactment 1340 at present provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

(1) **The Appeal Court**, consisting of the British Adviser and two persons of the rank of Minister or State officers of high rank as may be appointed by His Highness the Sultan.

(2) **The Supreme Court** which has three branches and consists of a single Malay judge at Kuala Trengganu and of a joint court of the State Commissioner and Assistant Adviser sitting together at Kemaman and Besut.

(3) **Courts of Magistrates** of the first class and the second class.

(4) **Courts of Kathis** (Mohammedan Judges) in matters affecting marriage, divorce, etc.

(5) **Courts of Penghulus.**

153. **The Land Court** is provided for under the Settlement Enactment 1351 and consists of the Commissioner of Lands sitting jointly with the Judge in Kuala Trengganu and with the State Commissioners Kemaman and Besut respectively. This court in its appellate jurisdiction hears appeals from decisions of Collectors of Land Revenue in disputes about land (other than land held under the Land Enactment 1344) and in its original jurisdiction hears cases which are outside the jurisdiction of Collectors. Appeals from this court lie to the Appeal Court.

154. The Appeal Court sat on 38 occasions and heard 11 criminal and 11 civil appeals from the Supreme Court and 10 appeals from the Land Court.

155. The Supreme Court in its original jurisdiction heard 58 criminal cases 36 civil suits and 39 probate suits. It registered 58 criminal appeals and 114 civil appeals.

156. The following is a return of cases in the Magistrate's Courts:

			Criminal	Civil
Kuala Trengganu	..	..	1,163	193
Kemaman	..	..	370	71
Kemasek	..	..	181	36
Paka	..	..	44	1
Dungun	..	..	423	78
Marang	..	..	152	18
Ulu Trengganu	..	..	142	26
Batu Rakit	..	..	86	21
Besut and Setiu	..	..	471	74

Prisons.

157. Trengganu has one State prison at Kuala Trengganu. It is a combined local and convict prison, and is also used for the detention of mentally defective persons who are under the observation of the Medical officer. There is no vagrant ward. The staff consists of a Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, 31 warders and 2 wardresses.

158. The daily average in the prison was 70 criminals and 12 mentally defectives. Malays comprised 60% of the admissions. There were no escapes and no executions took place.

159. Cutting firewood and basket work was the only work performed in the State prison. Prisoners also performed extra-mural labour such as filling in swamps on Government land, clearing and draining Government land and pumping water for Government buildings.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

160. The close of 1936 saw the appointment, for the first time in Trengganu, of a Legal Adviser. Hitherto by far the greater part of the legislation of the State has been carried out by means of Proclamations, which have appeared under various designations. Work has now commenced on the revision of this mass of legislation, and its codification in the form of Enactments with the necessary Rules, Regulations and other subsidiary forms made thereunder. This will at the same time be amplified by the introduction of new legislation necessitated by the considerable development of the State during recent years, while the Courts, which at present have no adequate constitution, no codes of civil or criminal procedure, and no codified rules of evidence, will be brought into line with those of other Malayan countries.

161. Ten Enactments were passed in 1936. Of these, by far the most important was a new Land Enactment (No. 7 of 1935). Written land law is of comparatively recent introduction, and the latest Enactment provides fuller treatment of the subject. It is based in general on the principle of title by registration adopted in other Malayan States. Although the Enactment has been passed, it will not be brought into force immediately, as the Land officers require time for the study of its details before undertaking its enforcement.

162. Other Enactments of some importance were:

(1) The Waters Enactment (No. 3 of 1934). This provides for control over rivers, and is necessitated by mining developments in the State.

(2) The Burials Enactment (No. 3 of 1935). This is based on the similar Enactment in force in Kedah and its scope is sufficiently conveyed by its title.

(3) The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment (No. 4 of 1935). This provides for a levy on exported rubber to defray the expenses of administering the Rubber Restriction Scheme, and also includes a few minor amendments of the principal Enactment.

(4) The Registration of Aliens Enactment (No. 5 of 1935). This provides for the registration and control of aliens on lines similar to those followed in the other Malayan States.

(5) The Probates (Re-Sealing) Enactment (No. 6 of 1935). This implements mutual arrangements between various parts of the Empire for the recognition and re-sealing of probates and letters of administration.

(6) The Maintenance of Wives and Children Enactment (No. 8 of 1935). This provides powers for the making of maintenance orders against persons within the local jurisdiction other than persons professing the Mohammedan religion.

163. The other three Enactments, namely the Marine (Amendment) Enactment (No. 1 of 1935), the Fisheries (Amendment) Enactment (No. 4 of 1934) the Printing Presses and Seditious Publications (Amendment) Enactment (No. 2 of 1935) were amending Enactments of minor importance.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue.

164. Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

(i) **Customs.**—At present the revenue from this source contributes rather more than $\frac{3}{5}$ th of the total revenue and is produced from (a) import duties (b) export duties and (c) chandu.

(a) Import duties are collected on a wide variety of articles and preference is given to articles of British manufacture or origin in the case of all classes of goods subject to the Ottawa Agreement. Generally speaking the tariff is not dissimilar from that of the F.M.S. or other Malay States but it embraces a slightly wider field and there is an import duty on rice.

(b) Export duties are collected on rubber and certain other agricultural products at 5% ad valorem. The export duty on iron-ore, tin-ore and other metalliferous ores is 10%. There is also a duty on fish and livestock exported.

(c) Chandu is bought from the Government of the Straits Settlements and is retailed at the rate of 26 cents a tube of two hoon. The revenue from this source represents the balance of profit on sales.

(ii) **Land.**—The annual rent on alienated land varies from 40 cents per acre in the case of wet padi land to \$1 per acre for other agricultural land. The rent on mining land is \$1 per acre and on land inside villages or towns from \$2 to \$4 per acre (or \$2 for 2,000 square feet). Rents in Trengganu are generally lower than in other Malayan administrations but much of the country being still unsurveyed and not yet settled, the revenue from this source is increasing and is likely to show further increases as accurate survey and settlement proceeds.

(iii) **Forests.**—This is a new department and in its first year of working produced \$58,000. It is likely to produce considerably more in future years. Royalties follow generally those in force in the Federated Malay States.

(iv) **Municipal.**—House assessment at the rate of 10% of the annual valuation based on rentals:

(v) **Marine** (harbour dues, registration of boats)—**Police** (licensing of motor vehicles and fees for sundry licenses) **Court** fees and fines, **Posts & Telegraphs**, and stamp duties of various kinds.

165. There is no Income tax, poll tax or hut tax.

166. The total revenue collected \$2,431,519 was easily the highest figure ever recorded, exceeding the previous high record of 1935 by \$234,500. The following comparative table shows the actual receipts in round figures for the past three years under some of the important heads of revenue.

	1934	1935	1936
Customs ..	\$1,090,000	\$1,455,000	\$1,546,000
Lands ..	186,000	208,000	249,000
Forests ..	Collected under Customs and Lands.		58,000
Municipal ..	42,000	44,000	53,000
Posts & Telegraphs ..	29,000	35,000	46,000
Land sales ..	9,300	35,000	44,000

167. These satisfactory figures are largely due to generally improved trade conditions. While the area under rubber is small the increased price of the commodity led to the payment of considerable arrears of rents on rubber lands. The duty on iron-ore from the Japanese mines produced no less a sum than \$471,000, equivalent to over 19% of the total revenue. 1937 is likely to see a still more handsome windfall from the same source.

Expenditure.

168. The expenditure for the year amounted to \$1,911,000 and the excess of revenue over expenditure therefore amounted to no less than half a million dollars. The expenditure in 1935 had been as much as \$2,038,800 and the lower figure for the past year was due partly to the fact that it was not found possible to complete the public works programme provided for and also because loan payments to the Straits Settlements were smaller than in the previous year.

169. The following is a statement of expenditure under the main heads for the last three years:—

	1934	1935	1936
Pensions ..	\$122,479	\$138,780	\$153,088
H.H. the Sultan ..	79,179	94,586	95,731
Loan payments to S.S.	329,553	577,090	233,146
Personal Emoluments.	566,127	628,156	755,333
Other charges A.R. ..	122,341	135,205	203,549
Other Charges Spec. Exp.	3,235	43,953	10,940
Miscellaneous ..	84,926	127,395	84,249
Public Works A.R. ..	90,903	111,051	116,680
Public Works Special Service ..	6,414	182,625	259,015
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,405,157	\$2,038,841	\$1,911,731
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

170. The increase in Pensions Charges is beginning to cause concern. A Pensions Enactment is in course of being prepared and when it has been passed it will be necessary to define more closely what offices should carry pensions and the terms of service necessary to enter various classes of offices to draw pensions.

171. The cost of education has risen from \$46,000 to \$55,500. This figure will certainly be exceeded in the present year and subsequent increases are inevitable.

172. The Medical Department spent \$93,000 as compared with \$82,500 in the previous year and medical services are now much more adequate than they were.

173. A sum of \$54,700 was expended on surveys against \$43,200 in 1935. This is an expenditure which is directly revenue producing and it will probably become necessary to spend larger sums annually to expedite the settlement of the country.

174. The annually recurrent costs of the Public Works Department (Personal Emoluments and Other Charges) at \$66,900 showed an increase of \$18,000 on the previous year. This was largely due to the appointment of an Assistant Engineer and to necessity of strengthening the subordinate personnel.

175. The annual recurrent costs (\$116,700) of the upkeep of Roads, Streets and Bridges and of Works and buildings were slightly more than in 1935. No less than \$350,000 was provided for special expenditure on new buildings and on roads and bridges but of this only \$259,000 was spent. However, this figure exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by \$76,500. Development has been retarded by the years of depression and of small revenues and by the magnitude of the public debt. Now that better times have come, there is much lee way to make up.

Financial Position.

176. **General.**—The general financial position of Trengganu has improved very greatly in the last 3 or 4 years. In 1932 the State was unable even to pay interest on its loans from the Straits Settlements. extensive retrenchment was in force, all officers were subject to cuts in salary and all increments of salary were stopped. To-day not only have all cuts and increments been restored but it is now possible to make regular payments of interest and principal to the Straits Settlements, to embark on a modest public works programme, and to provide for some at least of the many services which are so badly required. A Reserve Fund has also been established.

177. **Investments and Reserve Fund.**—The Reserve Fund now accumulated consists of the following:—

Straits Settlements 3% loan 1936	..	\$400,000
F.M.S. 3% loan 1936	.. ..	181,400
Cash reserve with the Mercantile Bank..		300,000
		<hr/>
		\$831,400
		<hr/>

178. By an arrangement with the Mercantile Bank of India, the State has agreed to maintain for a period of at least 8 years with the new Bank a minimum cash balance of at least \$300,000. This bears interest at 1%.

179. **Public debt.**—At the end of 1936 the indebtedness of the State amounted to \$3,500,000. This represents the balance due on a series of loans made by the Straits Settlements for development purposes, between the years 1923 and 1932, the greater part of the money lent having been spent on the construction of the States only land outlet, the road into Kelantan, and on the resumption of Concessions granted by Sultan Zainalabidin in the days prior to British protection. The following is a statement showing totals lent and repaid:—

Principal sum lent	.. ..	\$3,634,000.00
Unpaid interest at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$	.. ..	567,894.99
		<hr/>
Added to principal	.. ..	\$4,201,894.99
Repayments of principal made to 31/12/36		701,894.99
		<hr/>
Total principal still due	.. ..	\$3,500,000.00
		<hr/>

180. In addition to capital repayments, \$833,172.15 has been paid on account of interest of which \$133,145 was paid in 1936. The rate of interest was reduced to $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ in 1935. Details of interest already paid are as follows:—

at 5%	.. ..	\$ 78,894.86
$4\frac{1}{2}\%$	.. ..	504,041.29
$3\frac{3}{4}\%$	.. ..	250,236.00

There is every reason to hope that in addition to making interest payments, it will be possible to make substantial capital repayments in the present year.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

181. No reliable estimate has yet been made of the total area of land in the State which has been alienated under the Land Enactment and which is effectively occupied under customary tenure. The survey and settlement of the latter lands, which of course form by

far the largest bulk of the area in private occupation, was commenced, in the vicinity of Kuala Trengganu, about 15 years ago. In 1928 a census of all such lands was undertaken throughout the whole State, and a considerable amount of demarcation and preliminary settlement work was done. Owing to the slump of 1930-1932 however it became necessary for reasons of economy to suspend all field work. In 1934 field work was restarted and since then has been proceeding systematically, although still somewhat slowly.

182. Although the alienation of land for the planting of rubber is prohibited, the demand for land for other purposes continued. In all 2,198 applications covering an area of 5,874 acres were received of which 951 for 2,082 acres were approved. The policy of settling people on new rice lands under temporary occupation licence with a promise of title was continued and a large number of such licences, particularly in the Besut District, were issued.

183. The land revenue for the year amounted to \$249,115 as against \$208,078 in 1935 and \$186,314 in 1934. Of these totals, land rents accounted for \$185,065, \$133,112 and \$126,223 respectively. The totals of the land rent collections for 1935 and 1936 include considerable sums collected on account of arrears due on rubber lands whose recovery has been made possible by the increased prices obtainable for the commodity consequent on the success of the working of the International Regulation Scheme. There remain, however, as a legacy of the 1930/1932 slump, very considerable arrears of rent due in respect of lands planted with crops other than rubber and special measures for dealing with this situation were under consideration at the end of the year.

Surveys.

184. Very large arrears of survey work still exist in this State which has had to content itself with a numerically weak staff. In 1936 it included only one European officer and 35 technical assistants. The policy was continued of concentrating the greater part of the staff on the final survey of native holdings which have been roughly demarcated in the past, thus leaving 2 or 3 field parties only for new approved applications. Large numbers of fresh applications for survey are being received and, with the present staff, more rapid progress is not possible. A herculean task lies ahead.

185. The survey of Kuala Trengganu town was nearly completed by the end of the year. Three thousand seven hundred and fifty five agricultural lots were surveyed on the group survey system and the office work kept pace with the work in the field. A hydrographic survey of Kuala Trengganu harbour and seaward approach was made in April after the monsoon.

186. The Department cost \$54,700. The greater part of the revenue which amounted to \$30,000 was derived from group surveys under which the average fee per lot is slightly more than \$6/- only.

Town Boards.

187. The revenue from the Town Boards was:—

		Kuala Trengganu	Kemaman	Besut	Kemasek	Dungun
1935	..	\$20,137	\$13,132	\$2,582	\$2,036	\$4,133
1936	..	25,875	14,660	2,929	3,405	4,764

XVII.—GENERAL.

188. The news of the death of King George V was received with feelings of deep and genuine sorrow intensified by the fact that it occurred so soon after the Silver Jubilee which had been celebrated with so much rejoicing. The abdication of King Edward VIII at the end of the year caused very deep regret. The Coronation of King George VI in 1937 is eagerly looked forward to by His Highness the Sultan who will be going to England as an official guest.

189. His Highness enjoyed good health and made two visits to Singapore and one to Kedah. His eldest son Tengku Ali, who was educated in England, is a cadet in the Trengganu Civil Service. Another son Tengku Abdul Aziz is at St. Edwards School, Oxford. A brother of His Highness, Tengku Mahmood, is also being educated in England.

190. The Chief Minister (Dato Sri Amar di-Raja, C.B.E.) and the Judge (Dato Biji Sura) continued in office. Their service dates back to pre-Treaty days early in the century. There are some competent officers of the younger generation and youth is knocking at the door.

191. The Mufti (Haji Wan Suleiman bin Wan Daud) died in September. His death is a real loss to the State. An ardent Moslem, he was the embodiment of courtesy and a good friend of a series of Advisers.

192. The people at large may be said to have had on the whole a good year. The fishermen and peasants of this State are singularly little affected by events in the outside world of which it can be said that the average man knows little or nothing and cares even less. He has little education and he is preoccupied with his boats and his nets if he lives by the sea and with his cattle and his padi if he lives inland. Indeed in the upper reaches of the rivers money is scarce and barter is still to a large extent the method of doing business. In the towns and villages it is the women who do the marketing and they walk many miles to market with their wares on their heads while their husbands go to sea or work in the fields.

193. The life of the average Malay is therefore a regular and uneventful one which is largely moulded by the seasons. There are no amusement parks in Trengganu and the cinema is practically unknown. The main passion of the raayat, particularly in Besut district, is the "*bergayong*," sometimes spoken of as Malay boxing, which is much more in the nature of a ritual dance-fight full of postures. There is the beating of drums which are of many kinds varying from the decorative "*gerbana besar*" which it takes two or three men to carry, to the little tambourine drum which is struck and jingled at the "*Rodat*" performances, where a line of boys sing Arabic chants as they sway their arms and bodies in rhythmical accompaniment. The *Rodat* of which there are several troupes in the State, appears to be peculiar to Trengganu though it is believed to have originated in Borneo. *Main gasing*, the spinning of large heavy flat tops, is another passion and top spinning contests arouse the keenest interest leading often to the neglect of the padi fields. For theatrical amusements the raayat turns mostly to the *wayang kulit*,—the shadow play, probably the most ancient form of theatre which the world knows. The fantastic figures and the interminably long stories of a skilled operator will keep a Malay crowd absorbed for hours. Troupes of *mak yong* players pay visits from further north. *Mak yong* is a Siamese version of the Classical Javanese 'Wayang Wong' and, as locally presented, is coarse and amusing, difficult to follow and full of topical allusions. *Sepak Raga* is as common a game here as it is in other parts of Malaya or in Burma but in the larger villages football is beginning to be played.

194. The scout movement, started some years ago, is now firmly on its feet and in December a properly constituted local Association was formed under the Presidency of the State Secretary. The District Commissioner is Mr. S. N. Soul of the Mercantile Bank of India, Kuala Trengganu. The Assistant Advisers at Besut and Kemaman are Assistant District Commissioners. There are four troops of scouts in the State and one Rover crew. A joint camp for scouts was held on 27th and 28th August which was attended by 132 scouts and rovers; regular practices and instructions were held throughout the year. This movement is of inestimable value to a State such as this and the large amount of time and energy devoted to it by the officials of the local Association and by Scout and Assistant Scout masters is warmly appreciated.

195. Agricultural Shows were held at Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman, Besut and a small experimental show organised at Kuala Jengal, 2 days journey up the Dungun river, proved a decided success.

196. H.M.S. Grimsby visited Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman, Dungun and Besut in September and gave many of the inhabitants their first opportunity of seeing a warship at close quarters. H.M.S. Herald was working in Trengganu waters from 22nd August to 12th September continuing a hydrographical survey of the coast.

197. S. S. Asdang after many years service first with the Siam Steamship Company and later with the Straits Steamship Company ran on the rocks 2 miles north of Kemaman at the end of October and became a total loss. A week later s.s. Mahidol also belonging to the Straits Steamship Company struck the bar at the entrance of the Kemaman river and drifted on to a submerged wreck. The cargo became to all intents and purposes a total loss and the ship was abandoned to the underwriters. No lives were lost but passengers and crew, particularly of S. S. Asdang, were not rescued without difficulty. A heavy toll was also taken of Malay schooners and *prahus* during the monsoon and 2 lives were lost when 8 lighters loading iron ore broke adrift in Dungun roads; 6 of the lighters and a tug were sunk.

198. The British Adviser (Mr. J. E. Kempe) went on leave in November and was relieved by Mr. N. R. Jarrett after a brief hiatus during which the Commissioner of Lands & Mines (Mr. A. T. Newbould) was in charge.

N. R. JARRETT.

Ag. British Adviser, Trengganu.

Trengganu,

24th February, 1937.

APPENDICES

	Page
A. Statement of Assets and Liabilities as on 31st December, 1936	49
B. Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure 1911—1936	50
C. Revenue and Expenditure by Departments for 1935 & 1936.	51
D. Comparative return of the values of Imports and Exports 1925 to 1936.	52
E. Quantities and values of exports 1935 & 1936 ..	53
F. Meteorological summary 1936, Kuala Trengganu ..	54

APPENDIX "A" **Statement of Assets and Liabilities as on 31/12/36**

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Deposits—		Petty Cash Advances—	
Kuala Trengganu Treasury ..	\$101,217 31	Posts & Telegraphs ..	\$500 00
Kemaman sub-Treasury ..	30,138 31	Public Works Dept. ..	1,870 58
Kemasek ..	3,768 09	Public Works Dept. store ..	14,000 00
Paka ..	717 99	Police ..	850 00
Dungun ..	32,323 12	Other Dept. K. Trengganu ..	580 80
Marang ..	1,402 53		\$17,751 46
Ulu Trengganu ..	2,726 83	Districts ..	163 68
Batu Rakit ..	489 27		
Besut ..	13,385 89	Temporary Advances—	
Rubber Fund, Kuala Trengganu.		Kuala Trengganu Depts. ..	9,367 54
		Officers on leave ..	271 24
		Districts ..	194 00
			9,833 08
		Loans—	
		Tengku Paduka ..	1,800 00
		Haji Busu ..	800 00
		Loans to build houses & purchase of lands for Govt. officers ..	9,955 50
	\$186,170 04	Loans to purchase Motor cars..	19,114 24
		Loan to Yu Ann ..	1,206 55
	625 86	Loan to Govt. club K. Trengganu ..	500 00
		Tengku Biji Wangsa ..	150 00
		The Govt. officers club, Kemaman ..	362 00
		Tengku Seri Setia Raja ..	400 00
		Cash in Transit ..	34,288 89
		Fixed Deposit—Mercantile Bank ..	21,708 62
		Current account ..	106,000 00
		Trengganu Rubber Fund ..	627,914 33
		The F.M.S. 3% Loan Bonds ..	625 88
		The S.S. 3% Loan Bonds ..	131,400 00
			240,000 00
			\$1,183,685 94
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ..	996,890 02		
	\$1,183,685 94		
Straits Settlements Consolidated Loans 1923—1932 ..	\$3,500,000 00	Excess of Assets over Liabilities ..	\$996,890 02
(@ 3% %)	\$3,500,000 00	Balance to the debit of the Govt. ..	2,503,109 98
			\$3,500,000 00

APPENDIX B

Statistical Return of Revenue and Expenditure 1911-1936

Year					Actual Revenue	Actual Expenditure
					\$	\$
A. H.	1330	1911	..	..	191,418	188,044
"	1331	1912	..	..	182,011	196,717
"	1332	1913	..	..	166,380	178,424
"	1333	1914	..	..	183,723	183,470
"	1334	1915	..	..	236,798	234,687
"	1335	1916	..	..	392,791	288,646
"	1336	1917	..	..	545,857	399,337
"	1337	1918	..	..	647,563	642,085
"	1338	1919	..	..	874,674	661,778
"	1339	1920	..	..	547,619	759,054
"	1340	1921	..	..	669,763	858,303
"	1341	1922	..	..	642,679	788,902
"	1342	1923	..	..	779,032	766,534
"	1343	1924	..	..	1,007,283	899,476
"	1344	1925	..	..	1,302,008	1,067,956
"	1345	1926	..	..	1,364,105	1,341,410
"	1346	1927	..	..	1,402,151	1,542,404
"	1347	1928	..	..	1,361,026	1,520,149
"	1348	1929	..	..	1,391,471	1,524,706
"	1349	1930	..	..	1,235,230	1,445,709
"	1350	1931 (Part) 8 months (only)			676,338	845,556
A. D.		1932	..	..	986,901	1,095,584
		1933	..	..	1,165,578	1,060,306
		1934	..	..	1,699,319	1,405,157
		1935	..	..	2,196,949	2,038,841
		1936	..	..	2,431,520	1,911,731

APPENDIX C

Revenue and Expenditure by Departments for 1935 and 1936

Departments.	Revenue		Expenditure.	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Pensions .. ..	..	..	138,780	153,088
2. H.H. the Sultan .. ..	..	..	94,586	95,731
3. Interest .. ..	..	..	577,090	233,146
4. Mentri .. ..	..	..	23,002	23,919
5. British Adviser .. ..	..	..	27,705	28,808
6. State Secretary .. ..	..	..	19,135	24,176
7. Treasury .. ..	..	..	14,953	16,536
8. Audit .. ..	..	..	12,312	15,697
9. Dept. of Religious Affairs .. ..	..	..	18,123	20,449
10. Education .. ..	..	..	46,179	55,497
11. Appeal Court .. ..	..	..	2,360	2,710
12. Supreme Court .. ..	..	..	11,421	13,863
13. Courts, Civil and Criminal	20,484	21,416	10,618	11,843
14. Kathi .. ..	..	..	4,385	5,113
15. Police	27,422	31,956	129,862	134,844
16. Prison .. ..	..	..	17,671	19,762
17. Medical .. ..	..	..	69,600	92,929
18. Printing .. ..	..	..	4,891	5,061
19. Customs	1,455,201	1,546,942	79,990	97,021
20. Chandu	279,332	270,859	2,454	..
21. Marine	36,999	40,601	..	..
22. Posts and Telegraphs	35,603	46,512	27,138	39,698
23. Commissioner of Lands and Mines	243,434	293,641	22,136	26,351
24. Collector of Land Revenue .. ..	..	..	31,366	32,773
25. Forest .. ..	..	57,880	..	20,384
26. Survey .. ..	..	..	43,230	54,677
27. Municipal	44,170	53,728	25,089	25,309
28. Miscellaneous	38,513	52,793	127,395	86,533
29. State Commissioner, East .. ..	..	..	19,932	21,245
30. Assistant Adviser, Kemaman .. ..	..	..	19,711	21,969
31. D. O. Kemasek .. ..	..	..	5,594	6,812
32. " Paka .. ..	..	..	4,503	5,324
33. " Dungun .. ..	..	..	13,446	16,539
34. " Marang .. ..	..	..	7,243	7,841
35. " Ulu Trengganu .. ..	..	..	8,076	8,880
36. " Batu Rakit .. ..	..	..	3,769	4,413
37. State Commissioner West .. ..	..	..	13,134	15,654
38. Assistant Adviser, Besut .. ..	..	..	20,243	24,526
39. P. W. D. .. ..	..	..	48,043	66,915
40. P. W. D. Annually Rec. .. ..	..	..	111,051	116,680
41. P.W.D. Special Services .. ..	..	..	182,625	259,015
42. Farms	15,791	15,192	..	..
Total	\$2,196,949	\$2,431,520	\$2,038,841	\$1,911,731

APPENDIX D

Comparative return of the values of Imports and Exports 1925—1936.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
	\$	\$	\$
1925	4,556,366	8,072,696	12,629,062
1926	5,915,560	8,052,391	13,967,951
1927	6,064,748	8,244,479	14,309,227
1928	5,744,463	6,895,220	12,639,683
1929	5,528,194	7,269,240	12,797,434
1930	4,799,763	5,227,489	10,027,252
1931	3,028,906	3,689,970	6,718,876
1932	3,128,765	3,965,825	7,094,590
1933	2,693,951	4,570,747	7,264,698
1934	3,460,829	6,580,970	10,041,799
1935	5,551,658	7,940,986	13,492,644
1936	5,258,496	9,121,921	14,380,417

APPENDIX E.

The following table shows under the main heads, the quantity and values of exports for 1935 and 1936.

ARTICLES.	How counted	Quantity 1935	Quantity 1936	Value 1935	Value 1936
				\$	\$
Arecanuts	piculs	10,824	15,100	75,929	69,016
Copra	"	24,929	41,279	82,547	183,927
Gambier	"	1,269	1,367	28,078	32,178
Rubber	"	75,125	66,747	1,793,726	2,236,273
Total agricultural produce value .. ..	..	..	..	1,980,280	2,521,392
Timber	tons	5,387	4,084	136,783	105,476
Rattans	piculs	689	1,367	1,926	8,908
Other Forest Produce .. ..	..	..	..	38,412	39,860
Total Forest Produce .. ..	..	..	..	177,121	154,244
Tin ore	piculs	8,882	10,677	674,579	755,779
Iron ore	tons	816,744	1,064,259	2,991,623	3,496,955
Manganese	"	17,367	26,771	129,691	214,097
Wolfram	piculs	1,563	1,881	70,662	87,948
Total Minerals .. ..	..	..	..	3,866,555	4,554,779
Dried Fish	piculs	128,271	90,848	908,910	647,597
Belachan	"	7,718	13,640	75,587	131,799
Other Marine Produce	"	5,008	12,690	35,511	78,994
Total Marine Produce .. ..	..	..	..	1,020,008	858,390
Cattle	heads	408	445	10,511	12,557
Buffaloes	"	94	69	5,488	4,682
Poultry	"	997	358	293	201
Goat and Sheep	"	2	36	7	150
Eggs fresh and salted and Turtle eggs	100's	2,132	2,606	1,865	2,963
Total Animals .. ..	..	..	..	18,164	20,526
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	332,872	345,482
Total (exclusive of re-exports) .. ..	..	..	..	\$7,395,000	\$8,454,813

APPENDIX F
Meteorological Summary 1936
Kuala Trengganu.

54

Month	Rainfall		Bright Sunshine		Air Temperatures	
	Maximum for one day	Number of rainfall days.	Total	hrs.	Range of maximum temperatures.	Range of minimum temperatures.
January	ins. 8.75	22	ins. 18.94	116.80	°F 77—88	°F 70—75
February	0.24	10	0.69	245.05	84—89	68—74
March	3.43	27	12.27	206.50	76—89	68—76
April	3.85	16	12.78	259.30	84—91	72—76
May	3.98	14	8.83	216.65	83—91	72—77
June	1.30	12	5.00	217.85	79—90	69—76
July	1.04	12	2.91	212.90	85—90	69—76
August	1.64	19	10.09	199.80	84—90	70—74
September	1.13	12	4.95	197.90	85—91	71—75
October	7.95	25	30.12	185.90	77—90	71—74
November	7.39	23	34.34	144.50	77—87	71—76
December	5.86	29	29.38	146.00	76—86	68—77

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION

Report of Imperial Committee, 1933 [Cmd. 4335] 2s. (2s. 2d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932

Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements [Cmd. 4174] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Cmd. 5202] 4d. (5d.)

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, for the period 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1936 [Colonial No. 119] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

KENYA : NATIVE AFFAIRS

Report of the Kenya Native Affairs Department for the year 1934 [Non-Parliamentary Publication] 1s. (3s. 4d.)

NOTE.—These Reports are published by His Majesty's Stationery Office as they become available.

KENYA LAND COMMISSION

Report, September, 1933 [Cmd. 4556] 11s. (11s. 9d.)

Evidence and Memoranda. [Colonial No. 91]. Issued in three Volumes, £2 each volume, by post £2 0s. 9d.

Summary of Conclusions reached by His Majesty's Government [Cmd. 4580] 2d. (2½d.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN EAST AFRICA

Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters

[Cmd. 4623] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Evidence and Memoranda [Colonial No. 96] £1 (£1 0s. 6d.)

PALESTINE : IMMIGRATION, LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Report by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930 [Cmd. 3686] 3s. (3s. 3d.)

Maps [Cmd. 3687] 2s. (2s. 3d.)

PALESTINE : DISTURBANCES OF AUGUST, 1929

Report of Commission [Cmd. 3530] 4s. (4s. 4d.)

Evidence and Memoranda. Issued in two Volumes, with a third volume containing an Index

Vols. I and II £1 5s. each, by post £1 5s. 9d.

Vol. III (Index) 3s. 6d. (3s. 8d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT : SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2 : Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2 : 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1 : 26, York Street

CARDIFF : 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST : 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS	KENYA COLONY &
BARBADOS	PROTECTORATE
BERMUDA	LEEWARD ISLANDS
BRITISH GUIANA	MAURITIUS
BRITISH HONDURAS	NEW HEBRIDES
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS	NIGERIA
PROTECTORATE	NORTHERN RHODESIA
BRUNEL, STATE OF	NYASALAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
FALKLAND ISLANDS	ST. VINCENT
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	SEYCHELLES
FIJI	SIERRA LEONE
THE GAMBIA	SOMALILAND
GIBRALTAR	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	TONGAN ISLANDS
GOLD COAST	PROTECTORATE
GRENADA	TRENGGANU
HONG KONG	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
JAMAICA	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
JOHORE	UGANDA
KEDAH	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE
KELANTAN	

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

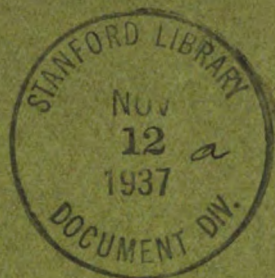
*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5.342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 1802

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BRITISH HONDURAS

1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1713 and 1764
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s 3d net

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1802

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BRITISH HONDURAS 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1713 and 1764
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BRITISH HONDURAS, 1936

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	4
III.—POPULATION	7
IV.—HEALTH	8
V.—HOUSING	10
VI.—PRODUCTION... ..	11
VII.—COMMERCE	15
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	17
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	18
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	20
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	22
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	23
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	23
XIV.—LEGISLATION	25
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	26
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS	28
APPENDIX—BIBLIOGRAPHY	29
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

British Honduras lies on the Atlantic side of the mainland of Central America within $18^{\circ} 29' 5''$ to $15^{\circ} 53' 55''$ North latitude and $89^{\circ} 9' 22''$ to $88^{\circ} 10'$ West longitude.

The Colony is bounded on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the north and north-west by Mexico, and on the west and south-west by Guatemala. The frontier with Mexico follows the course of the River Hondo; that with Guatemala follows the course of the River Sarstoon on the south, continuing by a line drawn from the Gracias a Dios Falls, on the River Sarstoon, to Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, and from Garbutt's Falls due north to the Mexican frontier. The greatest length of the Colony is about 174 miles and the greatest width about 68 miles. The total area is 8,598 square miles. The Colony is therefore about one-sixth the size of England, nearly twice the size of Jamaica, and about two-thirds the size of the whole of the British West Indian Islands put together.

A number of "cays" and reefs lie off the mainland of the Colony at varying distances from the coast, in an almost continuous line from the point of the Yucatan peninsular to the southern boundary of the Colony. The largest of these are Ambergris Cay and Cay Caulker, while the Turneffe group of cays covers a large area.

Near the coast the land is low and swampy, but gradually rises inland. The northern half of the Colony is low-lying, but further south the country is hilly and even mountainous, rising in the Cockscomb Range to a height of 3,700 feet. The Colony is well watered, and its numerous rivers provide the chief means of communication. The soil is rich and well adapted to the growth of tropical produce.

Climate.

The climate of British Honduras compares favourably with that of other tropical countries. Europeans leading a normal life and taking ordinary precautions will find the climate of British Honduras pleasant and healthy. The average rainfall at Belize was 81.96 inches for the last five years.

The extremes of temperature and the rainfall at Belize for the last ten years were as follows:—

Extremes of temperature.

		F°		F°	<i>Year's Rainfall. inches.</i>
1936 ...	15th June...	91	17th December ...	56	114.04
1935 ...	4th September ...	91	6th February ...	51	64.16
1934 ...	16th April...	93	13th December ...	56	91.21
1933 ...	5th May ...	91.5	1st January ...	61.5	73.03
1932 ...	15th September ...	93	21st November ...	59	67.36
1931 ...	12th May ...	89	22nd January ...	51	120.23
1930 ...	27th May ...		24th December ...	59	84.73
	7th September ...	89			
1929 ...	28th September ...	90	30th January ...	57	113.57
1928 ...	18th July ...	88.5	26th December ...	57	52.29
1927 ...	18th August ...	88	11th January ...	56.5	68.61

History.

It is thought that Columbus discovered the coast about 1502, when on his way from Cuba to find a passage to the Indies. The country first became known to Englishmen about 1638. It is probable that settlers from Jamaica visited the country and, finding logwood abundant and easily accessible, established themselves in what is now British Honduras. Within a very short time of their arrival they must have come in contact with the Spaniards and Indians of Yucatan and the Peten district of Guatemala. There are records of many conflicts between them and, as England was frequently at War with Spain in those

days, such conflicts were natural. Even after the Thirty Years' War had ended in Europe, and Spain was our ally against France, there was fighting between the subjects of the King of England and those of the King of Spain in Central America. The Spaniards made frequent attempts to expel the Englishmen and their slaves, but in 1670 Spain ceded in perpetuity to Great Britain all lands in the West Indies or in any part of America held by the English at the time. The population of the British settlement in and near Belize, the chief town, included at this date 700 white settlers, among whom was the famous Admiral John Benbow. By 1671, the settlement had grown so prosperous that it was reported to King Charles II by the Governor of Jamaica as having "increased His Majesty's Customs and the natural commerce more than any of His Majesty's Colonies". This was no doubt due to the great value of logwood and mahogany.

By 1713, there was a settled form of government carried on by magistrates elected by the inhabitants. In 1717, the Board of Trade asserted the absolute right of Great Britain to cut logwood. In the next year the Spaniards made a determined effort to conquer the settlement and got as far as "Spanish Lookout" on the Belize River, which they fortified. In 1754, another attempt was made by the Spaniards and defeated "principally by slaves," at Labouring Creek. In 1779, St. George's Cay was attacked and a great many settlers were captured, ill-treated, and carried off to Merida and thence to Havana, but were subsequently allowed to return. In 1786, by the Treaty of London, Great Britain agreed with Spain to give up the Mosquito Coast in exchange for the settlement from the Belize River to the Sibun, including the lands lying between the two rivers, and St. George's Cay, but this was not agreeable to the Spaniards, and they continued their attacks from Mexico until finally defeated on the 10th of September, 1798, at St. George's Cay, after trying for a century and a half to expel the British.

In the year 1849 the Indians in Yucatan rebelled against their Spanish oppressors, and many Spaniards were driven across the Hondo and settled in the northern half of British Honduras. From the year 1867, when Mexico declared itself a republic and threw off the yoke of Spain, until the year 1872, the Indians of Yucatan made repeated raids into the Colony.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The first settlers, from 1638 to 1786, managed their own affairs. Persons were annually elected to act as magistrates, at public meetings held for that purpose. These magistrates

discharged all executive and judicial functions. Resolutions were passed at public meetings and they formed the laws binding on the community. The King, in 1765, gave a "constitution to the people," founded on their ancient customs, viz., "legislating by public meetings, and the election of magistrates annually by the free suffrage of the people." This, it may be remarked, was the freest constitution ever enjoyed by, or granted to, a British settlement.

Admiral Sir William Burnaby was then sent to the settlement to make the necessary arrangements, and the inhabitants were put in full possession of their lands and rights. Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, accompanied Sir William Burnaby, who codified the laws and customs of the settlement, which were afterwards published and known as "Burnaby's Laws."

In 1786, a Superintendent was appointed by the Home Government, but during the years 1791 to 1797 elected magistrates again ruled the settlement. From this latter date Superintendents were regularly appointed until 1862. An Executive Council was established in 1840 to assist the Superintendent, and in 1853 a Legislative Assembly was formally constituted, consisting of eighteen elected and three nominated members. The settlement was declared a Colony on 12th May, 1862, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. In 1870, the Legislative Assembly was abolished by a local enactment and a Legislative Council substituted therefor, consisting of five official and not less than four unofficial members, with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. From 1913 to 1936 the Council consisted of six official and seven unofficial members.

On the 31st of October, 1884, Letters Patent were proclaimed constituting the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These were renewed by Letters Patent proclaimed on the 10th of September, 1909.

On the 11th January, 1936, by Proclamation, the British Honduras Constitution Ordinance, 1935, as amended by Ordinance No. 18 of 1935, was brought into operation. This Ordinance is entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Constitution and Legislative Council of the Colony" and provides for the determination of the old Legislative Council and substitutes a Legislative Council consisting of the Governor as President, five official members and seven unofficial members of whom two shall be nominated by the Governor and five elected for four constituencies. The new Council met for the first time on 12th March, 1936.

All questions are decided by the majority of the votes given, the Governor or presiding member having an original vote,

and, if the votes shall be equally divided, also a casting vote.
 " Provided that if the Governor shall consider it necessary—

(i) in the interests of public order, public faith, or other essentials of good government, including the responsibilities of the Colony as a component part of the British Empire;

or

(ii) to secure (within the scope of the Bill, motion, resolution or vote concerned) detailed control of the finances of the Colony during such time as, by virtue of receipt of financial assistance by the Colony from His Majesty's Exchequer for the purpose of balancing the annual budget or otherwise, such control rests with His Majesty's Government;

that any Bill, motion, resolution or vote proposed for the decision of the Council should have effect, then if the Council fails to pass such Bill, motion, resolution or vote within such time as he may think reasonable and expedient, the Governor at any time within his discretion may, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary declare that any such Bill, motion, resolution or vote shall have effect, and thereupon the same shall have effect as if it had been passed by the Council."

The Executive Council consists of the Governor and three *ex officio* members, and of such other persons as may from time to time be appointed with His Majesty's approval. At the close of the year under review there were four nominated members, of whom three were non-officials.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into six Districts: Belize, which includes the capital, at the mouth of the river of the same name; the Corzál District; the Orange Walk District; the Cayo District; the Stann Creek District, and the Toledo District, the main station of which is Punta Gorda, in the south of the Colony. A Commissioner is appointed to each District, who exercises the usual judicial functions of that office as prescribed by law. Except in the case of the Belize District, he is also *ex officio* Sub-Treasurer of his District, Sub-Collector of Customs, District Postmaster, and Chairman of the local nominated District Boards.

Under Chapter 125 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, there is a District Board, nominated by the Governor, in each District. These Boards have jurisdiction over sanitation and public health, markets, slaughter-houses, traffic regulations, the naming, numbering and lighting of places and streets in any town within their Districts, building construction, etc. Their revenues are mainly derived from property taxes, liquor and other licences, rents and fees.

There is a partly nominated and partly elected Town Board in the town of Belize, established under Chapter 118 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924. The Board exercises all the functions of a District Board, and its jurisdiction extends to and includes St. George's Cay, Cay Caulker, and Ambergris Cay.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony at the end of 1936 was estimated at 56,071, and consisted of 27,688 males and 28,383 females. Owing to intermixing, racial classification of the population is difficult and unreliable, but the Corozal and Orange Walk Districts are inhabited principally by the descendants of the Spanish and Maya peoples. The Stann Creek District is peopled, in the main, by Caribs, while in the Toledo District Caribs and Mayas predominate. In the Cayo District are Guatemaltecos, Mexicans and a few Syrians. In the capital the "Creoles" (descendants of the early settlers) are in the majority, but there are also a large number of people of Latin extraction from the neighbouring republics, and Syrians and Chinese. There is a limited number of Europeans and United States citizens.

The population was distributed in the Districts of the Colony as follows:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Area in Square Miles.</i>	<i>Persons per Square Mile.</i>
Belize	21,683	1,623	12.35
Corozal	8,119	718	11.31
Orange Walk	6,447	1,462	4.41
Stann Creek	6,250	840	7.44
Toledo	6,308	2,125	2.96
Cayo	7,264	1,830	3.97
Colony	<u>56,071</u>	<u>8,598</u>	<u>6.52</u>

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, marriages and the infantile mortality for 1936 with comparative figures for the previous two years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Births.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Marriages.</i>		<i>Infantile Mortality.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1934 ...	1,945	3.55	971	1.77	450	0.82	200	10.28
1935 ...	2,081	3.75	1,377	2.48	370	0.67	354	17.01
1936 ...	1,879	3.35	1,256	2.24	436	0.77	287	15.27

No record is kept of emigration and immigration.

IV.—HEALTH.

Quarantinable Diseases.—During the year 1936 there were eight cases of Variola Minor (Alastrim), distributed as follows: Corozal 2, Orange Walk 4, Belize 2.

The Medical Officers vaccinated all contacts. The last case reported was in May. There is good reason to believe that the original infective case came from Quintana Roo, Mexico. There is a frontier of several score miles along which, owing to financial stringency, it is impossible to put a sanitary cordon.

Malaria is endemic, and is responsible for a great deal of morbidity amongst the population.

Intestinal parasites—especially in the regions outside of Belize, are a potent source of ill-health.

Nutrition.—Many of the poor classes can be said to suffer from malnutrition. During the year there has been a slight improvement in economic conditions with a consequent improvement in the diet of these classes.

Malaria, intestinal parasites and malnutrition, all preventible to a greater or less extent, are persistent evils which sap the vitality of a population not intrinsically of feeble and degenerate stock.

Dysentery.—Both amoebic and bacillary forms occur.

Tuberculosis is prevalent, but accurate statistics are not available, since tuberculosis has such a social stigma that patients do not seek treatment till the disease is hopelessly advanced.

Venereal diseases.—These diseases are very prevalent in the Colony. Treatment, if sought at all, is sought for the acute manifestations of the diseases only. Once the acute symptoms have been relieved, the patient is satisfied and does not return for further treatment. Late lesions are in consequence very common. The venereal disease ward in Belize Hospital is always full. The weekly venereal disease clinic for out-patients was working for the greater part of the year.

A modern X-Ray plant was installed in the Belize Hospital during the year.

A laboratory for bacteriological and biochemical diagnostic procedures was established during the year. A dispenser was sent to Jamaica to be trained as laboratory technician. Owing to shortage of medical staff, full use has not yet been made of the facilities the laboratory offers.

A new operating table for the Belize Hospital has replaced one which had been in use for 29 years.

There is a persistent and increasing demand for private ward accommodation in the Belize Hospital which cannot be met as the block of private wards destroyed in the hurricane of 1931 has not been replaced.

There are six hospitals in the Colony—one for each District. The hospital in the capital town, Belize, contains 62 beds and 12 cots. The number of beds in the other hospitals ranges from 19 to 6. In these hospitals treatment is afforded for medical, surgical and obstetrical cases. The poor and indigent receive free treatment in all the hospitals. For other classes the fees range from 25 cents to \$3.00 a day for each person. Cases of tuberculosis are ordinarily not received for treatment in the hospitals. Accommodation for 12 destitute sufferers from this disease is provided near the Belize Poor House.

Each District and each hospital of the Colony is in the charge of a Medical Officer under a Senior Medical Officer who is *ex officio* Medical Officer of Health for the entire Colony. In the Belize Hospital there is one English-trained Matron controlling a subordinate native nursing staff. At each District hospital there is a competent native nursing staff, together with a competent native nurse who has received a course of training at the Belize hospital extending over a period of three years.

The construction of street-drains in Belize was started, and work proceeded rapidly until an abnormally heavy rainy season in the latter part of the year brought work to a standstill. Already a great improvement can be observed, but as some of the drains had to be above the level of the lots, many of the latter are flooded and remain so sometimes for as long as 10 days after the cessation of the rains. This is a source of grave anxiety from an anti-malarial point of view. The only solution seems to be the expensive one of proper filling and grading of the lots.

During the year the water supply of Belize has been augmented by the construction of 6 tanks of a total capacity of 2,372,330 Imperial gallons. Pipes lead the water to street hydrants at convenient locations in the neighbourhood which each tank serves.

This additional water supply, added to the previously existing household vats, is believed to render the town free of the fear of water shortage during the dry season.

All water receptacles are inspected by Sanitary Inspectors, those not screened being stocked with larvivorous fish.

Owing to the amount of work thrown on the Inspectors from matters relating to the new drains and filling of lots, and also changes in the cadre of the inspectors, it has not been possible to carry out a regular weekly inspection of water receptacles. The abnormal wet season in the latter four months of the year, combined with financial stringency, handicapped the Department in carrying out the usual measures for the prevention of malaria. There was, in consequence, an increase in the number of mosquitos, and the Department is concerned with the large number of *Aedes aegypti* to be found.

The scavenging of the town of Belize and other towns in the Colony is performed by the Local Authority and under the direction of the Sanitary Inspectors.

The majority of householders in Belize empty their utensils into the river, into the canals which run through the town, or into the sea.

Individual septic tanks are becoming popular among the better-class residents, but there are too many houses where owing to lack of water, funds, or of space, water-closets are an impossibility. This being so, the emptying of utensils into the canals, while it may be unsightly and disagreeable, is far more sanitary than storage in pails or pits within the house or in close proximity to other houses. In the outlying towns conditions are fairly satisfactory, but in the remote country villages methods of disposal of night-soil are extremely faulty.

V.—HOUSING.

In Belize the population live in wooden houses with galvanized iron roofs, standing usually on wooden piles about seven feet above the level of the ground, which is often low-lying, swampy and flooded. The work of the Town Board and the efforts of private individuals are gradually showing a marked improvement in this connexion; more especially is this so in the northern area—Freetown Area—where extensive filling-in has been done in connexion with the reclamation scheme, jointly financed by the Government and the Town Board. It is unusual to find the ground floor used as a sleeping-room. It is generally used as a store-room, washing-room, kitchen or garage.

There were no building regulations before the year 1928. In consequence, householders erected houses how, where and in whatever manner they liked. Often, therefore, collections of small tenement houses are found packed together without order in the back-yards of houses of a better class and decent appearance facing the street. Building regulations have now been passed designed to prevent this and to provide that there should be sufficient ventilation in, and free space around, each house. These regulations, however, apply only to new erections.

The Public Health legislation was amended with the object of giving the Local Health Authority of Belize a greater scope in the control of the manufacture of food-stuffs and to empower medical examination of handlers and vendors of such food-stuffs; and also of empowering the Local Authority of Belize to enforce the building of latrines and/or water closets on each premises.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are:—

Timber.—Mahogany, cedar, rosewood and logwood.

Other hardwood species are occasionally cut for export and pine is utilized for the local market.

Other forest produce.—Chicle, hides and skins, chiefly crocodile skins.

Agricultural produce.—Bananas, plantains, citrus fruits, coconuts and copra, maize, sugar and rum, vegetables, root crops, pulses and rice.

Livestock.—Swine, cattle and poultry.

Marine.—Tortoise-shell, shark products, lobsters, sponges, and fish of many varieties.

Forest produce, chiefly timber and chicle, form the greater proportion of the export trade in domestic produce, as shown in the table below. The decrease in the proportion of forest produce below the ten-years average is due partly to increased interest in agriculture, particularly in the production of bananas, but chiefly to the fact that forest produce is still recovering from the recent depression while agricultural produce shows a very welcome general increase.

	1926-1935 (average). Percentage of total exports.		1935. Percentage of total exports.		1936. Percentage of total exports.	
	\$		\$		\$	
Forest Produce ...	1,064,289	83	648,848	70·17	856,613	69·07
Agricultural produce	205,064	16	268,285	29·01	377,539	30·45
Marine and other produce	13,810	1	7,583	0·82	5,960	0·48

The demand for mahogany increased very considerably but the extremely dry season prevented the filling of contracts. The American buying companies definitely prefer the high grade wood obtainable from the north of the Colony and the large wood of the western limestone regions, and this preference will continue in 1937.

The Belize mill maintained its production of lumber, chiefly for the United Kingdom market, on a high standard of sawing and grading.

The following figures show the exports of mahogany and cedar logs and lumber in the last three years:—

	1934. 1,000 s. ft.	1935. 1,000 s. ft.	1936. 1,000 s. ft.
Mahogany logs exported...	2,202	1,913	4,843
Mahogany lumber exported	2,477	4,242	3,713
Cedar logs exported	23	196	247
Cedar lumber exported	11	52	46

The price of chicle rose slightly and there was increased production, due probably to the disorganisation of the Mexican trade in this product in the 1936-37 season, the consequent availability of chicleros and the long wet season.

No improvement is shown in the logwood trade. The wood is shipped only in log form and it is not believed that the installation of an extract factory would affect the export total. Rosewood maintained its position following the recent revival, but northern rosewood is not liked by the buyers and exploitation of this wood has now ceased.

The preoccupation of woodcutters in the mahogany industry has caused a complete cessation of the marketing experiments in less well-known hardwoods, of which banak showed most promise. This state of affairs will, it is believed, continue in 1937.

The investigation into the forest resources of the Colony continues, but the reports received from the Forest Products Research Laboratories in England do not show much promise of a market for the Colony's wood there. The demand is for lumber rather than logs and in the absence of efficient mills, attempts to find markets are abortive.

The Crown pine concession has not yet been taken up, but a small portable mill has been installed in other Crown pine forest to supply sleepers to the Government Railway and the local markets.

The collection of hides and skins continues on a small scale.

Agriculture.

The exceptionally heavy rains experienced throughout the Colony have seriously affected the production of most of the staple food crops. Rice particularly has suffered and the total output is negligible as compared with that of the past few years.

Provision was made early in the year for a new Agricultural Settlement for 50 families in the Rockstone Pond area, about 25 miles North-west of Belize. The opening of this Settlement, however, had to be postponed for various reasons until the beginning of 1937. To date (December, 1936), 70 applications have been received. The purpose of this Settlement is primarily to enable unemployed persons to take up agriculture for a living.

The Board of Agriculture buying scheme for grain produce proved a great help to planters and can now be considered a permanent institution. The facilities afforded by the drying plants for cleaning and drying the grains purchased reduced wastage to a minimum and thereby increased the length of time that they could be held in storage.

The two rice mills operated during the year and all milled rice was sold. Some difficulty was experienced in disposing of the 1935 crop, milled in 1936, due to competition from imported rice and prejudice against the use of the local product. This prejudice was eventually broken down and it is believed that consumers now realize that locally grown rice is as good and better than the imported article.

Rice growing received a serious set-back on account of the heavy rains especially at harvest time. It continues to be affected by the increasing popularity of banana growing especially in the Punta Gorda district, in spite of the comparatively high price paid for padi, facilities for mechanical threshing and ease of marketing.

During the year, trials were started on private holdings of one of the imported varieties of rice which has given consistently good results on the Rice Experiment Station during the last three seasons. If these trials prove satisfactory increased distributions of this type will be made next season.

Banana growing continues to increase in importance, unfortunately, in many areas, to the detriment of food-stuff production. Considerable activity has been shown in the vicinity of El Cayo and nearby lands on the Belize River. It is thought that this area contains some of the best banana land in the Colony and should remain in production for a considerable time provided, of course, that proper precautions are taken to prevent the introduction of Panama and other diseases and an efficient type of cultural treatment is adopted. Transportation is the greatest handicap but work on improving the navigability of the Belize River is to start early in the new year.

Panama disease continues to be a limiting factor in most areas. It is now making headway in the Toledo Settlement area. Sigatoka Leaf Disease (*Cercospora* Leaf-Spot) has appeared in the Toledo Settlement farms and is probably present elsewhere in the South. This disease may prove to be more serious than Panama disease. Exports of bananas and plantains are shown in the following table:—

	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$
Bananas,						
bunches	293,293	93,721	356,056	125,274	696,127	244,238
Plantains,						
number	429,250	2,408	162,560	1,007	198,200	2,314

The production of copra increased considerably during the year. The demand from Mexico improved and prices advanced. Coconut yields throughout the Colony were poor, due no doubt,

to the effect of last year's drought. Towards the end of the year yields showed an increase as well as did the demand for and market price of coconuts. Exports are tabulated below:—

	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$	Quantity.	Value. \$
Coconuts, No.	5,232,861	64,855	6,589,320	96,515	4,310,110	63,930
Copra, lb. ...	332,883	5,010	5,230	52	425,996	10,456

The citrus industry, particularly in Stann Creek, continues to increase in importance. During the early part of the year, good crops were realized, particularly in the young groves. The rainfall during the year which has been much above the average has caused a reduction in fruit setting and thus the 1936-37 crop will be less than was originally estimated. There is very little fruit in the Corozal District as a result of excessive rains. The total area planted to citrus of improved varieties is estimated to be 1,250 acres of which grapefruit accounts for about 70 per cent.

Increased interest in citrus culture has been shown by farmers in the Corozal District. An attempt is being made to organize a branch of the British Honduras Citrus Association with a central packing shed in Corozal.

Prices for citrus fruit from this Colony have been good throughout the year considering the general run of prices on the Canadian and United Kingdom markets. The following table shows the exports during the last three years:—

	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. \$	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. \$	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. \$
Grapefruit ...	13,400	33,569	15,450	32,280	18,781	41,177
Oranges ...	2,143	1,896	1,633	1,895	291	537
Tangerines and Mandarines	197	511	117	219	181	326
Miscellaneous (Lemons, etc.)	13	44	—	—	—	—
Grapefruit, canned	—	—	352	2,014	1,416	8,381
Grapefruit, juice...	—	—	42	156	612	2,703

The planting of sugar-cane in the Corozal District increased considerably during the year and the area now under improved varieties—mainly P.O.J. 2878 and B.H. 10 (12)—is greater than ever before. The demand for planting material was greater than the supply. The Department of Agriculture will, however, be able to distribute ample material in future. Trials with other varieties are under way as well as cultural and manurial trials with the two varieties mentioned above. The Corozal Sugar Factory will start its first grinding season early in 1937. As a result of weather conditions the production of ground provisions, grains and vegetables suffered. Pulses—especially the summer crop of Black Eye and Cowpeas—have

been conspicuous by their absence. Maize production in the north did not suffer so greatly but there was a reduction in area due to the attraction of employment on road building, and in mahogany and chicle works.

Some interest has been shown in the growing of peanuts for local consumption and this crop has been added to those purchased by the Board of Agriculture.

Interest in the establishment of school gardens has been renewed. As a start three gardens are being opened in Corozal, one for each denominational school, under the supervision of the District Agricultural Officer.

More interest is being taken in the Livestock industry. One firm imported six grade Aberdeen—Angus bulls during the year and the Department of Agriculture introduced one boar and two sows of the Canadian Berkshire breed of pigs.

VII.—COMMERCE.

While exports of mahogany lumber to the United Kingdom showed a slight decrease the export of mahogany logs, the bulk of which went to the United States of America, increased considerably. Exports of bananas nearly doubled during the year, and there was a slight increase in chicle exports. Both fresh and canned grapefruit exports increased.

The total trade of the Colony amounted to \$5,686,684, which was more by \$1,310,846 than the total of \$4,375,838 in 1935.

The imports, exports, and total trade of the Colony during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.*	1936.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports ...	2,301,838	1,687,112	1,912,375	2,676,795	3,272,833
Exports ...	1,447,484	1,042,095	1,520,917	1,699,043	2,413,851
Trade ...	3,749,322	2,729,207	3,433,292	4,375,838	5,686,684

* The 1935 Report showed estimated figures. Actual figures have now been substituted.

The following table shows the percentages of trade with the Empire, and the United States of America and other foreign countries in 1936 compared with the trade of 1920:—

	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Trade.</i>	
	1920.	1936.	1920.	1936.	1920.	1936.
United Kingdom and British Possessions	17·45	38·81	14·88	19·30	16·17	30·65
United States of America	60·44	29·03	78·18	65·45	69·31	44·55
Other Countries	22·11	32·16	6·94	15·25	14·52	24·80

Imports.

The imports in 1936 amounted to \$3,272,833 as against \$2,676,795 in 1935, an increase of \$596,038.
The direction of the import trade during the years 1932-1936 is shown in the following table :—

	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.*		1936.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	424,339	18.43	418,511	24.81	466,733	24.40	731,396	27.32	872,252	26.65
Canada ...	704,543	30.61	326,433	19.35	200,610	10.49	263,719	9.85	268,679	8.21
Other British Possessions	42,146	1.83	48,578	2.88	49,675	2.60	105,370	3.93	129,463	3.95
United States of America	815,093	35.41	633,900	37.57	684,776	35.81	746,257	27.87	950,397	29.03
Mexico ...	92,297	4.01	78,978	4.67	284,344	14.87	528,529	19.74	734,273	21.82
Other Countries ...	223,420	9.70	180,712	10.72	226,237	11.83	301,524	11.29	317,769	10.34

* The 1935 Report showed estimated figures. Actual figures have now been substituted.

Exports.

Exports amounted to \$2,413,851 in 1936 or \$758,251 more than the total of \$1,699,043 in 1935.

The following table gives the distribution of the exports during the years 1932-1936 :—

	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.*		1936.	
	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.	\$	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	63,314	4.31	86,642	8.31	288,722	18.98	317,510	18.82	405,720	16.80
Canada ...	51,531	3.56	126,925	12.18	31,336	2.06	50,450	2.97	47,840	1.98
Other British Possessions	671,519	46.39	354,276	33.99	118,200	7.77	55,362	3.26	18,991	.78
United States of America	528,489	36.51	377,742	36.25	953,131	61.48	1,059,394	62.35	1,583,475	65.59
Other Countries ...	133,631	9.23	96,510	9.27	129,528	9.71	216,327	12.60	357,825	14.85

Domestic exports amounted to \$1,354,568, an increase of \$392,839 over the 1935 total. Exports of mahogany logs and lumber amounted to 53.28 per cent. of the total.

* The 1935 Report showed estimated figures. Actual figures have now been substituted.

A comparative statement of the quantities of the major exports for the last four years is given below:—

	1936.	1935.*	1934.	1933.
Mahogany logs, cubic feet	403,547	159,500	183,479	9,104
Mahogany lumber, „ „	310,043	353,567	206,445	44,262
Chicle, lb.	767,128	735,240	787,526	726,782
Bananas, bunches	696,127	356,056	293,293	141,682

A summary of the shipping trade, distinguishing between sailing, steam and motor vessels, and British and foreign nationalities, is shown hereunder. The total tonnage was 416,062, an increase of 8,885 as compared with the previous year.

ENTERED.			
<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British	1,390	86,851	88,241
United States of America	241	30,687	30,928
Other	2,146	86,387	88,533
Total	3,777	203,925	207,702

CLEARED.			
<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Sailing vessels.</i>	<i>Steamships and motor boats.</i>	<i>Total tonnage.</i>
British	1,332	87,567	88,899
United States of America	251	30,321	30,572
Other	2,051	86,838	88,889
Total	3,634	204,726	208,360

The total tonnage during the last five years was:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Inwards.</i>	<i>Outwards.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	292,586	280,690	573,276
1933	242,288	237,240	479,528
1934	247,914	243,335	491,249
1935*	202,654	204,523	407,177
1936	207,702	208,360	416,062

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in British Honduras may be divided into two classes:—

- (i) Agricultural (including the timber industry).
- (ii) Industrial or skilled labour.

* The 1935 Report showed estimated figures. Actual figures have now been substituted.

The average wage for agricultural labourers is about 65 cents per diem, including rations. Such labourers are engaged principally, on sugar, coconut, and banana plantations. The average hours of work are nine a day, with an hour for lunch. Labourers residing on plantations are usually provided with free quarters (huts).

The wages paid to industrial or skilled labour are as follows:—

Artisans from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a day; carpenters, shipwrights, painters and masons, from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a day.

In domestic service weekly wages, with board and lodging for housemaids vary from \$1.25 to \$2.50; for cooks from \$1.00 to \$2.50; laundresses from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Labourers in the Public Works Department and the Stann Creek Railway are paid as follows:—

Unskilled labourers, \$0.75 to \$1.25 a day.

Artisans, \$1.25 to \$1.75 a day.

In the out-districts the scale of wages was slightly lower than in Belize.

The following comparison between the staple foodstuffs of the average labourer and his wages is recorded:—

1 lb.	Cents.		\$	lb.
Flour	= 03	...	0.75 a day	= 25
Rice	= 03½	...	0.75	„ = 20
Beans	= 04	...	0.75	„ = 18.75
Mess Pork	= 15	...	0.75	„ = 5
Sugar	= 04	...	0.75	„ = 18.75

The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, sugar, beans, local root crops (including yams, cassava, etc.), peas, fresh and salt fish, pickled pork, beef, lard substitute, milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

The average cost of living for Europeans is as follows:—

In Belize—

In hotels.—\$2.00 to \$3.00 a day.

In boarding-houses.—\$2.00 a day; \$50.00 to \$60.00 a month.

In the out-districts there are no hotels or boarding-houses available except at Corozal, where there are a few hotels. The cost of living generally is slightly higher than in Belize.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

In consequence of a report made by Mr. B. H. Easter, M.B.E., Director of Education, Jamaica, the educational system of the Colony is being altered. The system of elementary education is that of subsidized denominational church schools, and

is controlled by a Board of Education appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1926 (No. 14 of 1926 as amended by No. 38 of 1935). Compulsory attendance is enforced in nearly all parts of the Colony and the number of schools included in these areas is 65, 56 being grant-aided. The school officers of compulsory attendance areas are generally police constables and first alcaldes in Indian and Carib villages, except in Belize, where a civilian is employed; in school areas where there are no constables or alcaldes the law is not applied.

Grants-in-aid from general revenue are based principally on the average monthly attendance of children between five and sixteen years of age, and are applied towards the salaries of the teaching staff of the schools, and the provision and upkeep of buildings and equipment.

The total grants for the year to elementary schools amounted to \$65,971; average grant per head of average attendance in aided elementary schools was \$10.14.

The total cost to the Government, including administration, was \$74,956; average cost per head including administration charges \$11.52.

There are a few private schools in Belize that receive no aid.

The number of aided schools in operation during the year was 77; 155 paid teachers and an average of 41 pupil teachers were employed. The average enrolment of aided elementary schools was 8,529 of whom 4,454 were boys and 4,075 girls; the average attendance was 6,506, of whom 3,415 were boys and 3,091 girls. The average enrolment of all elementary schools was 8,916 and the average attendance 8,860.

Instruction in handicrafts and domestic science has been commenced at three centres in Belize (for selected children), and the teaching of agriculture is being encouraged in rural schools by instruction grants to teachers and by free grants of tools.

Secondary education continues to be a private undertaking conducted by the religious denominations. In Belize there are four schools, namely, the St. Hilda's College for Girls, conducted by the Anglican Church, the St. John's College for Boys conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, the St. Catherine's Academy, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, and the St. George's College, conducted jointly by the Anglican and Methodist Churches.

The average roll in these schools was 353, and the average attendance 331; but many pupils, of tender age, are not in the secondary department. The Cambridge University Local Examinations are taken.

Beginning with 1936, secondary schools are receiving aid in the form of Government scholarships, five of which, tenable for three years, are awarded at each of the four schools on the results of a competitive examination held each year. In this way these schools received \$1,100 during 1936.

There is no provision for technical education; but mention might be made here of a Government industrial school in the Stann Creek Valley, where agriculture and farming are the principal features. There are no universities. Evening classes are conducted in a few schools, one being the St. John's College. No facilities are provided in the Colony for the study of art.

There is no orphanage. There are two Government poor-houses, one for men and the other for women.

Out-door relief for a certain number of indigent persons is paid from the Treasury at a weekly rate of about \$185.00. These payments are made, mainly, to aged and infirm persons who can no longer secure employment and are usually disbursed to mothers who have no means of supporting their children.

A society known as "The Woman's Auxiliary," in connection with the Anglican Church, and a St. Vincent de Paul Society, in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church, and the Methodist Women's League assist indigent persons. In addition, each Church has its poor-fund. The Salvation Army has a men's hostel and provides night lodging at cheap rates to sailors and others.

There are several Friendly Societies that insure their members against sickness and death.

The British Honduras Infant Welfare League continued to do good work during 1936. The matron of the public hospital has been the Superintendent of the Belize Clinic since 1932, and is assisted by several ladies of the community. The League is supported by voluntary contributions and a Government subsidy of \$200.

There are several social clubs, the principal being the Polo Club, the Golf Club and Newtown Club, all in Belize.

There are cricket, tennis, football and basket-ball competitions; baseball is also played.

There are several musical associations and excellent Band concerts are given twice a month in Belize, under the auspices of the Town Board. A cinema theatre in Belize affords daily entertainment to the community.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Except for traffic between the District of Cayo and the Peten District of Guatemala where carriage is by mules, internal transport in the Colony is carried on mostly by means of its many rivers (in motor-boats, pit-pans and doreys).

With a grant from the Colonial Development Fund one main road is being reconstructed from Punta Gorda (Toledo District) to the Indian town of San Antonio, a distance of about twenty-one miles. Of this road, ten miles have already been completed

and are open to traffic throughout the year. Another main road under construction is that from Belize to Corozal via the town of Orange Walk, a total distance of ninety-nine miles; forty-five miles are now open to motor traffic. In connexion with this road a bridge of reinforced concrete has been built across the Belize River at Haulover, about five miles from Belize.

In addition to the above about fifty miles of "dry-weather" road has been built from Belize towards Cayo, but another forty miles must be constructed before this frontier town can be reached from the capital by motor transport. Fourteen miles of this road (Belize to Boom) is being improved into an all weather road and the five miles of causeway—Belize to the Haulover Bridge—is being widened from a minimum width of 11 feet to 16 feet; the cost being met by a Colonial Development Fund grant.

A short railway from Commerce Bight, in the Stann Creek District, runs twenty-five miles inland through very fertile country.

The Burdon Canal connects the Belize and Sibun Rivers. Another canal connects the Sibun River with Northern Lagoon.

No tramcar or omnibus service exists in the towns. Transport of passengers is done by motor-cars, and of goods by motor-trucks and drays.

Coastwise transport is done by means of motor vessels and sailing boats. External transport is carried on entirely by sea.

There is a steamship service between Belize and New Orleans weekly via Puerto Barrios, about once every three weeks via Cuba and Jamaica and approximately once a month direct by ships of the United Fruit Company. Small schooners provide a somewhat irregular service between Belize and Tampa, Florida, and New Orleans.

The Canadian National steamships provide a fortnightly service between Belize and Kingston, Jamaica, connecting with the Bahamas, Bermuda and Canada.

Ships of the Harrison Line from Liverpool, and ships of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Line from Amsterdam, via the West Indies, call about once a month.

There is regular and frequent communication with the neighbouring Republics by both steamers and sailing vessels.

A weekly air mail and passenger service through Mexico to Miami, Florida, is provided by the planes of the Pan American Airways, Incorporated, and during the latter part of the year a similar service was commenced between Belize and the Republic of Honduras, Guatemala and other southern points by planes of the "Taca" Company.

There are twenty-eight post offices in the Colony. The number of articles dealt with in 1936 was 700,000. Money and postal order business amounting to \$65,778 internal and \$50,403 foreign was done in 1936.

There are sixty-seven telephone offices (transacting also telegraph business). The local telegraph system is connected by cable across the Rio Hondo with Payo Obispo, by means of which telegraph business is transacted through Mexico with countries abroad.

A wireless station exists in Belize for transacting radio-telegraph business with foreign stations. Daily communication was maintained with Stony Hill, Jamaica; Guatemala City and New Orleans, United States of America. During the year 1936, the number of radio telegrams transmitted was 5,016 and the number received was 5,031. The figures quoted above do not include messages relating to the conduct of the service, service messages, weather reports or Press messages.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is a branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at Belize. This was established in October, 1912, when the Bank of British Honduras was brought over as a going concern by the former. Banking business of every character is conducted. There is no note issue. There is a Government Savings Bank with deposits totalling \$350,576 at the end of the year.

There is no agricultural or co-operative bank.

Currency.

The standard of currency is the gold dollar of the United States of America. The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for \$4.86 and \$2.43, respectively. There is also a subsidiary silver currency of 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents, nickel 5-cent pieces and bronze 1-cent pieces, coined specially for the Colony. There is a paper currency of 10, 5 and 2 dollars and 1 dollar issued by the Government. Notes of the United States of America circulate freely. The Government note issue is administered by Currency Commissioners.

On the 21st of April, 1933, an Ordinance was assented to providing that notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 36 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, the silver coins of the Colony shall be legal tender in the Colony for all purposes and to any amount. A suspending clause provides for the bringing into operation of the Ordinance, by Proclamation, on such day as the Governor shall direct and appoint.

Weights and Measures.

The standard Imperial weights and measures are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance, Chapter 63 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, but the following local weights and measures are also in use:—

Weights.

1 Arroba	...	...	...	...	...	25 lb.
1 Quintal	...	...	...	...	...	100 lb.

Dry Measure.

1 Almud	...	...	...	...	5 quarts.
1 Cargo	...	...	...	...	60 quarts.
1 Baril	...	...	...	...	110 quarts.
1 Benequen	...	...	...	...	15 quarts.
1 Quarto	...	...	...	...	2½ quarts or ½ almud.
1 Shushack	...	...	...	...	4 almuds or 20 quarts.

Land Measure.

1 Manzana	...	...	...	...	16 mecates.
1 Mecate	...	...	...	...	25 yards square.
1 Vara	...	...	...	...	1½ ths of a yard.

The testing of weights and measures throughout the Colony is carried out periodically by the police, who are the custodians of the Colonial standards.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

In addition to ordinary maintenance and the construction of roads, six pressed steel tanks, of a total capacity of 2,372,000 Imperial gallons, have been constructed in Belize for the storage of rain-water, the expenditure being met from a grant by the Colonial Development Fund.

A new building to be used as a Police Barracks and Armoury is at present being constructed and the cost met from Loan Funds.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.**Justice.**

The English Common Law and all statutes of the Imperial Parliament "in abrogation or derogation, or in any way declaratory of the Common Law" passed before 1899 extend to the Colony as far as local circumstances render such extension suitable and subject to modification by Colonial Ordinances.

Petty civil courts (termed "District Courts") are established in each of the six magisterial districts. Each court is presided over by a District Commissioner who is *ex officio* judge of the court.

The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding \$100. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order of the District Court.

When dealing with cases which can be tried summarily, a District Commissioner or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinances, and subject to these Ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights, and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the Common Law of England. Appeals from the jurisdiction of District Commissioners lie to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of British Honduras is governed by Chapter 153 of the Consolidated Laws, 1924, and is presided over by the Chief Justice. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England. Appeal lies from this Court to the Privy Council. The Court holds quarterly sessions at Belize, during January, April, July and October, and at Corozal similar sessions during March, June, September and December.

The following statistics show the number of criminal offences (excluding petty misdemeanours and petty offences) before the courts of the Colony during the year:—

Persons charged by police	...	...	...	1,304	
„ „ otherwise	...	...	...	112	
				—	1,416
Convicted summarily	...	...	...	1,129	
Acquitted summarily	...	...	...	243	
Committed to Supreme Court	...	...	...	36	
Dealt with otherwise	...	...	...	8	
				—	1,416
Convicted by Supreme Court	...	...	...	19	
Acquitted	...	...	...	3	
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	...	...	...	14	
				—	36

Police.

The British Honduras Police Force consists of two officers and 118 other ranks. There are twenty-four stations in the Colony, eighteen of which are in telephonic communication.

The police are responsible for the supervision of aliens and undesirable immigrants, and are trained in traffic regulation and signals. Applicants for motor drivers' licences are examined by the police before the licences are granted by the Municipal Board.

Prisons.

The main prison in Belize is a substantial brick building with 102 separate cells, each having an average of 582 cubic feet of space. There are no association wards except the sick ward.

The prisoners are employed in association during the day in gangs outside, and in workshops indoors. At night separation is complete.

The female prison consists of a concrete building with six roomy cells each of approximately 700 cubic feet. In each of the five Districts of the Colony there are small prisons which are really lock-ups. That of the Corozal District is the largest and is surrounded by concrete walls. Only prisoners who are sentenced to three months and under are confined in the District prisons. Prisoners sentenced to more than three months are sent to Belize prison. The District prisons are under the direct orders of the District Commissioner and are visited from time to time by the Superintendent of the prison at Belize, who reports on their condition and makes such recommendations as he may consider desirable.

There is no accommodation for the separation of juvenile offenders, but they are kept apart as much as possible from old offenders. Boys under sixteen who commit offences are sent to the Government Industrial School at Pomona, Stann Creek. A Probation Officer has been appointed under the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance, 1932 (No. 7 of 1932) and the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1934 (No. 31 of 1934). The general health of the prisoners at the Belize prison was good.

Whenever it is considered desirable so to do, District Commissioners allow time for payment of fines.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-four Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the under-mentioned are the more important:—

No. 3 of 1936—*The Counterfeit Currency (Convention) Ordinance*. To give effect to the Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, signed at Geneva on 20th April, 1929.

No. 9 of 1936—*The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance*. To facilitate the work of the Police in stamping out the "Ganga" evil. It is now an offence to be in possession of the seed of the plant from which the drug is obtained. Hitherto the law only applied to the plant itself and its products.

No. 10 of 1936.—*The Undesirable Immigrants Ordinance*, which amends and consolidates the law relating to the immigration of undesirable persons.

No. 14 of 1936.—*The Board of Agriculture Ordinance*, providing for the establishment of a Board of Agriculture.

No. 15 of 1936.—*The Juries (Amendment) Ordinance*, empowering the Court, in capital cases (if it shall appear to it to be advisable in the interests of Justice) to require the jury to be kept together during any adjournment after the close of the Judge's summing up.

No. 18 of 1936.—*The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance*, exempting from Income Tax (a) all the official emoluments received by the Officer Administering the Government during the period in which he is administering the Government; (b) all the emoluments drawn by the Governor himself while on leave.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial year of the Colony comprises the period 1st January to 31st December.

The revenue for the Colony for the year ended 31st of December, 1936, was \$989,797. This sum excludes the loan-in-aid from Imperial Funds amounting to \$147,300 and payments from the Colonial Development and Loan Funds totalling \$460,727.

The revenue for the preceding year, excluding \$251,550 from Imperial Funds and \$275,000 paid from the Colonial Development Fund, was \$825,183.

The total expenditure for the year 1936 was \$1,108,593 excluding \$301,900 in respect of Colonial Development Fund grants.

The totals of "true" revenue and expenditure (i.e., excluding Colonial Development Fund monies and the Loan-in-Aid) for the last six years are given below:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1931-32	853,659 (a)	987,115 (g)
1932-33	809,131 (b)	918,836 (h)
1933-34	945,342 (c)	934,510 (i)
1934 (9 months)	510,477 (d)	791,899 (j)
1935	825,183 (e)	1,085,943 (k)
1936 (Estimated)	989,797 (f)	1,108,593 (l)

(a) Excludes \$21,386 from the Colonial Development Fund.

(b) Excludes \$68,600 loan-in-aid and \$15,985 from the Colonial Development Fund, but includes \$26,056 receipts from German Reparations, and grant in connexion with 1931 Hurricane of \$18,950.

(c) Excludes \$103,600 loan-in-aid and \$7,292 from the Colonial Development Fund, but includes \$260,250 for investments realized, appreciation of investments and transfer of Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

(d) Excludes loan-in-aid \$99,600 and \$17,424 from the Colonial Development Fund.

(e) Excludes loan-in-aid \$251,550 and payments from the Colonial Development Fund amounting to \$115,954.

(f) Excludes loan-in-aid \$147,300 and receipts from Colonial Development Fund \$315,671.57.

(g) Excludes \$48,484 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

(h) Excludes \$22,148 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

(i) Excludes \$23,722 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

(j) Excludes \$24,912 for Colonial Development Fund Works.

(k) Excluding \$256,013 for Colonial Development Fund Works, but includes \$75,501 due to the abolition of certain Boards.

(l) Excluding \$301,900 for Colonial Development Fund Works and \$8,606 for loan works.

At the close of the year the public debt stood at \$3,133,000. The total of the accumulated sinking fund towards redemption of the funded portion of debt was \$419,721.00.

Assets and Liabilities.

The assets, which consist chiefly of investments, advances, building and Company loans and cash in hand, amounted at 31st December, 1936, to a total of \$1,342,705. The main liabilities were:—

Savings Bank, \$350,000, advances from Joint Colonial Fund, \$73,650, and Loan Funds \$780,000.

There is a Public Officers' Guarantee Fund with a balance of \$12,000. The difference is made up of sundry deposits.

TAXATION.

The main heads of taxation are:—

1. Customs Import and Export Duties.
2. Excise Duties.
3. Land Tax.
4. Income Tax.
5. Licences, Banks, and Fire Insurance Companies.
6. Fines of Courts.
7. Estate Duty.
8. Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties.
9. Warehouse Rent.

Customs Import Duties are principally on an *ad valorem* basis with specific duties on wines, spirits and tobacco. The general *ad valorem* rate is 12½ per cent. and 25 per cent. under the British preferential and general tariffs, respectively. There is a package tax of 10 cents per package.

Export Duties are collected on mahogany and cedar logs (but not on sawn timber), chicle, including re-exports, and liquors re-exported other than those produced locally.

Excise Duty at the rate of \$3.00 per proof gallon is imposed on rum manufactured in the Colony and intended for home consumption.

Land Tax at the rate of 1½ cents an acre is paid on all lands other than land in a town. Lands served by the Stann Creek Railway pay an additional tax of a maximum of 50 cents an acre, all of which above 10 cents is earmarked for improvements and road construction; but refunds are made on improved land.

The *Income Tax* rate is low, the percentage of tax on chargeable income up to \$30,000 being 7.3 per cent. only.

Fines of Courts are casual; and *Estate Duty* is fixed at a very low rate as the aggregate annual yield will show.

The principal *Stamp Duties* are 3 cents on cheques, receipts and bills of exchange, and 10 cents per \$100 on promissory notes. On transfers of property and mortgages the rates are 25 and 10 cents respectively for every \$50.00 or part thereof.

Warehouse rents are charged on merchandise which is deposited in bond principally for re-export.

The following table shows the yield of each head during the last five years:—

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934.*	1935.	1936.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs, Import, and Export Duties.	425,858	376,227	265,103	404,966	451,000
Excise Duties ...	40,706	34,816	35,343	50,681	59,300
Land Tax... ..	30,195	27,431	13,607	30,845	32,000
Income Tax	25,162	10,539	6,515	26,520	21,800
Licences, Banks and Fire Insurance Companies.	1,317	1,034	130	1,114	1,075
Fines of Courts	2,901	2,126	2,517	2,922	4,400
Estate Duty	2,172	2,874	4,658	456	1,000
Fees of Courts and Stamp Duties.	9,921	8,251	4,877	9,001	10,500
Warehouse Rent ...	20,798	18,033	8,869	14,923	16,800

* 9 months April to December, 1934.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

During the calendar year 1936, sixty-three applications to lease town, and twenty-eight to lease village lots were approved and taken up. Four thousand one hundred and thirty acres were sold to two hundred and sixteen applicants under Location Tickets and subject to conditions as to cultivation and payment by semi-annual instalments.

Free Grants were approved for a total area of three hundred and six acres in seventeen parcels in respect of service in the Volunteer Force and the Fire Brigade.

Five titles for town lots and four titles for seventy-eight acres of agricultural land were issued. Thirteen Location Tickets were cancelled for non-payment of the first instalment.

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

Publications relating to British Honduras:—

"British Honduras. An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Colony from its Settlement, 1670." By Archibald Robertson Gibbs. London, Sampson Low & Co., 1883.

"The Colony of British Honduras, its Resources and Prospects." By D. Morris, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S. London, 1883.

"Reports on the Forests of British Honduras, with Suggestions for a far-reaching Forest Policy." By C. Hummel. London, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1921.

"Report on the Economic and Natural Features of British Honduras in relation to Agriculture, with Proposals for Development." By W. R. Dunlop. London, Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1921.

"The Handbook of British Honduras." By M. S. Metzgen and H. E. C. Cain, London, The West India Committee, 1925. (Out of print.)

"Mystery Cities" and "Ancient Cities and Modern Tribes." Both by Thomas Gann, J.P., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I., M.R.C.S. London, Duckworth, 1925 and 1926, respectively.

"The Maya Indians of Southern Yucatan and Southern British Honduras" by Thomas Gann. Government Printing Office, Washington (1918). Bureau of American Ethnology (Smithsonian Institute) Bulletin No. 64.

"Report on the Investigations at Lubaantum, British Honduras." By the British Museum. See Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London. Volume LVI, 1926; Volume LIX, p. 439; Volume LX, p. 477.

"Brief Sketch of British Honduras." By Sir John Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G., Governor of the Colony. London, The West India Committee, 1928. Belize, The Colonial Secretary, price 25 cents.

"Ethnology of the Mayas of Southern and Central British Honduras." By Eric Thompson. Chicago, Field Museum of Natural History, 1930. (Field Museum Publication No. 274, Anthropological Series, Vol. XVII, No. 2.)

"Archives of British Honduras." Vol. I. From the earliest date to A.D. 1800. Vol. II. From A.D. 1801 to A.D. 1840. Vol. III. From A.D. 1841 to A.D. 1884. By Major Sir John Burdon, K.B.E., C.M.G., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Honduras. London, Sifton, Praed & Co., Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net per volume, or 20s. net for the set of three volumes. Belize, The Colonial Secretary, Vol. I, price \$1.40; Vols. II and III price \$2.00 each.

Studies in West Indian Soils. "(IX)—Some Soil-Types of British Honduras, Central America." December, 1935. By F. Hardy, H. P. Smart and G. Rodriguez (Analyst), (Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; and Department of Agriculture, British Honduras). Government Printing Office, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Price Two Shillings.

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

(1935)

The present publication, which is the third edition of this work, is an attempt to assemble within a single volume all the essential facts relating to the economic situation of the Colonial Empire, that is of the non-self-governing Colonies, the Dependencies of certain of those Colonies, the Protectorates, the Protected States in Malaya and Borneo, and the Mandated Territories administered under the authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

The information contained has been collected from a number of sources, Colonial Blue Books, Colonial Annual Reports, other official reports of Colonial Governments, publications of the Imperial Institute, the Imperial Economic Committee, and the Empire Marketing Board, and other sources, official and unofficial, both published and unpublished.

The work is divided into two parts:—

The first part contains a series of memoranda on the economic situation of the individual Dependencies.

The second part contains a series of memoranda on the products of the Colonial Empire, both those which are produced for export and those which are produced only for internal consumption.

F'cap folio (board covers).

593 pp.

PRICE £1 5s. net.

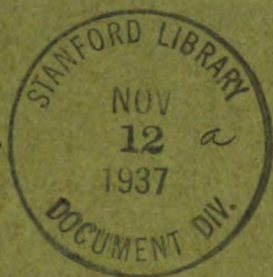
Post free £1 5s. 8d.

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON: Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street; MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street;
CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent; BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street;
or through any bookseller.

25.342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1803



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

CYPRUS, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1741 and 1778
respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
26 York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. 6d. net

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

OVER 400 BRANCHES IN
THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA
KENYA - TANGANYIKA - UGANDA - NYASALAND
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA - BRITISH WEST AFRICA
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA - MAURITIUS
BRITISH WEST INDIES - BRITISH GUIANA
EGYPT - SUDAN - PALESTINE
MALTA - GIBRALTAR

LONDON : LIVERPOOL : MANCHESTER
HAMBURG : NEW YORK (Agency)

BRANCH IN CYPRUS :
SERAI SQUARE, NICOSIA

HEAD OFFICE :
54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON E.C.3

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)
MONTREAL and TORONTO.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1803

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

CYPRUS, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1741 and 1778
respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Aedraal House, Kingeway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

26 York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. 6d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS FOR 1936

CONTENTS.

<i>Chapter.</i>	<i>PAGE</i>
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	5
III. POPULATION	6
IV. HEALTH	7
V. HOUSING	10
VI. PRODUCTION	12
VII. COMMERCE	21
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	28
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	31
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	37
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	42
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	43
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	44
XIV. LEGISLATION	49
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	51
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	54
APPENDIX: BIBLIOGRAPHY	58
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of Cyprus, situated in the eastern Mediterranean between $34^{\circ} 33'$ and $35^{\circ} 41'$ N. latitude and between $32^{\circ} 20'$ and $34^{\circ} 35'$ E. longitude, is about 140 miles in greatest length from east to west and about 40 miles in greatest breadth from north to south. A narrow range of limestone mountains, with an average height of 2,000 feet, extends along the northern coast, and an extensive group of mountains, culminating in Mount Olympus, 6,406 feet above the sea, fills the south-western part of the island. Between these ranges lies the fertile Mesaoria plain.

Mails from the United Kingdom reach Cyprus via Brindisi or Port Said, from which it is distant at the nearest point 249 miles. The crossing from Larnaca or Famagusta on the south-east coast to Beirut or Haifa is accomplished in a night, and the strait between the north coast and the southern shores of Asia Minor is at Kyrenia 45 miles wide. Cyprus is connected by regular services with Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and France.

Climate.

The climate of Cyprus is generally speaking temperate and healthy. In summer the climate is varied, hot and dry on the plains, damp on the sea shore and, on the hills inland, healthy and bracing. In winter the climate is mild and invigorating and save on the mountains where falls of snow occur at intervals the temperature rarely falls below freezing point. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. The mean temperature at Nicosia for the last 15 years was 66.7° F., mean maximum 78.5° F., and mean minimum 54.9° F. Highest shade temperature during that time was 111° F., lowest 26° F. Average rainfall for the last ten years was 20.31 inches. The mean rainfall for 1936 was 22.86 inches.

History.

Cyprus was the centre of Aegean civilization 2,000 years before the Christian era, and Phoenician and Greek colonies were established there at a very early date. It would appear, indeed, to have been colonized in the Mycenaean age, and probably was used as a base for those assaults by the Achaeans on the power of Egypt and of the Hittites, which took place in the century before the Trojan war. The island is alluded to in both the Iliad and Odyssey by Homer to whom it was known as the home of Aphrodite, whose chief sanctuary and altar of incense were at Paphos. It was conquered by the Egyptians in the sixth century B.C. and later absorbed into the Persian Empire. Evagoras, a native-born king, succeeded in the fifth century B.C. in raising Cyprus to a position of independence but on his death it again fell into the power of Persia and in due course to Alexander the Great. At the division of Alexander's Empire, Cyprus passed to Egypt, until in 58 B.C. it became a Roman province, falling, on the division of the Roman Empire, under the rule of the Byzantine Emperor.

In A.D. 1184 the Governor of Cyprus, Isaac Comnenus, revolted and maintained his independence until 1191, when Richard Coeur de Lion of England, on his way to the Crusades, landed, and in a sharp campaign of a few weeks conquered the island. Richard sold it to Guy de Lusignan, the King of Jerusalem, and the Lusignan dynasty ruled the island until 1489, although from 1378 to 1464 the Genoese Republic exercised a suzerainty over a part of the Kingdom. In 1489 Cyprus fell to the Republic of Venice, who held it until it was wrested from them by the Turks in 1571, in the sultanate of Selim II.

In 1878 the island passed under the administration of Great Britain, and, on the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914, was annexed to the British Crown by Order in Council of 5th

November, 1914. The annexation has been formally recognized by Turkey under the Treaty of Lausanne, which was ratified on 6th August, 1924.

In 1925, Letters Patent formally elevating Cyprus to the status of a Colony and constituting the office of Governor of the Colony in place of that of High Commissioner were passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 10th March.

In October, 1931, the agitation spread by the protagonists of the "Union with Greece" movement culminated in riots, as a result of which certain constitutional changes were made as described in the following chapter.

Historical Remains and Antiquities.

Cyprus is rich in archaeological and antiquarian interest and has remains and monuments ranging from the prehistoric to the Turkish through the Phoenician, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance periods which are a unique possession of the Empire and a priceless heritage.

In 1935, by the establishment of an Antiquities Department and the enactment of a new and comprehensive Antiquities Law, the Government inaugurated a policy of closer supervision and protection of the Antiquities and historic Monuments in the Colony.

During 1936, with the aid of funds raised in England by the Cyprus Committee amounting to some £1,200, the work of repairing the Ancient Monuments continued. The principal Monuments treated during the year were the Bedestan at Nicosia, the churches of St. George of the Greeks and St. George of the Latins at Famagusta, St. Hilarion Castle, Bellapais Abbey, the church of St. Evlalios at Lambousa and the Royal Chapel at Pyrga.

The first part of a three-years programme for the repair of the East Wall of Kyrenia Castle was completed by the Department, the cost, some £500, being defrayed by the Government.

Early in the year the maintenance of the walls and moat of Nicosia was vested in three authorities: the Municipality, and the Police and Evkaf Departments. The clearance and improvement of the Moat is in progress whilst the Municipality spent some £375 and the Government £350 on the work of preservation of the Walls.

The height and style of buildings adjoining Ancient Monuments is now controlled in certain areas in Kyrenia and Nicosia and throughout the whole of the Old Town and fortifications of Famagusta.

In order that complete control may be obtained over certain areas in Famagusta several properties previously privately owned have been acquired by the Government in exchange for the grant of land elsewhere.

A further grant of £400 from the Carnegie Corporation through the Empire Grants Committee of the Museums Association of Great Britain has made it possible to complete the re-organization of the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia. District Museums were established in Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos during the year.

Excavations were carried out by the Department under the direction of the Curator of the Museum at Khirokitia; a sacred enclosure dating from the time when pottery was unknown was brought to light. At Curium the Pennsylvania University Museum Expedition continued its exploration of the site on a large scale.

Languages.

The chief language of the country is a local dialect of modern Greek, often very corrupt but retaining a number of archaisms and showing traces of the island's history in the large proportion of words borrowed from French, Italian, and Turkish sources. Osmanli Turkish, somewhat archaic and (in the villages) free from Persian and Arabic forms, is spoken by the Mohammedans, who, however, as a general rule are familiar with Greek. The new Turkish alphabet became obligatory for all official purposes in 1932, and is now in general use. The knowledge of English is rapidly becoming more widely diffused, and, save in the most remote villages, there is usually to be found someone who can speak and even read and write it. In a less degree, French is spoken by the more educated classes.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Previous to November, 1931, the Government of the Colony was regulated by Letters Patent bearing date 10th March, 1925, which provided for administration by a Governor aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted then of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor (who normally presided), nine official members, and 15 elected members, three chosen by the Mohammedan and 12 by the non-Mohammedan voters. The Council could be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor, if he thought fit, and had in any event to be dissolved at the end of five years.

In consequence of the riots of 1931, the Legislative Council but not the Executive Council was abolished by Letters Patent bearing date 12th November, 1931, and power to legislate was granted to the Governor.

In October of 1933 an Advisory Council, on an informal basis, was established in order that there might be a channel through which to obtain the views of the community on questions of legislation and other matters of importance affecting

the relations of the Government and the people. The Council consists of members of the Executive Council, of which the present composition is four officials and two unofficials, together with other members to be annually selected from the unofficial community. The five persons who served in 1934 and 1935 were re-appointed to serve in 1936.

For administrative purposes the Colony is divided into districts, namely, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Paphos. In each the Government is represented by a Commissioner.

A description of the judicial organization appears under Chapter XIII.

Fourteen municipal corporations are established under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1934. Their councils are responsible, generally speaking, for conservancy and the preservation of public health and safety within the municipal limits. They contribute towards the cost of maintenance of public hospitals, and of infant-welfare centres established with the authority of the Social Hygiene Council within municipal limits. Their powers include borrowing money for compulsorily acquiring land for purposes of public utility, making by-laws, granting gratuities and pensions to municipal employees, undertaking or assisting charitable or educational schemes, and establishing markets and parks or other places of recreation.

The more important of the powers of municipal councils are exercised subject to the approval of the Governor or of the Governor-in-Council.

III.—POPULATION.

Since 1881 a decennial census of the population has been taken. In 1881 the population was 186,173. The population of Cyprus as revealed by the census of 1931 has nearly doubled itself in the past 50 years. The actual return in 1931 was 347,959, representing a density of 97·1 to the square mile. The estimated population in 1936 was 369,091, an increase of 21,132 or 5·7 per cent.

Race in the Near East is inseparably linked up with religion. Cyprus is a land of many creeds, and in differentiating sociologically between the various elements of the population it is easiest to follow these natural lines. The bulk of the inhabitants of the island are of the Orthodox Greek-Christian faith and belong to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus; somewhat over one-fifth are Mohammedans. A certain number of villages are exclusively either Mohammedan or Greek-Christian, but the majority are inhabited by members of both

communities. There is also an Armenian community, which tends steadily to increase, and a distinct, though not numerous, Latin colony.

The following are the more important vital statistics:—

			<i>Per 1,000 of population as estimated at</i>		<i>Per 1,000 of population as estimated at</i>	
			1935.	30th June, 1935.	1936.	30th June, 1936.
Births	...	...	11,735	32·3	12,727	34·3
Deaths	...	...	4,976	13·6	4,656	12·4
Marriages	...	...	3,399	9·3	2,371	6·4
Infantile Mortality			1,419	120·0*	1,340	105·2*
(deaths under one year).						

* Rate per 1,000 births.

The numbers of persons who entered and left Cyprus during the year were 10,214 and 10,800 respectively, but it is not possible to say what proportion were emigrants and immigrants proper. A certain number of Cypriots found employment in the Belgian Congo and other parts of central Africa. There was a considerable exodus of young Cypriots to London in search of employment. Cyprus does not afford a field for immigration to any large extent, but a small number of recent immigrants of alien race are to be found near Famagusta and Larnaca and are mainly engaged in citrus planting.

As in previous years, the summer resorts of Troodos, Platres, Prodhromos, and Pedhoulas attracted many visitors from Egypt, Syria, and Palestine.

IV.—HEALTH.

Except for the endemic prevalence of malaria the climate is healthy, and with proper precautions there should be no difficulty in enjoying complete immunity from this disease. Cyprus is free from plague, typhus, and other virulent diseases common in the Near East. Generally speaking, conditions of health and sanitation are satisfactory and are improving. The Medical Department exercises a general control, with a staff including 44 medical practitioners, 59 nurses and attendants, 29 compounders, one Government midwife, and seven clerks; it also undertakes the training of midwives, probationer nurses, and sanitary inspectors.

The amount spent by the Department in 1936 was £53,555.

Prevalent Diseases.

The most prevalent diseases are noted below. Statistics for the mortality arising therefrom are not available.

Malaria is met with in all its forms throughout the island; the intensity of the general infection varies with the rainfall. The number of malaria cases reported in 1936 was 12,779 as compared with 17,917 in 1935 and 11,665 in 1934.

Venereal diseases are common, but syphilis is decreasing.

A campaign against trachoma has been in existence for the past few years. Nearly 9,000 cases were treated in 1936. The results of treatment are good, and propaganda, in the form of lectures and cinema demonstrations, is beginning to bear fruit.

In 1936, 280 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as compared with 223 in 1935, 51 cases of dysentery as compared with 133 in 1935, and 667 cases of typhoid fever as compared with 548 in 1935.

In November the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis sent Dr. Noel D. Bardswell, M.V.O., as Medical Commissioner for Cyprus, together with a Nurse Commissioner, for the purpose of investigating the incidence of the disease in the Colony. It is expected that his forthcoming report on the subject will be of the greatest assistance to Government in dealing with this troublesome problem.

The necessity for a modern sanatorium for the treatment of early cases of tuberculosis has long been realized and on the occasion of the Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V a fund was inaugurated by the Mayors of the six principal towns with this end in view. A sum of approximately £5,000 was collected and to this has now been added a generous grant of £10,000 by the Colonial Development Fund. A site is about to be selected and building commenced as soon as possible.

Provision for treatment, etc.

There are Government hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol and State-aided hospitals at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. The accommodation in these hospitals is 306 beds and 25 cots. The total number of admissions in 1936 was 5,647 as compared with 4,852 in 1935.

The inadequacy of the present General Hospital of Nicosia has necessitated the construction of a new one. This when complete, will be a fine modern building of three stories, of reinforced concrete, accommodating 120 patients and with thoroughly up-to-date equipment and installations.

The Government also maintains a leper farm and hospital, a mental hospital, and a sanatorium for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis. There were 105 lepers in the leper farm on the 31st December, 1936, as compared with 102 12 months previously; admissions to the leper farm hospital, which has 12 beds, were 66 in 1936 as against 94 in 1935. The mental hospital contains accommodation for 194 patients.

Admissions in 1936 numbered 64, as compared with 47 in 1935; at the end of the year 249 patients were under treatment as against 230 at the end of 1935. The sanatorium, which has 55 beds, admitted 60 patients as against 45 in 1935.

Two small private hospitals are maintained by mining companies, one at Amiandos and one at Pendayia. There are also six small rural hospitals maintained by voluntary contributions. They render medical relief to indigent persons and persons requiring special nursing and medical assistance. They are also used by the Medical Department in case of epidemics.

A well-equipped laboratory is available at Nicosia for bacteriological, pathological and analytical work under a pathologist and an analytical chemist.

X-ray equipment is available at Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaca, Famagusta and Paphos, and electro-therapeutic treatment and radium therapy at Nicosia.

Clinics, dispensaries, etc.—Venereal diseases clinics under the charge of specialist medical officers exist at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. Eye clinics are attached to all general hospitals. Ten rural dispensaries, each under the charge of a medical officer, are maintained in different parts of the country. There are three travelling oculists and five honorary dentists.

Disease Prevention.

Malaria.—The sanitary staff deal with river-beds near villages and drains and streams, and with the making of new drains; they cover, fill, or oil the wells, and in suitable cases stock tanks with fish. In some areas paris green dust is sprayed. Inspections of premises are carried out. Free quinine is issued to all schools, to the poor, and to Government officials.

In February an officer of the International Division of the Rockefeller Foundation arrived in the Colony and established the Malaria Control Bureau. The Bureau which works in close co-operation with the Medical Department has already done valuable work in investigating the incidence and types of malaria in Cyprus, and also in control work. The ultimate result of its labours is bound to be of the greatest benefit to all, and especially to the rural population.

Propaganda in the form of lectures, pamphlets, and cinema films is employed.

Venereal Diseases.—There are prophylactic centres in the principal towns, the increase in attendance at which shows that the public are becoming increasingly alive to the value of prophylaxis. Propaganda is carried out by means of lectures and films.

Enteric.—Wherever the disease breaks out, anti-typhoid inoculation is offered, and a small temporary hospital established.

Smallpox.—No case of smallpox occurred.

The adulteration of foodstuffs is controlled by the Analytical Chemist.

Quarantine duties are undertaken by Government medical officers; there is one large quarantine station near Larnaca and a smaller one in the town.

Health Promotion.

Infant welfare centres exist at Nicosia, Larnaca, and Famagusta, and a nursery for somewhat older children at Limassol. Baby Shows and Health Exhibitions were held at Nicosia, Larnaca and Kyrenia in October and November, 1936, and an All-Island Baby Show was held at Larnaca.

Rural medical officers inspect schools at intervals and supply drugs, particularly for eye diseases. School dental clinics exist in five districts and free treatment is given to poor children. The Medical Department employs a medical officer for schools in Paphos District. Of recent years there has been a marked improvement in school sanitation.

Lectures are given in various parts of the island on matters connected with public health. The main objective is to inculcate habits of personal hygiene and to awaken a consciousness of individual responsibility for the protection of the community.

V.—HOUSING.

(a) *In villages.*—The construction of the villages is a reminder of ancient times when men crowded together on account of fear. The houses are built close together, the streets are narrow, and only in front of the church or mosque is there any open space. The houses in the hills are built of stone, and in the plains of mud-brick on a stone plinth. The roofs are of beaten clay or, where they are available, of tiles, whilst the floors are of beaten earth or paving stones. A courtyard entered by a double door surrounds each house, which usually consists of one long, low room with one or two small openings, closed by wooden shutters, to serve as windows. In almost every village, however, are to be found a certain number of two-storied houses owned by the more prosperous people. Drainpipe openings high up in the wall allow the smoke of a fire to drift out. In the hill villages there are rough fire-places with old petroleum tins acting as chimney-pots.

There are glass windows in 10 to 15 per cent. of the houses mostly of recent construction and belonging to the more well-to-do peasants in the large villages. As a general rule it may

be stated that the whole family lives, eats, and sleeps in the same room except in the case of well-off Mohammedans and a certain number of the richer Orthodox-Christians. Among the latter it is a custom of long standing and does not wholly depend on financial circumstances.

Oxen are to be found on the average in 50 per cent. of the rooms. This is partly due to necessity owing to lack of funds for stabling, partly also to convenience, since during working times oxen are fed through the night; they also give warmth during the cold weather.

The houses are warm in winter and cool in summer. Damp-proof courses are not used, and sanitary arrangements are practically non-existent.

The houses are in almost all cases owned by the peasants who live in them.

(b) *In towns*.—There has recently been considerable activity in house-building in the towns, and the acute shortage of better-class houses which existed some years ago has almost disappeared. The new houses are of an improved type, and stone is replacing mud-brick in many cases. The older houses have much the same defects as those in the villages. No damp-proof course is noticeable. There is a tendency to build cellars for washing-rooms, which are generally insanitary, and to put in small unventilated rooms where no sunlight can penetrate. Water-closets are being increasingly installed, but with little uniformity of type or means of disposal of the effluent.

In recent years by-laws were made by the various municipal corporations under the Municipal Corporations Laws, 1930 and 1934, and received the approval of the Governor. These by-laws, in the case of the larger municipalities, make obligatory the provision of proper sanitary conveniences in all premises within the municipal limits, and prescribe certain uniform requirements in connexion therewith. Power is given to the sanitary authorities to enter and inspect any premises in order to ascertain whether the relevant regulations have been complied with. The by-laws also contain certain provisions as to buildings and streets, and control the undesirable blocking of streets by the construction of balconies and kiosks.

Under Law 25 of 1927, building committees were appointed and given effective control over building operations and road construction on State land. The provisions of this law have helped to prevent the haphazard erection of buildings and overcrowding.

Under the provisions of various laws the old narrow streets, typical of Eastern countries, in the towns are being adequately widened as opportunity arises.

The houses in the towns are often owned by those who live in them.

General.

Improvement in housing accommodation must spread from the towns outwards; in the villages, where the people have long been familiar and not discontented with old-established conditions, and where they are slow to appreciate the findings of modern science, progress must inevitably be slow.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

Cyprus is essentially an agricultural country, and the majority of the population consists of peasant proprietors or tenants farming their own lands or on their own account. Farms, on a large scale, known locally as chiftliks, exist, but it is on the peasant proprietor or smallholder that the agricultural prosperity of the island has hitherto mainly depended.

There was a total absence of rainfall in December, 1935, and January of 1936, followed by very unsettled conditions throughout the spring and consequently cereals suffered badly.

Wheat.—The area under wheat was slightly increased over the previous year, but owing to shortage of rain the production was only 1,782,618 *kilés* as against 2,414,044 *kilés* in 1935. Owing to poor production and high prices of imported flour the price of wheat went up.

Barley.—The area under barley was further decreased and, owing to bad weather conditions, production was affected both in quality and quantity. 2,016,762 *kilés* of barley was produced as against 2,465,056 *kilés* in 1935. Exportation to the United Kingdom continued and absorbed a reasonable proportion of the good grain.

Carobs.—Owing to hot dry winds production decreased by 1,904 tons, being 33,266 tons as against 35,170 tons in 1935, which was already much below the normal average production. Total exports and value respectively were 40,522 tons and £174,667.

Cotton.—The area under cotton was 10 per cent. less than that of 1935, and the crop, which was further reduced by an unusually severe attack of boll worm, was only 32,070 cwt. as against 55,872 cwt. in 1935. The demand for cotton was good and the prices satisfactory.

Olives.—1936 was a very poor olive year on account of adverse weather conditions. The estimated production of olives and olive oil was 2,090,508 *okes* and 240,927 *okes* respectively as compared with 7,505,374 *okes* and 1,570,727 *okes* in 1935.

Flax.—The area under flax decreased by 25 per cent. in 1936 and was mainly cultivated for linseed production but there was a general improvement in demand for export of fibre and production increased by nearly 40 per cent.

Tobacco.—Since the restriction of the export trade of the yellow-leaf tobacco, the cultivation of tobacco has fallen off and the area cultivated was one-third less than that in 1935. The production of yellow-leaf in 1936 was 90,993 *okes*. Owing to lack of demand cultivation and export of fumigated tobacco is very much reduced.

Potatoes.—There was further increase both in the area and in the production of potatoes in 1936. The production estimated at 457,418 cwt. was 6 per cent. more than that of 1935 which was 433,142 cwt. Prices were on the whole satisfactory. Exports, which amounted to 16,061 tons valued at £86,684, continued throughout the year. There is a growing export to the United Kingdom of early winter crop potatoes.

Onions.—The acreage of onions was smaller than that of 1935, but the production was a record for the last five years. The 1936 crop was estimated at 82,057 cwt. as against 80,424 cwt. in 1935. In 1936 64,684 cwt. onions were exported valued £13,024 as compared with 75,574 cwt. valued £6,422 in 1935.

Onion sets.—Production satisfactory.

Vetches and legumes.—The acreage under various leguminous crops was normal. Production of broad beans and haricot beans increased considerably.

Cumin and aniseed.—The acreage of cumin in 1936 was a record one, but the crop suffered from disease and untimely rains. Therefore the production estimated at 19,858 cwt. was below the production in 1935, which was estimated at 23,532 cwt. Trade in cumin was small and the price was low. Aniseed is now a minor crop.

Citrus.—Extension of citrus plantations continued. The export figures for 1936 both of oranges and lemons were a record for the last five years being 276,783 cases oranges and 42,078 cases lemons valued at £79,413 and £18,695 respectively. The yield was average and the increase in total crop was due to the coming into bearing of new plantations.

Vineyards.—Red and white varieties of grapes are grown, the former being mainly made into wine or raisins and the latter mainly consumed as table grapes. Besides the ordinary wines, a wine called Commandaria is made from half-dried grapes and possesses a distinctive flavour. There is a considerable demand for export as well as for local consumption. New planting of vines took place on an increased scale and improved table and wine varieties of grapes constitute the majority of these plantations.

The production of grapes was estimated at forty million *okes*, which is ten million *okes* less than last year's production. The quality of the grapes was satisfactory. Export reached 24,387 cwt. valued at £8,121 as compared with 23,338 cwt. valued at £7,767 in 1935.

Raisin-making has been discouraged by the low prices prevailing during the last few years. The raisin production in 1936 was 3,525 tons as compared with 4,762 tons in 1935.

The export of wines to the British Empire is regulated by section 55 of the Customs Law, No. 31 of 1936, which aims at preventing the export of wines of an inferior quality which might prejudicially affect the trade. The export of wines to the United Kingdom in 1936 was 235,426 gallons as compared with 232,618 gallons in 1935. The total export of wines in 1936 was greater than in 1935 the figures being 1,289,027 gallons valued at £53,566 in 1936 as compared with 1,184,267 gallons valued at £49,837 in 1935. The export trade in brandy was well maintained and 79,476 gallons of grape juice valued at £6,118 were exported during the year, of which 63,958 gallons valued at £4,975 went to the United Kingdom.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries and apricots bore a heavy crop and were largely exported. Kaishas (a variety of white apricot peculiar to Cyprus) and quince had a moderate production, but the peaches were poor. Melon production was very satisfactory all being consumed locally. Fig-drying was carried out on a limited scale, owing to the inferior crop, and the production of dry apricots was very much limited owing to the high prices that were given for the fresh fruit. Walnuts and hazelnuts produced good crops.

Agricultural pests.

A more widespread campaign than in the previous year was necessary against locusts. The usual campaign against rats and queen hornets was carried out. The increase of interest shown by fruit growers in spraying treatments against insect pests continued and the treatments against red scale on citrus trees and against codling moth on apples are now well established, although the more expensive fumigation treatment against the former pest makes little headway at present. The greater part of the citrus trees in the area near Limassol infected with the scale insect *Lepidosaphes Beckii* were again fumigated but infection still remains and the movement of citrus fruit and plants from the area was controlled as far as possible. The fumigation this year was done by a contracting firm using liquid hydrocyanic acid.

Experiments were carried out to test the value of various baits for use against the olive fly (*Dacus Oleae*) and the Mediterranean Fruit Fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and useful information

was obtained as a result of the season's trials. Other experiments designed to test the efficacy of various powders in protecting stored grain from insect attack indicated that they were probably of value in this respect.

Plant diseases.

Climatic conditions were exceptionally favourable to fungus diseases and resembled those which prevailed in 1931. An outbreak of the Late Blight of potatoes, *phytophthora infestans* (Mont.) de Bary, occurred on the spring crop; the autumn crop was severely attacked by *alternaria solani* (Ell. & Mort.) Jones and Grout. and a species of *oidium*.

Vines were attacked by the Downy Mildew (*plasmopara viticola* (Berk. & Curt.) Bel. & de Toni, this being the first recorded attack since 1931, and rusts on cereals were severe in all districts.

Further trials on a commercial scale were carried out on the prevention of wastage in citrus fruit. Two consignments treated with "Shirlan" and iodized wraps were forwarded to Covent Garden Market with satisfactory results.

Trials in connexion with the production of seed potatoes were continued; these included importation of seed from Northern Ireland treated with fungicide for the control of Common Scab, *actinomyces scabies* Thax., and the introduction of virus free stocks, and of new varieties to replace Up-to-Date.

Trials of introduced varieties of wheat for resistance to flag smut and rusts were continued and pure lines selected.

Irrigation.

Three irrigation reservoirs are situated in the eastern Mesaoria and are under the supervision of an irrigation superintendent.

It is now generally considered that Cyprus is by natural configuration unsuited for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale, and that the best method of conserving the water supply of the country is by afforestation. The provision and utilization of water supplies are of paramount importance to the country. Encouragement is afforded to the extension of irrigation by exploring for artesian supplies, by the sinking of chains of wells, and by the use of mechanical means to raise to the surface subterranean water, of which a sufficient quantity is available in most parts of the island.

Agricultural Experiments and Education.

Development work at the Central Experimental Farm continued with funds from the grant from the Colonial Development Fund, and experiments with cereals, cotton, and other field crops were continued. Trials with vines were continued

at the Viticultural Station, Saittas, with hardy fruits at the Deciduous Fruit Station, Trikoukkiá, and with citrus fruits at the Citrus Experimental Grove, Famagusta.

The number of school gardens maintained under the scheme run by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Education was 302. Agricultural instruction was given in schools by schoolmasters and agricultural officers.

Veterinary Services.

Climatic conditions in the early part of the year provided sufficient pasture and the lambing season was good. Flock-owners kept on a greater number of young stock than usual, with the result that most parts of the Colony were overstocked. The lack of adequate rain in the autumn and early winter brought about severe shortage of pasture and a high incidence of parasitic diseases in the flocks, the losses in goats being very severe. Large stock remained in good health throughout the year and there was no serious epidemic disease.

Continued attention was paid to the introduction of treatment for internal and external parasites in sheep and goats, large quantities of drugs and sheep dips being distributed gratis.

Over 740,000 animals were inoculated with anthrax vaccine prepared in the Veterinary Laboratory, as compared with 623,000 in the previous year. The losses from anthrax, which before annual vaccination was adopted amounted to £20,000 per annum, are now almost negligible.

The Veterinary Service has continued the inspection of cow-sheds and dairies and the supervision of meat inspection in the principal towns.

Animal Husbandry and Live-stock.

The Government maintains a 250-acre stock farm, at Athalassa, four miles from Nicosia. This farm was first opened in 1902 and the following stock are now maintained at it:—A herd of dairy cattle including Shorthorns and Kerries, horses, large black pigs, Maltese goats, a flock of native fat-tailed sheep, and three breeds of poultry (Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn, and Light Sussex). Thoroughbred stallions, jack donkeys and native bulls, besides dairy bulls, boars and he-goats, stand for service at nominal fees.

During the year two stallions, one Kerry bull, one Dairy Shorthorn bull and four heifers in calf and some poultry were purchased in the United Kingdom from the grant recently made from the Colonial Development Fund.

Besides this central stock farm, stud stables are maintained in the more important stock-breeding centres, at which a

thoroughbred stallion, bull (either native or dairy type), jack donkey, boar, and he-goat are kept for service. There are now eight such stables in operation, and in addition a dairy bull is maintained in Nicosia for the use of town dairymen's herds.

A system of issuing stud animals on loan and, in the case of jack donkeys, granting a premium to approved animals is being continued and there are now 11 bulls, 22 boars, three goats, four stallions on loan, and 11 premium jack donkeys.

The biennial census of large animals showed an increase in all classes except camels, the annual counting of sheep and goats was the highest since 1886 and 1911 respectively and the number of pigs was the highest recorded since 1918. The total number of animals excluding lambs and kids was 726,489, an increase of over 13 per cent. on the figures for the previous year.

The number of animals exported was 3,588 valued at £33,159 as compared with 5,841 valued at £50,728 in the previous year. The reduction was mainly due to the unsettled conditions prevailing in Palestine.

The application of the Horse Breeding Law, 1930, continued to effect improvement in the type of stallions licensed for stud purposes.

Sericulture.

There was a small increase in the production of cocoons in 1936 (99,530 *okes*, being 4,457 *okes* more than in 1935), but although the prices showed a slight improvement they are still too low to encourage silkworm rearing. There was again a small exportation of cocoons, but the bulk of the total production was reeled on the local hand-reeling apparatuses for use locally.

Forestry.

Most of the forests and plantations of the island are now State-owned, and are managed by the Forest Department. The hill forests are important for timber and fuel production, for water catchment and for protection against soil erosion, while the plantations and forests of the plains provide necessary fuel supplies. In the poorly-timbered countries of the Near East the Cyprus forests constitute a very valuable reserve of timber and fuel.

The total area of delimited State forests, comprising roughly 90 per cent. of all forest land, is 401,210 acres or 17.49 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. Of the 627 square miles of State forests, some 491 square miles consist of the major forests and plantations; the remainder is poor scrub used as fuel and grazing grounds.

The number of private forests under the administration of the Department has had to be curtailed in recent years, owing to reductions in the forest personnel, which has had to be concentrated in the main State forests. Only two private woodland estates have been under the protection of the Forest Department during the year.

Development in the principal forests has continued. An area of 56.70 square miles was brought under working plan organization, bringing the total area of forests now under working plans to 271.78 square miles. The total distance of forest roads is now up to 166 miles. Fire-protection work was continued and the total length of fire-traces was brought up to 226.5 miles. In all, 38 acres of bare land were afforested. There were good rains during the year and natural regeneration was a general success. A larger proportion of seedlings than usual have survived the summer heat and are established.

The local forest industries showed encouraging progress during the year. The output of local timber increased from 578,500 cubic feet of sawn, hewn or round timber in 1935 to 752,900 cubic feet in 1936, but the total imported timber was reduced from 801,275 cubic feet to 660,258 cubic feet in 1936.

There was an increased consumption of nearly 40,000 cubic feet, which resulted from the improvement in the local building trade and in the demand for mine timber. Nearly six thousand tons of fuel were sold from the forests during the year, in addition to large quantities removed from the forest on permit or by free privilege. All exploitation during the year was in the hands of local enterprise, except that with a view to reducing the danger from fires, certain burnt areas were exploited departmentally.

There was an increase in the total number of registered goats grazing in the island from 225,673 in 1935 to 266,480 in 1936, of which 21,566 were permitted to graze in the forests, while many more graze illicitly. This continual heavy grazing destroys regeneration, retards growth and maintains erosion. However, that some progress was made against uncontrolled grazing is shown by the fact that 43 villages applied the Village Tree Planting Law to exclude grazing over an area totalling 24,842 acres compared with 34 villages which applied this law in 1935 to an area totalling 17,173 acres. The policy of exchanging forest land or timber for grazing privileges was continued.

The policy of leasing lowland forest areas for cultivation on five-year leases at nominal rent was continued. At the close of the year there were 988 leases occupied covering an area of 2,666 acres.

Departmental gross revenue for 1936 amounted to £9,521 and expenditure to £23,463.

The damage sustained from forest fires showed an encouraging decline.

Sponge fishing.

The sponge fisheries in the territorial waters of Cyprus are supervised by the Comptroller of Customs and Inland Revenue, who is also the Government Inspector of Fisheries.

The sponges obtained locally are of good quality, but the Cypriot does not take kindly to the industry, and the fishing is mostly done by fishers from the Greek islands, more particularly from Symi and Calymnos. Each sponge-boat fishing with the harpoon or by naked diving pays a licence fee of 10s. and gives up to the Government, as duty in kind, 20 per cent. of the catch. Machine-boats pay a licence fee of £1 and 25 per cent. of the catch. All the sponges retained by the sponge fishers are exported.

No machine-boat licences were issued during 1936 owing to the restriction on fishing with machine diving apparatus. Fifteen licences were issued to harpoon and naked divers, who took 1,318 *okes* of sponges. The Government share was 263 *okes* of which 75 per cent. were sold by tender and exported and 25 per cent. kept for local sale.

Mining.

The mining industry continued to expand in 1936 and the total value of mineral exports amounted to £712,000 compared with £464,977 in 1935. There was considerable activity in prospecting due to the interest taken in the search for precious metals and 58 new prospecting permits were issued during the period. The total expenditure in the mining industry during 1936 was approximately £778,700 of which £440,000 is estimated to have been spent in the Colony.

Pyrites (Cupreous).—This is by far the most important mineral produced in Cyprus and practically the whole of the output for 1936 came from the Skouriotissa and Mavrovouni Mines operated by the Cyprus Mines Corporation. The ore from the Skouriotissa mine is railed to the coast and exported in its crude state, while that from Mavrovouni is sent to an ore treatment plant of modern design situated at Xero where it is concentrated and exported in the form of cupreous concentrates. The flotation plant has recently been enlarged and will shortly be capable of treating 1,500 tons of ore per day.

During 1936 these pyrites mines produced 525,000 tons of ore of which 211,700 tons of crude pyrites and 58,714 tons of cupreous concentrates were exported, the total value amounting to £456,503.

A pyrites mine at Kalavaso is also being opened up by the Hellenic Company of Chemical Products and Manures, Limited, who anticipate being able to send trial shipments of ore in 1937.

There is no local consumption of pyrites.

Asbestos (Chrysolite) is produced by the Tunnel Asbestos Cement Company, Limited, at their quarries at Amiandos on Troodos. The asbestos-bearing rock is quarried, treated in primary and fibre mills, and graded into "standard", "shorts" and "fines" qualities. These are transported by an aerial ropeway 19 miles in length to the coast and exported in the unmanufactured state. There is no local demand for asbestos.

In 1936, 9,500 tons of fibre were exported having a value of £80,343 compared with 7,510 tons valued at £50,174 for 1935. Due to a better demand for asbestos an increase in the output from these mines is to be looked for in the near future.

Gold.—Auriferous deposits, which are confined to the oxidized zone of mineralized areas, are worked at Mathiati and Troulli in the Nicosia and Larnaca districts respectively, while other deposits are being opened up near Mitsero where the Hellenic Company of Chemical Products and Manures, Limited, will shortly erect a cyanide plant. In other localities discoveries of gold-bearing deposits have been reported on which development work is proceeding. During 1936, gold and silver to the value of £157,000 was produced and exported from the Colony.

Chrome iron ore (chromite) occurs in the Troodos area, and deposits are being worked by the Cyprus Chrome Company, Limited. An aerial ropeway has been erected for transporting the ore from the mines to a concentrating plant in course of erection near Kakopetria. Production is expected to commence in 1937. There is no local consumption of chromite.

Copper (metallic) is not actually produced in the Colony, but the amount of metallic copper, contained in pyrites and concentrates, which is expected to find its way into the world's markets is estimated at 16,351 tons for the year 1936.

Gypsum is produced by quarrying at many localities in the island. It is exported in its raw state and also as plaster of paris after being calcined and powdered locally. During 1936, 4,910 tons of calcined and 11,430 tons of raw gypsum were exported. Owing to its superior quality there is a good demand for Cyprus gypsum from overseas, but the trade is restricted by reason of the lack of loading facilities at the coast and the high freight rates ruling at present.

Terra umbra (Turkey umber) is produced from shallow underground workings, mostly in the Larnaca district. Part of the terra umbra is exported in its raw state and part as burnt umber after being calcined and graded into the required shades. During 1936 an amount of 4,541 tons was exported having an estimated total value of £12,420. There is practically no local consumption.

Labour.—This is readily obtainable locally. On the larger mines miners are paid on an average 3·3 shillings a shift while surface hands receive 2·6 shillings per day. On small prospecting operations the rates are somewhat lower. During 1936 it is estimated that 6,700 persons were directly employed in the mining industry.

Other Industries.

Small tanneries scattered over the island continued the production of lower-grade leathers for local consumption.

The manufacture of cigarettes is a thriving local industry; there are six tobacco factories in the Colony. The tobacco employed has up to the present been imported chiefly from Greece, but the London market is well supplied with Cyprus-grown tobacco for cigarette manufacture.

Demand for sumac was lower than last year, the amount exported being 11,910 cwt. valued £7,198 as against 14,930 cwt. valued £9,117 in 1935. The chief market is the United Kingdom.

Cotton manufactures of local design form an important minor industry of which the centre is Lefkara in the Larnaca district. Here lace is manufactured in a design akin to Venetian point lace and is sold in all parts of the world by itinerant lace-sellers. Silk fabrics are also manufactured locally and enjoy a small export trade.

Soap to the approximate value of £30,054 was manufactured, and bricks were manufactured and exported to Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. There is a number of local potteries.

The making of stockings by machinery, mainly for local use, and the industry of hat-making for ladies, are gaining ground.

The Empire Dental Industry, Ltd., established at Larnaca in August, 1934, for the manufacture of artificial teeth, employs about 130 labourers daily, and the declared value of teeth exported in 1936 was £26,378, as against £16,907 in 1935.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The outstanding feature in the Trade Statistics for the year under review is the large increase in the value of exports, which gave the Island a very satisfactory trade balance at the end of 1936.

Imports.

The total value of imports (excluding specie) during 1936 was £1,485,716, as against £1,481,941 in 1935, an increase of £3,775 or 0·26 per cent.

The following table shows the value of imports for each of the last three years, under the main heads of classification:—

<i>Class of Merchandise.</i>	1934. £	1935. £	1936. £
Food, drink, and tobacco	334,429	275,279	320,462
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	109,014	113,828	108,534
Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured	974,866	1,092,236	1,055,223
Animals not for food	136	167	815
Bullion	717	431	682
 Total	 1,419,162	 1,481,941	 1,485,716

The following table gives the increases and decreases in quantities and values of the principal imports for the year under review as compared with 1935:—

CYPRUS, 1936

23

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	1935.		1936.		Quantity. Increase + or Decrease —	Value. Increase + or Decrease —
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Wheat	cwt.	24	£ 10	74,974	£ 31,144	+	74,950
Flour, wheaten	"	124,824	48,231	169,144	81,270	+	44,320
Oils, edible	"	22,207	32,805	21,542	25,826	—	665
Sugar	"	74,591	25,237	62,460	21,791	—	12,131
Tobacco, unmanufactured	"	5,529	36,627	4,242	29,423	—	1,287
Timber	"	801,275	57,156	696,393	46,995	—	104,882
Hardware and cutlery	cub. ft.	—	38,171	—	33,973	—	—
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	"	—	84,451	—	77,006	—	—
Machinery	"	—	98,268	—	124,735	+	26,467
Cotton manufactures, including yarns and threads	"	—	185,825	—	159,488	—	—
Woollen manufactures	"	—	77,970	—	68,303	—	—
Silk (including artificial silk) goods	"	—	48,205	—	31,308	—	—
Leather, dressed and sole	"	—	49,228	—	44,588	—	—
Benzine	gal.	1,290,960	34,718	1,464,148	39,213	+	173,188
Petroleum	"	2,642,617	41,707	3,761,632	55,080	+	1,119,015
Motor cars and chassis	No.	297	39,680	304	40,088	+	7
						+	408

The principal increases of value were in wheaten flour, mining machinery, petroleum and benzine, and wheat. Decreases were most noticeable in regulated textiles (cotton, silk and artificial silk piece goods), owing to excessive importations in previous years. Other significant decreases occurred in edible oils, unmanufactured tobacco, timber, iron bars, and woollen piece goods.

The following table shows the principal countries of origin of the imports:—

<i>Country.</i>	1935. £	1936. £	1935. Percentage.	1936.
United Kingdom	528,541	491,579	35·67	33·09
Other parts of the British Empire	143,595	182,655	9·69	12·29
Roumania	111,921	119,645	7·55	8·05
Germany	101,198	117,494	6·83	7·91
Empire of Japan	71,047	70,354	4·80	4·74
Greece	78,641	68,191	5·31	4·59
Other countries (each under 5 per cent. in both years) ...	446,998	435,798	30·15	29·33
Total	1,481,941	1,485,716	100·00	100·00

There was an increase of £2,098 in the value of imports from the British Empire, as compared with 1935. Imports from Australia rose by £33,892, due entirely to flour. Cotton yarns and empty sacks from British India raised the value of imports from that country by £8,642. Imports from Germany and Syria increased by £16,296 and £43,741, respectively. In the case of Syria this was almost entirely due to wheat, the increased importation of this commodity being due to the considerable increase in the price of flour owing to world shortage. Other countries to increase their trade were Roumania, Belgium, United States of America, Denmark and Hungary.

Imports from the United Kingdom decreased by £36,962, chiefly due to cotton manufactures, cotton yarns and threads, iron piping, sugar, and woollen manufactures. Other countries to show decreases were Greece, Egypt, Italy, France, Czechoslovakia, Brazil and Turkey.

Exports.

The total value of exports of merchandise was £1,594,815, as against £1,189,006 in 1935, an increase of £405,809 or 34·13 per cent.

The following table shows the value of exports during the last three years under the main heads of classification:—

<i>Class of Merchandise.</i>	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£
Food, drink, and tobacco	502,555	471,435	604,500
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	441,450	572,311	848,286
Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured	94,926	104,187	122,630
Animals not for food	35,592	39,652	18,226
Bullion	4,904	1,421	1,173
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,079,427	1,189,006	1,594,815
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table shows the variation in quantities and values of the principal exports:—

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	1935.		1936.		Quantity. Increase + or Decrease —	Value. Increase + or Decrease —
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Animals, living	—	—	£ 51,028	—	£ 33,554	—	£ 17,474
Carobs	tons	28,699	130,350	40,522	174,667	+	44,317
Citrus fruit	No.	31,499,731	50,859	58,002,121	98,217	+	47,358
Potatoes	cwt.	236,026	68,246	322,190	86,953	+	18,707
Wines	gal.	1,196,216	50,944	1,290,416	53,630	+	2,686
Cotton, raw	cwt.	8,291	25,246	10,937	30,070	+	4,824
Asbestos	tons	7,513	50,174	9,506	80,343	+	30,169
Copper ore (including precipitate)	"	37,170	147,618	64,029	252,385	+	104,767
Metallic residues and wastes	"	4	17,619	21	125,528	+	107,909
Pyrites	"	207,789	194,782	220,367	204,118	+	9,336
Yellow ore	"	2,034	35,070	763	31,867	—	3,203
Cuminseed	cwt.	19,941	32,084	16,445	18,844	—	13,240

Increases in both quantity and value were also noticeable in the exports of beans and peas, raisins, hides and skins and wool. Exports of embroidery and needlework increased also in value. There was a marked falling off in the export of donkeys and mules, and corn and grain.

The following table shows the direction of exports during the years 1935 and 1936 with percentage distribution:—

<i>Country of final destination.</i>	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	<i>Percentage.</i>	
United Kingdom	287,987	434,943	24·22	27·27
Other parts of the British Empire	119,836	121,117	10·08	7·59
Germany	108,708	333,964	9·14	20·94
United States of America ...	185,956	168,025	15·64	10·54
Egypt	138,690	150,630	11·66	9·45
Holland	72,543	96,550	6·10	6·06
Greece	60,582	49,753	5·10	3·12
Other countries (each under 5 per cent. in both years) ...	214,704	239,833	18·06	15·03
Total	1,189,006	1,594,815	100·00	100·00

The United Kingdom continues to be the principal purchaser of Cyprus products and the total value of exports to the United Kingdom rose by £146,956, the commodities principally responsible being carobs (ground), carob seed, barley, raw cotton, lemons, oranges, asbestos and pyrites.

In so far as foreign countries are concerned Germany heads the list, exports to that country having increased by £225,256. This is entirely due to metallic residues and copper ore. Exports to Egypt increased by £12,240, mainly in oxen and potatoes. Holland shows an increase of £24,007, entirely due to pyrites; and increased shipments of raisins, hides and skins, linseed and wool are responsible for an increase of £14,456 in the value of exports to France. There were declines in exports to Greece, Italy and Belgium.

Invisible Exports and Imports.

“ Invisible ” exports, including visitors and tourists, expenditure from capital by mining and other companies, remittances from emigrants, incomes from abroad of persons living in Cyprus, commission and fees to insurance, shipping and other agents, profits on exports by merchants, are estimated to amount to £528,000.

“ Invisible ” imports in the form of money sent away for education of children and for investment abroad, and taken away by persons on holiday and by emigrants, insurance

premiums, payments to pensioners living abroad, Imperial defence, and payments on account of public debt, are estimated to amount to £204,000.

The total (estimated), therefore, of imports and exports, visible and invisible, during 1936 amounted to:—

Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	1,689,716
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...		2,122,815

Development.

It is satisfactory to note that the trade balance is now favourable, and that the demand for Cyprus products in the United Kingdom and the Empire generally is being maintained.

The possibility of development depends largely on standardization of qualities and kinds and proper packing of agricultural products intended for export. Legislation is in force providing for the inspection and grading of such products.

The Trade Development Officer is largely responsible for the work of finding new outlets for Cyprus produce.

The number of persons who entered Cyprus in 1936 was 10,170, as against 9,471 in 1935 and 9,031 in 1934; the number of tourists landing for the day was approximately 4,000. The estimated profit accruing to the island from tourists and visitors was £144,000.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

At present it may be said that there is no "labouring class" in Cyprus in the generally accepted sense of the term, though one is gradually being created by the mines. Many labourers own a little land and may at certain seasons of the year be themselves employers.

Labour is plentiful. The vast majority of the workers are employed either by small agriculturists or by master craftsmen. Factories are very few, and any such institution as the so-called "factory system" is unknown. In short, conditions are oriental rather than occidental.

The largest employers of labour are referred to in Chapter VI of this Report.

Generally speaking, the working hours most commonly recognized in the island are those from sunrise to sunset, though it is to be noted that the precise times of "sunrise" and "sunset" are not very rigorously interpreted or observed, and that generous intervals are permitted for food and rest. The average number of hours per week worked at the mines is 53 hours, in the Public Works Department 60 and in the Railway Department 57.

The following table illustrates the position with regard to wages, as compared with 1935:—

Occupation.		Average Rates of Wages.	
		1935.	1936.
Railway	Skilled	29 p. (=16.6 loaves) per diem	29 p. (=11.6 loaves) per diem
	Unskilled	15 p. (= 8.6 ") " "	15 p. (= 6 ") " "
Public Works	Skilled	22½ p. (=13 ") " "	25 p. (= 10 ") " "
	Unskilled	11 p. (= 6.3 ") " "	13½ p. (= 5.4 ") " "
	Women and Children.	6½ p. (= 3.7 ") " "	8 p. (= 3.2 ") " "
Mines	Men, underground.	29 p. (=16.6 ") " "	30 p. (=12 ") " "
	Men, surface.	24 p. (=13.7 ") " "	24 p. (= 9.6 ") " "
	Women, surface.	9 p. (= 5.1 ") " "	9 p. (= 3.6 ") " "

Under the Mines Regulation Amendment Law of 1925, employers are liable, subject to the provisions of the Law, to pay compensation in the case of death or injury to workers in the mines while so employed.

The following list shows the staple articles of food, with average prices for 1935 and 1936, of a family of the labouring class in Nicosia district.

Article.	Average price per oke (= 2½ lb.)	
	1935	1936
Bread	s. p. 0 1½	s. p. 0 2½
Native-made cheese	1 6	1 6
Olives	0 5	0 4
Olive oil	1 3½	1 4½
Beans and lentils	0 4	0 3½
Potatoes	0 1½	0 1½
Wild vegetables found in the field	Free.	Free.
Meat (once a week)	1 7	1 6
Dried fish (herrings, sardines) each	0 0½	0 0½
Bulgur and rice	0 3	0 3½
Salt	0 3	0 2½
Fruit	0 1	0 1
Onions	0 1	0 1
Other vegetables (average)	0 0½	0 1

The average cost of living in 1936 of a family of the labouring class (man, wife, and three children) was approximately £44 a year in Nicosia town and £34 a year in the villages of Nicosia district. The average wages earned by husband and wife together in the year amounted approximately to £46 in Nicosia town and £37 in the villages.

The approximate figures for 1935 were:—

						<i>Expenses per annum.</i>	<i>Wage rate.</i>
Nicosia	...	...	...	...	...	42	35
Villages	...	...	...	...	...	32	34

The following information relates to the cost of living for officials.

Cost of living for a single man.—Board and lodging can be obtained in an hotel for £9 to £12 per month. This is an inclusive charge and usually includes everything save personal washing, for which the local charge is about 2s. per dozen articles, large or small. To give some idea of the drink bills, which is entirely a matter of personal habit, the following bazaar prices are inserted:—

							<i>Per bottle.</i>
							<i>s. d.</i>
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0
Gin	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0
Local wine	...	...	...	...	...	...	3d. to 2 6
							<i>Per dozen bottles.</i>
							<i>s. d.</i>
Good local mineral water	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8

Cost of living in a house to a married couple:—

						<i>Per month.</i>
Food	...	...	...	...	...	£10 to £13
Two servants	...	...	...	...	...	£5 to £8
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	£3 to £7
Fuel and light	...	...	...	...	...	£2 to £4
Washing	...	...	...	...	...	£1 5s.
						<hr/> £21 to £33 <hr/>

To this figure, which represents comfortable but plain living, must be added for children (without an English nurse) £5 for the first and £3 for each additional child. In addition, it is estimated that a married officer will normally spend a further £20 per month on club, games, charity, subscriptions, amusements, furniture, clothes, provision for holiday, drinks, etc.

Housing accommodation has lately become less scarce; rents for unfurnished houses vary from £36 to £84 per annum, usually payable monthly. There is a limited number of Government houses, some of which (15) are earmarked for definite officials, others (23) are available generally; the Government charges 6 per cent. of the official salaries of the occupants. In Nicosia the houses not earmarked are seldom available for newly arrived officers.

Good furniture is made locally, and the cost of equipping a small house, exclusive of that for silver, china, and other than cheap rugs, is placed at about £100.

It is usual in English households to employ a cook and a house-servant; these can be of either sex and should be regarded as a minimum. Wages are paid as under:—

Men, £3 10s. to £5 per month, inclusive.

Boys, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per month, inclusive.

Women, £2 to £4 per month, inclusive.

The maximum is paid to those able to speak English.

The best hotels are of moderate comfort and clean and providing good plain fare. Terms vary from 8s. to 10s. a day. For prolonged periods the rates vary from £9 to £12 a month for board and lodging. The minimum price at which a married couple can live in an hotel is £18 per month for board and lodging. Adding to this a minimum of £1 for tipping, which is approximately 5 per cent., and 10s. for washing, the bare minimum is £19 10s. per month or £234 per annum. This represents living in one small room which must serve, in addition to a bedroom, as a writing room, a room for receiving guests, a dressing-room and perhaps a bathroom.

Travelling is chiefly performed in motor cars, which can usually be hired at a cost of 4d. a mile. Government makes an allowance to officials while travelling on duty of 4d. per mile, if using their own cars, and also pays the actual cost of a hired car, provided this does not exceed 4d. a mile. Subsistence allowance, varying from 2s. to 12s. a day, is also granted to officials travelling on duty while away from their head station.

Free medical (excluding dental) treatment is available for officials, but not for their families.

Clothing, amusements, and sport are obtainable at prices considerably below those prevailing in England.

There is no income tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education.

Education is voluntary, although legislative provision for the exercise of compulsory powers has existed since 1931.

Since 1933 elementary education has been directly and completely controlled by the Government. Each religious community has an entirely separate system of schools. Orthodox-Christian and Maronite schools are taught in Greek, Moslem schools in Turkish. The establishment of private elementary schools requires Government authority.

Salaries of teachers in elementary schools and gratuities on retirement are paid direct from the revenues of the Colony. Mistresses are obliged to retire on marriage. The total cost of

teachers' salaries in 1936 was £103,068, compared with £106,627 in 1935; gratuities amounted to £11,234 in 1936, compared with £6,717 in 1935.

School buildings, equipment, books, etc., are provided by town or village authorities. The amounts approved for this purpose are raised among Orthodox-Christians by special assessments made according to the means of individual inhabitants, and among Moslems and Maronites by the addition of the necessary percentage to the Immovable Property Tax. The total amount so raised in 1936 was £28,039 compared with £27,801 in 1935.

The provision of buildings, etc., is facilitated by the existence of Education Funds, representing the accumulated balances of certain special taxes formerly earmarked for educational purposes. These are administered by the Education Department, which, with the advice of the Boards of Education, makes loans at low interest and grants for building purposes. The total amount so lent in 1936 was £6,806 (£8,303 in 1935), while grants were made amounting in all to £1,879 (£2,270 in 1935). School buildings are being rapidly improved by this system.

The number of Government elementary schools in operation in the school year 1935-6 was:—

					<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Orthodox-Christian	...	...	...	...	74	75	402	551
Moslem	...	...	...	...	37	36	165	238
Maronite	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	6
Total	...	...	...	...	113	113	569	795

The total for 1934-5 was 835. The process of amalgamating boys' and girls' schools and of grouping small neighbouring villages for school purposes was continued.

The number of pupils enrolled in these schools at the beginning of the same school-year was:—

					<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Orthodox-Christian	...	...	...	...	22,082	16,362	38,444
Moslem	...	...	...	...	4,484	2,824	7,308
Maronite	...	...	...	...	126	75	201
Total	...	...	...	...	26,692	19,261	45,953

The total for the previous year was 47,082. Children are entitled to free education from the age of six up to the end of the teaching year preceding their fourteenth birthday.

All Government infant schools were closed at the end of the school-year 1935-6 on grounds of economy.

English is included in the curriculum of 114 of the larger schools. Proficiency in English is a condition of the promotion of elementary schoolmasters.

There is a small private school for English children in Nicosia and one at Skouriotissa for children of the Cyprus Mines Corporation's English and American staff.

The total cost of elementary education to the Colony during 1936 was £149,437, i.e., 8s. 2p. per head of population or £3 5s. 0p. per pupil. Of this sum £119,207 or 6s. 5p. per head of population came from Colonial Revenue.

Secondary Education.

The Secondary Education Law, 1935, was brought into force in March, 1936. It provides for the registration and inspection of all secondary schools and for the licensing of all teachers in such schools, with power to Government to refuse or cancel registration or licence in certain cases. All secondary schools are eligible for grants in aid on conforming to the conditions imposed by regulations made under the Law, which include Government's approval of the curriculum.

The Moslem Boys' Lycée and Victoria Girls' School, both in Nicosia, are under the management of a governing body appointed by the Governor. The curriculum of the Lycée follows the lines of similar schools in Turkey. An English headmaster and a new English assistant master, in charge of the boarding-house, were appointed in 1936. An English headmistress and an English physical training mistress were also appointed to the Victoria School, which is being developed with special attention to domestic science and physical training.

Orthodox-Christian schools under public management include a gymnasium (classical secondary school) in each of the six towns except Larnaca, a commercial lyceum in that town, and girls' high schools in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Limassol. These are all managed by the town committee, appointed under the Elementary Education Laws. The curriculum of Limassol and Famagusta gymnasiums is being re-organized on approved lines. Three of the gymnasiums and the Larnaca Lyceum employed an English master.

The villages of Evrykhou, Lapithos, Morphou and Rizokarpaso have high schools corresponding to the lower classes of a gymnasium, and the village of Pedhoulas a practical or commercial school; all these are run by local committees. The hill village of Lemithou has a well-endowed commercial school managed by trustees appointed by the Governor, with an English headmaster; this school is taught in English.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) community has schools for boys and girls at Nicosia and Larnaca, and for girls at Limassol, all under religious management. The Armenians have mixed schools at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol. All these cater for pupils of both primary and secondary school age.

The English School, Nicosia, formerly under private management, came under Government control during this school-year. A new English headmaster and two new English assistant masters were appointed. The school is being enlarged and entirely re-organized; new buildings are being erected on a fine site outside the town. It will provide a modern education in English up to London Matriculation standard for Cypriot boys of all denominations.

The American Academies (for boys and girls at Larnaca, for girls at Nicosia), conducted by the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, admit pupils of all denominations and are taught in English. There are also private schools of a commercial type and of varying degrees of importance at Nicosia, Famagusta and Limassol (2), two private girls' schools at Limassol, and several small private teaching establishments in villages. The Cyprus College, Nicosia, provides instruction in English and commercial subjects and includes evening classes.

Night schools are run by Masonic lodges in Nicosia and Limassol. There are correspondence institutes, mainly for teaching English, at Famagusta and Paphos.

Secondary schools received a total of £6,733 from Colonial revenue in 1936 as grants-in-aid.

University Education.

There is no University or University College in Cyprus. Students go from the gymnasiums or the Moslem Lycée to the Universities of Athens or Istanbul, especially to study law or medicine; an increasing number are however now going to the Inns of Court and to English Universities and polytechnics.

Grants were received from the British Council to enable two Cypriot secondary schoolmasters to study English and other subjects at University Colleges in England, and a mistress selected for appointment at the Victoria School was sent to England for a year's course of domestic science.

Various examinations of the University of London are held by the Education Department.

Training of Teachers.

It is proposed to open a Government Normal School for training elementary schoolmasters at Morphou in October, 1937. Two Cypriots are undergoing a course of training at the University College of the South West, Exeter, preparatory to taking up work at lecturers at the Normal School.

Technical Education.

There are no technical schools proper in the island. Carpentry and bee-keeping are taught in a few elementary schools, and wherever the country is suitable there are school gardens in which the children receive elementary agricultural

instruction. Needlework is widely taught in girls' schools, and sericulture is encouraged by the free issue of silk-worm seed and by demonstrations of efficient and hygienic methods arranged by the Agricultural Department.

Apprentices are taken by the Public Works Department as well as in some of the mines and in the most important trades.

Government Examinations.

The Government examinations in English, Turkish and Greek, and the Civil Service examination were, as usual, held during the year. Of the 1,271 candidates who presented themselves for the examinations in English, 364 were successful and were awarded certificates.

Welfare, etc.

There is no public system of accident, sickness, or old age insurance. In Nicosia there are two orphanages; one Greek, managed by a committee of which the Archbishop of Cyprus is chairman, the other Armenian, endowed by the late Mr. Melkonian of Egypt, and managed by a special committee of the General Union of Armenian Benevolence in Paris. There are infant welfare centres in Nicosia, Kyrenia, Famagusta and Larnaca. There is a day nursery for children of working mothers in Nicosia and Limassol. Societies for providing meals for poor school children exist at Nicosia, Kyrenia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Paphos. Summer holiday camps for children are arranged by societies in Nicosia, Famagusta, and Larnaca.

Among the benevolent societies the following may be mentioned: Moslem Benevolent Society, Nicosia, workroom for Moslem women at Lapithos, the Mana Society of Nicosia, which provides clothes to poor elementary school children, and smaller similar societies in the chief towns of each district.

In 1926 a delegation from the British Social Hygiene Council visited Cyprus and submitted a report containing, *inter alia*, suggestions for promoting social welfare on the island. The outcome of this was the formation in 1927 of the Cyprus Social Hygiene Council, the appointment of a venereal disease specialist, a pathologist, and a trained social worker. The duties of the social worker, whose appointment terminated during 1933, have been voluntarily taken over by various ladies. The Council, with the Governor as president and the Director of Medical Services as chairman, includes the Director of Education, the Attorney-General, the Moslem Delegate of Evcaf, the Chief Commandant of Police, the Mayors of the leading towns, and representatives of all classes of the community. Its duty is "to make recommendations to the Government for action for social welfare and hygiene, legislative, financial and administrative."

In 1936 a welfare committee for the leper farm was established, the object of which was to interest the public in the unfortunate inmates and to arrange concerts and cinema shows at the leper farm.

In 1935 the Cyprus Anti-Tuberculosis League, which is affiliated to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, London, was inaugurated. The Governor is Patron, the Colonial Secretary Vice-Patron, and the Director of Medical Services President. The League is established for the study of tuberculosis in all its forms and relations and the dissemination of knowledge concerning the causes, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. The League has established a tuberculosis dispensary in Nicosia, an extension ward at the Athalassa Sanatorium; established classes for the training of health visitors; publishes a monthly pamphlet, "Cyprus Public Health" and supplies educational posters and other literature.

In 1936 the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Great Britain, sent Dr. Noel D. Bardswell, M.V.O., as Medical Commissioner for Tuberculosis and a Nurse Commissioner, for the purpose of conducting a tuberculosis survey of the island.

A school for blind children was started in 1928; there are now fourteen boys in residence. The children were moved to a new school in 1936. The superintendent is an English woman who is a trained teacher of the blind. All the children are taught a trade, and in addition they receive instruction in reading and writing in Greek and English braille, arithmetic, rush-mat making, chair caning, basket work, knitting, and violin playing. The school is supported by grants from the Government, the education authority, and the municipalities, and by voluntary contributions.

Games are spreading rapidly in the elementary and secondary schools, but progress is hampered by lack of grounds. Besides athletics, association football is especially popular in the island, and matches are played between the various towns. The Nicosia Women's Hockey Club does valuable work in teaching hockey to the school girls of Nicosia. A silver cup, presented by Lady Storrs, is competed for annually by hockey teams from girls' schools in Nicosia, Larnaca and Limassol. Other games are also played, and both the Greek and Moslem communities hold annual sports.

A public library was opened in 1927, and in 1936 legislation was enacted to place it on a legal and permanent foundation under the control of a committee of management. Other libraries are gradually spreading in the elementary and secondary schools. Schools of music exist in various towns and pupils who so desire are prepared for the examinations for the diplomas of Associate and Licentiate of the Trinity College of Music; an

examiner from this college comes yearly to Cyprus to examine the candidates. In 1935 an Armenian Cypriot student, for the first time, was granted a special scholarship and is at present continuing his musical studies at Trinity College, London. In 1936 this scholarship was extended for another year and an additional scholarship was granted to a second Armenian Cypriot music student. Music and singing are also taught to a limited extent in the schools. The "Philharmonic Society" organized during 1933, now has a membership of 200. Drama, apart from very occasional representations of local customs, hardly exists, except in the summer when an occasional touring company from Greece visits the island.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Six hundred and one steamships and 552 sailing vessels, engaged in foreign trade, called at Cyprus ports in the year under review. This represents a decrease of 32 steamships and an increase of 21 sailing vessels. The total tonnage for vessels of all classes entering Cyprus was by 98,576 less than that of the previous year.

There was an increase of 21 in the number of steamships and of 18 in that of sailing vessels engaged in the coastal trade representing, however, a decrease of 9,622 in the total tonnage.

The existing harbourage at Limassol and Larnaca consists of jetties (for small craft) and open roadsteads. A scheme for the reconstruction and development of Famagusta Harbour was started in May, 1931, and all work under contract was completed in March, 1933. Subsidiary work on the scheme was completed in 1935. The old harbour was well suited to the time when ships seeking admission rarely exceeded 2,000 tons, but its limited size and other disadvantages made it dangerous for the ships of 4,000 and 5,000 tons which had called for some time past. The new scheme provided for the dredging and enlargement of the harbour to enable it to accommodate ships up to 6,000 or 7,000 tons.

The regular weekly subsidized mail service between Cyprus and Egypt was continued throughout 1936 by the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Limited.

The Lloyd Triestino Company maintained two fortnightly services of passenger steamers which visited Famagusta, Larnaca, and Limassol on itineraries including Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Greece, and the Adriatic ports. Steamers of this Company also visited Cyprus at regular fortnightly intervals on an itinerary from Genoa visiting Naples, Syracuse, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes, and Piraeus, Brindisi, Venice, and Trieste. Vessels

of the Messageries Maritimes called at Larnaca monthly. Cargo steamers of the Moss Line called at frequent intervals, and also steamers of the Prince Line plying with cargo between England and Cyprus. The Hellenic Coast Lines, Limited, maintained two fortnightly services between Greece, Palestine, Egypt and Syria.

The Lloyd Triestino Company continued a weekly express service, begun at the end of 1930, from Trieste and Brindisi to Larnaca, Jaffa, Haifa, and Beirut. By this route the journey to London is performed in five days.

Foreign Mails.

The time taken in transit by mails from the United Kingdom is from five days to a week.

The total number of bags and packets of foreign mails was 8,261 received and 3,840 despatched, a decrease of 455 in the number received and of 450 in the number despatched as compared with the preceding year. The bulk of the overseas mail was received and despatched by the subsidized Khedivial mail steamers operating weekly sailings between Egypt and Cyprus and by the Express Line of the Lloyd Triestino Steamship Company operating weekly sailings between Italy, Cyprus and Palestine. The temporary subsidy granted since the year 1932 to the latter Company in respect of the Express Adriatic—Cyprus—Palestine service was discontinued as from the 1st January, 1936. The service has nevertheless been maintained throughout the year, the Company receiving the actual transit charges due for the carriage of mails in accordance with the Postal Union Convention. The contract with the Khedivial Mail Steamship Company which expired on 30th September, 1936, was extended under the same terms and conditions to the 31st December, 1936.

Mails with Europe and Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Greece were exchanged throughout the year by vessels of the Lloyd Triestino, Messageries Maritimes, the Khedivial Steamship Company (other than the subsidized line) and the Hellenic Coast Line. The number of bags and packets of letter mails received and despatched by the above vessels numbered 746 and 292, respectively, an increase of 136 and a decrease of 115, respectively, as compared with the figures for 1935.

Parcels destined for countries abroad show an increase of 400 on the figures for 1935. The estimated value of merchandise exported by parcel post was £50,274, an increase of £13,292 as compared with 1935. The principal items in the list are artificial teeth valued at £25,107 and embroidery and lace valued at £17,495. Parcels received from abroad show an increase of 17 on the figures for 1935. The value of parcels

imported was upwards of £56,238, a decrease of £818 compared with the figures for 1935. The number and value of cash-on-delivery parcels, inward and outward, show a slight decrease during the year under review. The Customs Import Duties collected by the Department on inward foreign parcels and letter packets amounted to £9,367 as compared with £9,568 in 1935.

Air mail correspondence originating in Cyprus was sent by ordinary mail to Egypt and Palestine for onward transmission by the England-India-Australia and England-South Africa Air Mail services. During the year under review the total weight of all such correspondence forwarded for transmission by air mail was 166 kilogrammes and the amount paid in 1936 was £249, a slight increase over the figures for 1935.

In the summer months of 1936 a temporary weekly air service between Egypt and Cyprus was established by Messrs. Misr Airlines. The service was extended in September, 1936, to Palestine and 'Iraq. Advantage was taken of this service for the carriage of air mail correspondence. During the period the service was in operation 14 kilogrammes of mail were received and 34 kilogrammes despatched.

Internal Posts.

Fifteen post offices, including the three summer offices of Troodos, Platres and Pedhoulas, were in operation during the year. There were in addition 585 postal agencies, at 25 of which postal order business was transacted in addition to the sale of stamps and posting and delivery of correspondence.

Motor mail services are run daily between the various towns of the island and to the three summer offices for about four months; and there are branch post services to the villages either by motor or by animal. The estimated number of miles travelled in the conveyance of mails during the year was 690,000, as compared with 670,000 in the previous year. Of these 515,000 miles were covered by motor transport and 175,000 miles by other means of transport.

The series of postage and revenue stamps consists of 14 denominations, ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ piastre to £5, of which the first eleven denominations were of a pictorial design.

Stamps and stamped stationery sold during the year amounted to £75,053, an increase of £2,144 over 1935. Of this amount it is estimated that £26,500 were derived from the sale of stamps for postal purposes. Stamps to the value of £3,633 were sold to stamp dealers and philatelists, an increase of £32 over 1935.

The total number of articles dealt with by the post office was 4,339,684, an increase of 472,170 on the figures for 1935. Articles posted in the island numbered 3,110,938, an increase of 332,453;

the remainder were received from the United Kingdom and foreign countries. Correspondence for local delivery showed an increase of 267,853 and that posted for the United Kingdom and other countries showed an increase of 64,600. Correspondence received from abroad increased by 139,717. Included in the number of articles posted in the island were some 501,000 officially franked packets, representing an estimated value of free services rendered by the Department to other Government Departments of £3,628. The number of articles dealt with in the Returned Letter Office amounted to 11,124, as compared with 10,541 in 1935.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year was 35,696 to the value of £22,630, an increase of 3,501 in number and £1,893 in value. The number cashed was 53,388 to the value of £41,713, an increase of 7,649 in number and £6,430 in value.

The number of money orders issued was 5,207 to the value of £17,912; and the number paid was 8,096 to the value of £32,392.

A total of 750 new steel private post office boxes were installed at the five district post offices of Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia in place of the wooden boxes.

Telegraphs, Telephones and Wireless.

Cable and Wireless, Limited, maintain a telegraph cable between Larnaca and Alexandria and Larnaca and Haifa, and land telegraphs between the six principal towns of the island. During the summer season Platres, Mount Troodos, Prodromos and Pedhoulas are connected with the system. The only Government telegraph is a line along the railway.

The number of licences to install or maintain a wireless telegraphy receiving apparatus issued under the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations, 1934, was 1,280, an increase of 396 as compared with the preceding year. In addition 46 Dealers' Licences were issued, an increase of nine over 1935. Such licences entitled the holders to install and maintain apparatus for receiving messages only. The installation or maintenance of apparatus capable of transmitting messages is prohibited.

A public telephone system serving the six chief towns and Troodos was opened during the year by Cable and Wireless, Limited.

The Forest Department also maintains telephone lines in the principal forest areas for reporting outbreaks of fire.

There is a wireless telegraphy station at Larnaca which was installed in 1933 by Cable and Wireless, Limited.

Railways.

The Cyprus Government Railway consists of a line from the port of Famagusta, at the north-eastern end of the island, through Nicosia, the capital, and Morphou at the western end of the Mesaoria plain into the foothills at Kalonchorion in the Solea valley. The total length of this line is 71 miles, of which only 37, between Nicosia and Famagusta Harbour, are now open to regular passenger rail traffic. The section between Nicosia and Kalonchorion is served by special goods trains as traffic demands. By arrangement, rail trolleys may be hired for the conveyance of passengers.

There are two extensions of the Government railway operated as private lines; one runs from the Phokasa mine in the Solea valley below Evrykhou, the other from the Mavrovouni mine-head along the Xero river-bed; both branches converge at the new mining township of Xero, where the Cyprus Mines Corporation has erected plant for preparing the ore for shipment off its own pier.

The working expenditure and the gross earnings for the year were £16,769 and £23,131, showing a decrease of £26 and an increase of £1,992, respectively, on the figures for 1935.

The following table shows the passenger traffic for the last three years:—

				<i>No. of Passengers.</i>	<i>Receipts. £</i>
1934	...	...	...	94,609	3,697
1935	...	...	...	120,234	4,190
1936	...	...	...	106,577	3,943

Railway road-feeder and collection and delivery services ran 140,369 miles and carried 38,081 tons and 13,239 passengers.

55,837 tons of goods were carried by road and rail against payment during the year, an increase of 12,177 tons. Receipts were £16,194 as against £14,374 in 1935.

Roads.

The Colony is served by an excellent arterial road system, radiating from the capital and linking up every important town and many of the more important villages. To this primary system a secondary system of feeder roads connects most of the villages of the island. The arterial or main road system totals 870 miles, of which 640 miles are asphalted, and is maintained by the Public Works Department.

The secondary system of feeder or village roads totals 2,258 miles and is maintained by the district administration in each district. No part of this system is asphalted.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

The chief banks in Cyprus are the Ottoman Bank, with branches at Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos, and, during the summer season, Troodos; the Bank of Athens, with branches at Limassol and Nicosia; the Bank of Cyprus, with its head office at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos, Kyrenia, and Morphou; the Ionian Bank, Limited, with a branch at Nicosia and agencies at Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), Limited, with a branch at Nicosia.

There are also six other banks of the nature of savings banks, established under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law, 1922, two at Larnaca, two at Paphos, one at Limassol, and one at Famagusta.

The amount of deposits in banks in the Colony totalled £1,478,334.

The Agricultural Bank, established in June, 1925, under the joint auspices of the Government and the Ottoman Bank, has a total capital of £250,000. It works in close connexion with the co-operative societies.

Currency.

Currency notes.—£5, £1 and 10s.

Silver coins.—45, 18, 9, 4½ and 3 piastre pieces.

Copper and cupro-nickel coins.—Piastre, half piastre and quarter piastre.

Gold coins.—£1. The Cyprus £1 is equal to the pound sterling. Gold is rarely if ever seen in circulation. (The Cyprus £1 is divided into 180 piastres, 9 piastres = 1 shilling.)

Weights and Measures.

Capacity.

2 pints = 1 quart.

2½ quarts = 1 Cyprus litre.

4 quarts = 1 gallon.

8 gallons = 1 kilé.

9 quarts = 1 kouza } liquid measure.
16 kouzas = 1 load }

Weight.

- 400 drams = 1 oke.
 1 oke = $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
 $1\frac{1}{3}$ okes = 1 Cyprus litre.
 5 okes = 1 stone.
 44 okes = 1 kantar.
 180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.
 800 okes = 1 ton.

Length.

- 12 inches = 1 foot.
 2 feet = 1 pic.
 3 feet = 1 yard.
 33 pics = 1 chain.
 2,640 pics = 1 mile.

Land Measure.

- 1 donum = 60 pics = 40 yards square ($\frac{40}{121}$ ths of an acre).
 1,963 donums = 1 square mile.
 3,025 donums = 1 acre.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The work of the Public Works Department includes the construction and repair of all Government roads and buildings throughout the island, the maintenance of harbours and light-houses, the construction of village water-supplies, the inspection of all steam boilers annually and of all public vehicles quarterly, and the maintenance of public services such as the water-supplies to Government buildings and residences.

The Department also undertakes all Royal Engineer services in the Colony and provides engineering services for the Nicosia water administration, the Troodos Board of Health, and the building committees of the six principal towns.

In 1936 the expenditure including maintenance and new works amounted to some £80,000.

The artesian boring programme was continued and resulted in additional supplies amounting in the aggregate to some 4,700,000 gallons a day being made available.

Ten schemes for the improvement of village water-supplies were completed and 41 schemes investigated. Half the funds for these works are provided by the Government and half by the village interested.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

A complete revision of the judicial system was effected by the Courts of Justice Law, 1935, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1936. This law abolished the Divisional Courts of the Supreme Court and restored to the District Courts unlimited civil jurisdiction; it also re-adopted the administrative division of six districts for judicial purposes.

It provides for—

(1) A Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and two or more Puisne Judges—now two—with appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other Courts, and original jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890 and in matrimonial causes, with powers in such causes similar to those of the High Court in England. A single Judge exercises the original jurisdiction of the Court, and his decision is subject to review by the full Court.

(2) Six Assize Courts, one for each district, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £300. These Courts are constituted by a Judge of the Supreme Court sitting with a President of a District Court and a District Judge or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

(3) Six District Courts, one for each district, consisting of a President and such District Judges and Magistrates (previously called District Judges and Assistant District Judges respectively) as the Governor may from time to time direct. There are at present three Presidents (each in charge of two District Courts, namely, Nicosia and Kyrenia, Famagusta and Larnaca, and Limassol and Paphos, respectively), nine District Judges, and seven Magistrates. The District Courts exercise original civil and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which depends upon the bench constituting the Court.

(i) *In civil matters* (other than those within the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction; a President or a District Judge sitting alone has jurisdiction up to £200, and a Magistrate up to £25. The jurisdiction of a member of the Court sitting alone to try an action on the merits is determined by the amount or value actually in dispute between the parties as disclosed at the

settlement of issues or upon the pleadings. A President has also power to hear appeals from decisions of Magistrates in actions where the amount actually in dispute does not exceed £25.

(ii) *In criminal matters* the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly, and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £100; a District Judge has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to one year or with fine up to £100 or with both, and may order compensation up to £50; and a Magistrate has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to six months or with fine up to £25 or both, and may order compensation up to £25.

The Courts of Cyprus apply, where provision cannot be found either in certain Ottoman Legislation as specified in the 1935 Courts of Justice Law or in local legislation, the common Law, the rules of equity, and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 5th November, 1914, the date of the Colony's annexation.

The Family Law of the various religious communities is expressly saved. There also continue to be the three Mussulman religious tribunals established by the Courts Order in Council of 1927, with the jurisdiction thereby conferred on them, namely, over persons of the Mussulman faith in matters of marriage, divorce, maintenance in relation thereto, inheritance and succession, wills and their registration, and the registration of *vaqfihs*. Each tribunal consists of a Sheri Judge having jurisdiction over two districts. Appeals from their decision are to the Supreme Court (instead of the Sheri Tribunal of Appeal now abolished).

Criminal Returns.

In 1936 the number of persons tried at Assizes was 101 against 99 in 1935. As regards individual items: seventeen persons were tried for murder (of whom fourteen were convicted), and ten for manslaughter (all of whom were convicted). These numbers denote an increase in convictions of homicide on 1935, during which year twenty-two persons were tried for murder (eleven convicted) and nine for manslaughter (nine convicted). The number of persons convicted of attempted murder was two in 1936 (against one in 1935). Cases of rape fell from nine (six convicted) in 1935 to five (five convicted) in 1936; likewise, convictions for robbery fell

from five in 1935 to one in 1936. The convictions of persons tried for other offences against property went up from fourteen in 1935 to twenty-six in 1936. As a whole, Assize convictions went up from 68 in 1935 to 85 in 1936. The number of summary convictions also went up from 27,202 in 1935 to 28,398 in 1936. The principal increase was in convictions for traffic offences from 3,974 in 1935 to 6,782 in 1936. The variations in other classes of summary cases were not noteworthy.

Civil Proceedings.

Actions begun in the District Courts during 1936 numbered 7,986 against 7,999 in 1935.

Police.

The Cyprus Police Force is constituted under the provisions of Law 2 of 1878 and consists of the Chief Commandant, Deputy Chief Commandant, Local Commandants and other officers, and mounted and foot sergeant-majors, sergeants and constables.

The Chief Commandant and the Deputy Chief Commandant are at Police Headquarters, Nicosia, the latter being in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department; there is normally a Local Commandant in charge of each district, and one Local Commandant is at Headquarters in charge of the Depot, Training School and Fire Brigade. The police generally are in close touch with the Commissioners of the districts and other important Heads of Government Departments on matters relating to their Departments.

The duties of the police include, in addition to the maintenance of public order and the prevention and detection of crime, the control of traffic and the provision of orderlies to the Courts. Further, they provide the fire brigade in the capital, and passport control officers at all ports.

The physical and educational standards requisite for recruits were recently raised. No recruit is enlisted unless he has a good working knowledge of English. Every endeavour has been made to enlist a well-educated type of recruit and this was achieved to a great extent. Physical training, arms drill, police duties, languages, fire drill, musketry, traffic control, baton drill, law, station books, framing of charges, Courts, and investigation are among the subjects of instruction given to recruits by experienced instructors.

Further special courses of lectures in first aid to the injured were given by Government Medical Officers, and a number of additional officers and men have recently qualified as holders of first aid certificates. There are now 14 officers and 55 men in possession of first aid certificates and six officers and 26 men in possession of first aid badges.

Special law notes of instruction on the most important clauses of new laws which affect the police are issued with the Police Gazette in Turkish and Greek to all police officers and stations.

Increasing motor traffic on the roads has necessitated the formation in the capital of a special branch of police from amongst the existing police personnel, who, under the direction of an officer, deal solely with the control of traffic and other duties in this connexion.

The Police Band consists of 30 men under a British Bandmaster.

The actual strength of the Police Force on 31st December, 1936, was as follows:—

Chief Commandant	...	...	...	1
Deputy Chief Commandant	...	...	...	1
Local Commandants	...	...	...	7
Bandmaster	...	...	...	1
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	13
Sergeant-Majors	...	...	...	14
Sergeants	...	...	...	53
Constables	...	...	...	644
				<hr/> 734 <hr/>

Discipline during the year was satisfactory.

In addition to the police, there exists a body of rural constables, reconstituted under Law 62 of 1932 as amended by Law 52 of 1934. These constables are appointed by the village commissions, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the district, and their cost is borne by the villages with a grant in aid from the Government. They are responsible for the protection of the rural areas under their charge, and co-operate with the police in the prevention and detection of crime and other matters.

Prisons.

The prisons in the island consist of:—

(a) The central prison, Nicosia, which accommodates long and short sentence male and female prisoners, the divisions containing 202, 202, and 18 cells respectively. With this accommodation the separate system can normally be maintained throughout, the workshops alone being in association.

(b) The five district prisons which are used for the custody of short-sentence prisoners only, who work in associated gangs during the day. Female prisons are also maintained in the districts for female prisoners undergoing short sentences.

The central prison is in charge of a Resident Superintendent and the five district prisons are in charge of the Local Commandants of Police who are designated as Governors of Prisons.

All the prisons in the island are under the direction of the Inspector of Prisons, who is also the Chief Commandant of Police.

At the central prison there is a prison farm, which, with the exception of a civilian foreman, is run entirely by prisoners. A large quantity of the vegetables and other cereals consumed at the central prison are obtained from this farm.

Though the treatment of prisoners is directed as far as possible to reform rather than punishment, nevertheless it has been found necessary in some instances to make prison unpalatable for the hardened and dangerous criminal by stricter supervision and harder work.

Prisoners are mainly employed on various kinds of industrial labour, including tailoring, carpentering, bootmaking, weaving, masonry, carpet making, baking and agricultural work. Educational advantages are afforded to them, and priests of all denominations are allowed to visit them. Remission of imprisonment is granted to prisoners of good conduct.

There is a reformatory—constituted as such in the Juvenile Offenders Law of 1935—for juvenile offenders at Athalassa farm, close to Nicosia. The inmates are employed on general farm work, animal husbandry and other kinds of work calculated to fit them for useful trades after their release. Of the 193 juveniles and juvenile adults released from the central prison and Athalassa during the year under review, 70 were subsequently convicted. The daily average population adolescent and juvenile in the Athalassa reformatory was 44·4 as compared with 55·54 in 1935. The lack of an after-care society makes it almost impossible to follow up the boys after discharge from prison.

So far as possible the reformatory juveniles are kept segregated from the adolescents.

The probation system is not followed in Cyprus, local conditions rendering it inapplicable at present.

During the year under review discipline was well maintained. The daily average number of persons detained in all the prisons was 622·68 as compared with 654·18 in 1935. The sanitary condition of the prisons was satisfactory and the health of the prisoners was good, the daily average number on the sick list being 8·01 against 7·42 in 1935.

The Colony's prison staff consists of a Resident Superintendent, Central Prison, a Chief Warder, an Assistant Chief Warder, a Sergeant-Major, twelve Sergeants and seventy-one Warders.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-three laws were enacted during the year, the most important of which are the following:—

The Immovable Property Acquisition (Aliens) Law, 1936, empowers the Governor-in-Council to impose restrictions upon the acquisition by aliens of immovable property situated in any prescribed area.

The Immigration Law, 1936, regulates and controls the entry into the Colony of aliens as immigrants or travellers. It enables the Governor to prescribe the period during which aliens may remain in the Colony and to prohibit the entry of aliens of any class or category.

The Deportation (British Subjects) Law, 1936, empowers the Governor-in-Council in certain cases to make deportation orders in respect of immigrant British subjects who do not belong to the Colony.

The Public Health (Villages) Law, 1936, repeals the previous Law on the subject and makes more adequate provision for the promotion of public health in villages. It creates a Village Health Commission in every village to which the Law applies and prescribes the duties and powers to be performed and exercised by such Commission at the instance of the Commissioner of the district. Provision is made for the establishment of a Village Health Fund for every such village.

The Medical Registration Law, 1936, amends and consolidates the Law relating to the registration of medical practitioners. It establishes a Medical Council consisting of three Government Medical Officers (including the Director of Medical Services as chairman) and two private practitioners. It provides *inter alia* that no person shall be registered as a medical practitioner unless he possesses an adequate knowledge of the English language and is the holder of either a degree which would entitle him to registration in the United Kingdom or a degree granted by a body recognized by the Governor-in-Council as a qualification for the purposes of this Law.

The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Law, 1936, dispenses with the registration of a design registered in the United Kingdom under the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1932, and provides that the registered proprietor of such design shall enjoy in the Colony the like privileges and rights as though the Certificate of Registration in the United Kingdom had been issued with an extension to the Colony.

The Compounding of Offences Law, 1936, enlarges the powers of the Commissioners by enabling them to compound certain offences set out in the Schedule to the Law and gives them additional power to require the forfeiture of animals or goods, where such forfeiture would have followed upon the conviction of the offender. It empowers the Governor-in-Council to make compoundable any offence punishable with imprisonment not exceeding six months or with a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or with both such imprisonment and fine.

The Counterfeit Currency (Convention) Law, 1936, gives effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency, signed on behalf of His Majesty King George V at Geneva on the 20th April, 1929. This Law will come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor by notice in the Gazette.

The Customs Law, 1936, amends and consolidates the laws relating to the control and regulation of Customs and the payment of import and export duties.

The Employment of Women (in Mines) Law, 1936, gives effect to the draft Convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Nineteenth Session in June, 1935.

Subsidiary Legislation issued during the year 1936.

The following were the more important measures:—

1. The Matrimonial Causes Rules, 1936.
2. The Defence of Cyprus (Consolidation and Amendment) Regulations, 1936.
3. The Immigration Regulations, 1936.
4. The Immovable Property Acquisition (Aliens) Regulations, 1936.
5. The Cyprus Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1936.
6. The Secondary Education Regulations, 1936.
7. The Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses (Amendment) Regulations, 1936.

The following enactments deal, to some extent, with employment in factories:—

The Hours of Employment Law, 1927.

The Employment of Women (during the night) Law, 1932.

The Employment of Children and Young Persons Law, 1932.

The employment of Women (in Mines) Law, 1936.

The only enactment which deals with compensation for accidents is the Mines Regulations (Amendment) Law, 1925.

There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are:—

Year.	Revenue.	Grant-in-Aid	Total	Expenditure	Share of Cyprus of Turkish Debt Charge	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1932 ...	793,760	92,800	886,560	779,943	92,800	872,743
1933 ...	761,745	92,800	854,545	711,093	92,800	803,893
1934 ...	767,865	92,800	860,665	714,158	92,800	806,958
1935 ...	873,264	92,800	966,064	828,772	92,800	921,572
1936 ...	826,075	92,800	918,875	761,965	92,800	854,765

Revenue was £47,189 less than in 1935 and expenditure £66,807 less. There was a surplus on the year's working of £64,110, and the total surplus was increased to £339,979 on the 31st of December, 1936.

The chief decreases in Revenue were under Customs Duties (£16,776) and Miscellaneous (£52,275). The chief increases in Revenue were under Excise and Licences (£3,893), Port Dues (£2,410), Defter Hakani (£3,331), and Rents and Royalties (£6,030).

The chief decreases in Expenditure were under Secretariat (£2,523), Police (£2,078), Education (£2,718), Public Works Annually Recurrent and Extraordinary (£12,022), Defence (£4,652), and Miscellaneous (£58,793). The chief increases in Expenditure were under Pensions (£7,999), and District Administration (£4,740).

The amount of the Public Debt remained unchanged at £615,000, represented by £615,000 of Cyprus Government 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock 1956-1966 issued in London in 1932.

The main heads of taxation in 1936 were as follows:—

	Yield for 1936
	£
(1) Import Duties	342,881
(2) Direct Taxes	
(a) Immovable Property Tax	105,301
(b) Land Registry Fees (Defter Hakani)	
(3) Animal Tax	11,873
(4) Excise :—	
(a) Tobacco	104,716
(b) Salt	19,000
(5) Licences	25,548
(6) Stamp Duties	45,318

Customs Tariff.

During the year a new Customs Law, consolidating and bringing up to date previous Laws, was enacted, and the opportunity was taken of revising the tariff which was simplified by the substitution of one general schedule for three. In the new tariff Imperial preference was increased on certain British goods from one-sixth to one-third. Specific duties include those on flour, wheat, sugar, barley, coffee, rice, spirits, timber, petrol, benzine, kerosene, and tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured; *ad valorem* duties include those on cotton piece goods, motor cars, motor cycles and parts, silk goods, woollen manufactures, confectionery and other food stuffs.

The following figures show the relative import duties charged:—

						Values of imports	Duty
						£	£
Specific	...	...	...	...	...	504,697	225,996
12 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	...	...	...	...	...	37,785	3,774
15 "	"	"	"	...	...	9,774	1,390
18 "	"	"	"	...	...	14,315	1,924
20 "	"	"	"	...	...	207,720	35,330
24 "	"	"	"	...	...	189,282	30,558
25 "	"	"	"	...	...	28,426	5,834
30 "	"	"	"	...	...	156,271	28,726
35 "	"	"	"	...	...	22,854	9,343
Free of import duty	...	...	...	...	...	314,592	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,485,716	342,875

Excise and Stamp Duties.

Excise duty is payable as under:—

Manufactured tobacco, in addition to the import duty—
11s. per oke.

The total amount paid on tobacco during the year was £104,716.

Matches manufactured and sold in Cyprus:—

Equal to the rate of Customs import duty payable for the time being on matches of British Empire origin imported into the Colony.

At present there is no local manufacture of matches.

Playing cards manufactured and used in Cyprus:—

Two-thirds of the rate of import duty payable on playing cards of British Empire origin imported into Cyprus. The amount paid in excise in 1936 was £78.

Licences and fees under this head may be summarized as follows:—

(1) *Tobacco*, to sell by retail:—

Manufactured tobacco and tumbeki, £1 per annum.
Hawkers, £1 10s.

(2) *Intoxicating liquors*, to sell by retail:—

In the case of hotels, clubs, etc., an annual percentage on the rental or yearly value of the premises after the rate of 50 per cent., but with certain minimum and maximum rates laid down.

In the case of tents, booths, etc., 2s. *per diem*.

In the case of any approved building, 10s. *per diem*.

(3) *Others*, e.g., sponge and boat licences, fees in respect of animals examined by the veterinary authorities prior to shipment, etc., of insufficient revenue importance to justify separate mention.

The sum of £5,683 was paid during the year for licences for wine-selling, and £2,620 for tobacco-selling.

Stamp Duties.—In addition to stamp duties on cheques, agreements, receipts, etc., fees in respect of the undermentioned services are collected in stamps:—

Advocates' examination and enrolment.

Carriage Plates.

Certificate of competence in motor driving.

Club, application to inspect register.

Club, certificate of registration.

Companies' registration.

Court fees.

Delivery Orders to Customs.

Dogs' badges.

Examinations.

Firearms, certificate of registration.

Identity certificates.

Inspection of public motor cars.

Issue of passports and certificates of British nationality.

Marriage fees.

Partnerships registration.

Patents registration.

Permits under the Newspaper, Books and Printing Presses

Laws, 1934 to 1936.

Postal charges.

Registration of chemists and druggists.

Registration of Cyprus ships.

Registration of dentists.

Registration of medical diplomas.

Searching fees for births and deaths.

Ships' reports.

Ships' export manifests.

Specification for goods exported.

Trade marks.

The sum of £45,318 was credited to revenue during the year in respect of stamp duties not adjusted to other specific items of revenue.

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

There is no hut or poll tax in Cyprus.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**General.**

The news of the death of His Majesty King George V on the 21st January, 1936, was received with profound general regret, and large crowds assembled at the memorial services arranged by the different religious communities and at the public ceremonies which were held in each of the principal towns in the Island to proclaim the Accession of His Majesty King Edward VIII. Similar public ceremonies were held on the 12th December, 1936, when, after the abdication of His Majesty King Edward VIII, the Accession of His Majesty King George VI was proclaimed.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., was absent on leave from the 2nd July to the 20th September, 1936. During his absence the Government was administered by Mr. W. D. Battershill, Colonial Secretary.

The Right Honourable Sir Samuel Hoare, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., First Lord of the Admiralty, paid a short visit to the island in September, 1936, during the course of his tour of the Mediterranean.

The Right Honourable Sir Philip Sassoon, G.B.E., C.M.G., Under-Secretary of State for Air, paid a short visit to the island in the month of October, 1936.

Appointments.

Mr. Lancelot Ivan Neptune Lloyd-Blood, M.C., Solicitor-General, Palestine, was appointed Attorney-General, Cyprus, on the 2nd September, 1936, in succession to Mr. Henry William Butler Blackall, K.C., who had been transferred on promotion to the Gold Coast. Mr. Lloyd-Blood arrived in the Colony on the 3rd September, 1936.

Land and Survey.

The tenure of land in Cyprus is governed by the Ottoman Land Law and local legislation. Agricultural land in general (*arazi miri*) is held by a title deed (*qochan*), which is issued by the Land Registry Office, the real ownership remaining with the State. It can be alienated by sale, in which case a new title deed is issued and the transaction registered by the Land Registry Office. It is transmissible by inheritance within certain specified degrees of relationship, but cannot be transmitted by will except in the case of a person who was born or whose father was born in the United Kingdom or any of

the Self-Governing Dominions, whether domiciled in Cyprus or not. If it becomes vacant by failure of heirs, it escheats to the State (*Mahlul*). Land left uncultivated for certain periods without any of the excuses provided for in the law can be confiscated and offered to the previous owner on payment of its equivalent value.

Buildings, trees, gardens, vineyards, and wild grafted trees are known as *mulk* (*arazi memluke*), and included in this category are building sites within or near a town or village. Immovable property held under this tenure belongs in full to the owner, is alienated, inherited, and transmitted by will like movable property, and the provisions of the land code do not apply to it.

The law on land is most complicated and land is divided into numerous classes. There are different laws governing the tenure and the transmission of each class, the laws of inheritance being different for Christians and Moslems. The amendment and simplification of the land laws has been studied by a committee which submitted its report in 1934. The report is now under the consideration of Government.

Unowned or waste land is known as *hali* (*arazi mevat*) and is the property of the Crown. This may, with the permission of the Government, and on payment of certain fees representing its equivalent value, be taken up and cultivated, the ownership as in the case of *arazi mirié* remaining with the State.

The valuation of the immovable property in the Colony is approximately £16,529,383 or £45 os. 3d. per head of the population. The charges on land and other immovable property in 1936 were (i) tax on immovable property amounting in towns to seven per thousand of the assessed capital value and in villages to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand; (ii) fees on mortgage or transfer by sale or on transmission.

Prices of land vary according to its adaptation to certain crops, its means of irrigation, and its position in relation to towns and villages. They vary, therefore, from a few shillings to £30 or £40 a donum (one-third of an acre), while land in the vicinity of towns, suitable for building sites, may fetch over £200 a donum. The average size of a cultivated plot of land is two acres, and of the average holding $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. An intending purchaser would probably have some difficulty in obtaining at a reasonable rate any considerable area of suitable land for development.

The demand by Jews of land in Cyprus for development into orange groves continues to decrease. The total purchases during the year were 457 acres and four trees as against 1,567 acres in 1935. Of these 457 acres, 402 acres were additions to holdings already held by Jews, and 55 acres were acquired

by seven new purchasers mostly in the Limassol and Larnaca Districts. The registered value of these properties was £2,264 and the sale price £3,394 or 150 per cent. of the former as against 205 per cent. in 1935.

Prices at voluntary sales were well maintained, the average price of land (including trees, gardens and vineyards) being 149 per cent. of the registered value as against 121 per cent. in 1935, while in the case of house property the average price was 135 per cent. of the registered value as against 134 per cent. in 1935.

As regards forced sales, the policy of fixing a reserve price (which had been adopted as an emergency measure in order to prevent debtors from losing their land at sacrificial prices owing to the absence of bidders during the financial crisis) was continued by the enactment of Law No. 40 of 1935. The recoveries for forced sales amounted to 79 per cent. of the registered value as against 81 per cent. in 1935.

The number of attachments was 4,480 affecting 61,919 properties as against 4,329 attachments and 63,516 properties in 1935. Mortgages registered during 1936 numbered 4,596, securing debt to the amount of £425,240, as against 4,294 securing debt to the amount of £381,450 in 1935. Mortgages to the number of 5,756 affecting 35,171 properties were cancelled. Agricultural Bank securities numbered four, involving nineteen mortgages securing loans for £521, as against twenty-four, involving seventy-three mortgages securing loans for £2,619, in 1935.

As at the 31st of December, 1936, the total mortgage debts of the Colony amounted to £2,240,880, as against £2,269,675 on the corresponding date in 1935. These debts represent 13.55 per cent. of the total value of immovable property. The bulk of the debt contracted in 1936 is accounted for by the renewal of old mortgages, including interest accrued, and by the borrowing of funds for the erection of new buildings.

The activities of the Survey Branch of the Land Registration and Survey Department were mainly devoted to maintaining the survey work already done by bringing the plans of those areas where General Registration has been effected up to date, so that the plans are complementary to the Registers. The growing towns of Larnaca and Famagusta were re-surveyed and plotted on a large scale some years ago; these surveys are now being brought up to date and connected with the Land Registers. The contouring of the Paphos District for the production of the 1-inch map was completed, as also was the chain survey for the 1/2,500 map which is used as the basis of General Registration. A considerable amount of work was done in the laying out of areas for establishment of orange groves and for building sites.

Co-operative Societies.

At the end of the year there were 266 co-operative credit societies with 14,706 members. There were also 34 co-operative societies with 2,904 members including eight co-operative stores, ten wine-making societies, nine savings-banks, four marketing societies and three various.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Cyprus Chamber of Commerce was legally registered under the Companies (Limited Liability) Law of 1922 on the 29th of April, 1927. It was founded with a view to fostering the trade of the Colony by promoting a spirit of co-operative enterprise amongst local merchants, and by facilitating commercial relationships with merchants abroad. The Chamber works in close connexion with the London Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

Loan Commissioners.

The Loan Commissioners continued the issue of loans to public bodies, and sums amounting to £3,295 were lent to municipal corporations and village communities for the improvement of water supplies and other works of public utility.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST OBTAINABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE, NICOSIA, AND ELSEWHERE.

Title.	Price.	
	s.	p.
*Annual Report (Governor's)—1930 to 1935 (per copy) ...	1	6
	to	
	2	6
*Bibliography of Cyprus, by G. Jeffery—1929	2	4½
Blue Book (Annual) to 1936	4	0
*Census Report, 1931 (without abstracts)	2	0
*Census Report, 1931 (with abstracts)	7	0
*Chronology of Cyprus, by Sir R. Storrs—1930	2	0
†Cyprus Agricultural Journal (quarterly) per copy	0	3
Cyprus Customs—Schedule of Duties and Fees—1936	1	0
Department of Antiquities Report (illustrated)—1934	4	0
Department of Antiquities Report (illustrated)—1935	5	0
Famagusta: A short guide to, by R. Gunnis—revised—1936 ...	0	4½
*Financial and Economic Resources of Cyprus, Report on, by Sir Ralph Oakden—1934	6	0
*Handbook of Cyprus, 1930, by Sir R. Storrs and B. J. O'Brien	7	4½
*Historic Cyprus, by R. Gunnis—1936	8	4½
Mosques of Nicosia, by G. Jeffery—1935	1	0
Present condition of the Historical Monuments of Cyprus, by G. Jeffery—1931, reprinted 1935	0	4½
Report on present position of Ancient Monuments of Cyprus, by Sir Charles Peers—1934	0	5
Ruins of Salamis, by G. Jeffery—1926, reprinted—1936 ...	0	4½
Rural Life Survey, Cyprus, 1930 (without maps)	2	6
Statistics of Imports, Exports and Shipping, year ended 31st December, 1936	1	4½

MAPS.

(Obtainable from the Director of Land Registration and Surveys, Nicosia.)

Lithographed maps.

	Scale.	Date.	Price.	
			Unmounted.	Mounted.
			s. p.	s. p.
Cyprus—Motor Map ...	T 1 : 506,880	1931	1 3	2 3
			(Contoured and layered)	
Cyprus—General Map ...	T 1 : 253,440	1933	1 3	2 3
			(Hill features shown)	
Cyprus — Administration Map	T 1 : 253,440	1933	1 0	2 0
Troodos — Troodos and Hill Resorts	T 1 : 63,360	1932	1 3	2 3
			(Contoured)	
Kyrenia and Environs— Kyrenia	T 1 : 63,360	1931	1 3	2 3
			(Contoured)	

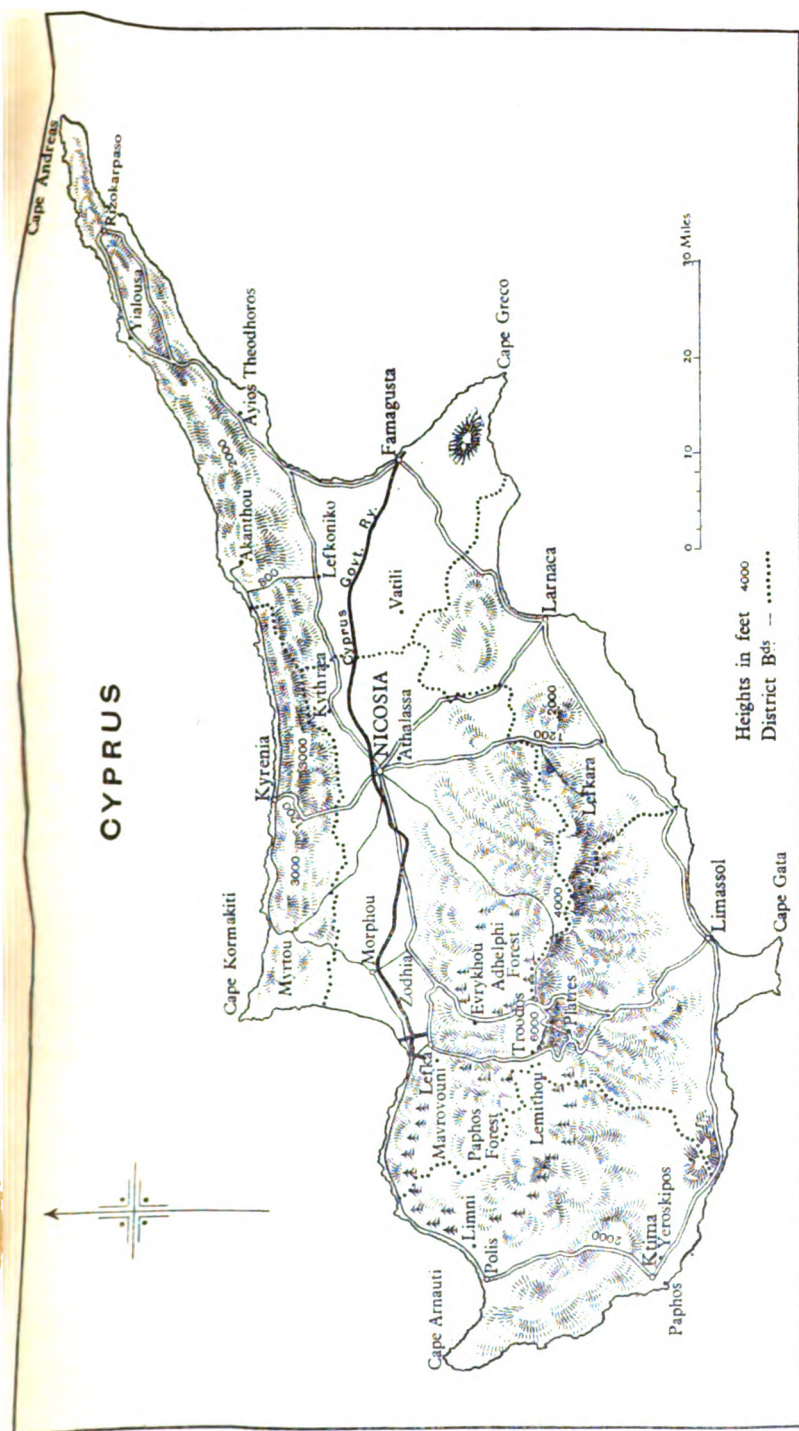
N.B.—T. = Topographical

Folded copies of above maps are available.

Large scale Topographical and Cadastral Sunprints, covering the whole island, also towns and villages, are obtainable.

* Obtainable also from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

† Obtainable from the Agricultural Department, Nicosia, Cyprus, only.



(44578-48) Wt. 2119-3883 750 10/37 P. St. G. 377/7

OTTOMAN BANK

(INCORPORATED IN TURKEY WITH LIMITED LIABILITY)

ESTABLISHED 1863

*Capital:—*Authorised, **£10,000,000**

Paid up, **£5,000,000** Reserve, **£1,250,000**

LONDON, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.2.

(LONDON WALL 2044).

MANCHESTER, 56-60, CROSS STREET.

(BLACKFRIARS 4867).

PARIS, 7, RUE MEYERBEER, IXe.

MARSEILLES. NICE.

ISTANBUL, GALATA (HEAD OFFICE) YENI-CAMI BEYOGLU.



Branches in Cyprus

NICOSIA, LARNACA, LIMASSOL, FAMAGUSTA,
PAPHOS, and (in summer months) TROODOS.

Offices also throughout

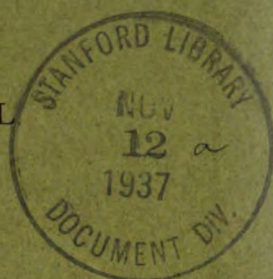
TURKEY, PALESTINE, TRANSJORDANIA, EGYPT,
IRAQ, IRAN and GREECE.

Affiliated Banks in

SYRIA, ROUMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE.

3472
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1804



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BASUTOLAND, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see No. 1723 and No. 1760
respectively (Price 1s. 6d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 6d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. 6d. (1s. 3d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 6d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 6d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 3d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST.

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 3d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2 : Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2 : 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1 : 26, York Street

CARDIFF 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST : 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 2 of 2

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1804

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BASUTOLAND, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see No. 1723 and No. 1760
respectively (Price 1s. 6d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses
Adnastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 6d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST.

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of order

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1804

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BASUTOLAND, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see No. 1723 and No. 1760
respectively (Price 1s. 6d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses
Adastral House, Kingway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
26 York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 6d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BASUTOLAND FOR THE YEAR 1936

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT... ..	4
III. POPULATION	5
IV. HEALTH	5
V. HOUSING	9
VI. PRODUCTION	10
VII. COMMERCE	19
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	22
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	23
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	26
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	27
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	27
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	28
XIV. LEGISLATION	32
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	33
XVI. LABOUR	39
APPENDIX : BIBLIOGRAPHY	40
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Basutoland is bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province. Its area is 11,716 square miles. It lies between 28° 35' and 30° 40' south latitude and between 27° and 29° 30' east longitude.

The altitude varies from 5,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. above sea level. The Maluti Mountains, which occupy most of the territory to the east, were in former years reserved for grazing purposes but, owing to the pressure in the lowlands where the bulk of the population is concentrated this more or less inaccessible area has become comparatively thickly populated. One result of this occupation of the mountain area is the disappearance of big game, such as eland and hartebeest, which used to abound, and the gradual elimination of small game and birds.

The climate is dry and bracing with extremes of heat and cold both seasonal and diurnal. High altitude, electric tension and long periods of strong sunshine without clouds or rain necessitate for European residents periodic changes to the coast level where the air is more humid.

The temperature varies from a maximum of 93° F. to a minimum of 11° F. The rainfall is capricious, the average being approximately 30 inches per annum, but it fluctuates much above and below this figure. The rainfall in 1936 recorded at the different stations in the Territory varied between 32.90 and 25.10 inches.

The Basuto as a nation did not come into prominence until 1818 when Moshesh, a minor chief of the Bakwena tribe in North Basutoland, gathered together the remnants of the various clans that had been scattered by the raids of the Zulu and Matabele.

The new nation went through many vicissitudes of fortune, first with the emigrant Boers of the Great Trek, and then with the British under General Cathcart in 1852. From 1856 until 1868 there was a series of wars with the Orange Free State burghers and, being hard pressed and having lost a large portion of his country (now known as "the Conquered Territory"), Moshesh sought the protection of the British Government. This was granted and carried into effect by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of the Cape, by a Proclamation dated the 12th March, 1868.

It is interesting to note that, although Moshesh asked for British protection, the Basuto were received as British subjects and not as protected subjects by the Proclamation of 1868, part of which reads:—

"Now therefore, I do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after publication hereof the said tribe of Basuto shall be taken to be British subjects, and the territory of the said tribe shall be taken to be British territory."

The country remained in a very unsettled condition until it was annexed to the Cape Colony by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. The Act expressly declared that the territory was not to be subject to the general laws of the Colony, and gave the Governor power to legislate for it by proclamation and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein.

The people never took kindly to the Cape Colonial rule, and after various disturbances the Government of the Cape, in 1880, extended to Basutoland the provisions of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, which included a clause for the general disarmament of the Basuto. They refused to accept the terms and, after a war lasting nearly a year, an agreement was arrived at under which the Act was repealed and certain fines paid by the tribe.

Although outwardly peace was restored, there still remained several chiefs who would not submit, and it was eventually decided by the Government of the Cape Colony to hand over the

administration to the Imperial Government. This was effected by Order in Council of 2nd February, 1884, which was proclaimed and brought into force by Proclamation No. 75A of 18th March, 1884. This Proclamation defined the boundaries of the Territory and restored it to the direct control of the Queen through Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, the latter possessing legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation promulgated in the official *Gazette*. The Financial Secretary, who is also Treasurer, prepares the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure and the Annual Accounts. Until 1931 the office of the High Commissioner was held by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, but with the close of the Earl of Athlone's period of office the two posts were separated.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into seven districts under District Commissioners: Maseru, Leribe (including the sub-district of Butha Buthe), Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qasha's Nek (with the sub-district of Mokhotlong). These districts are divided into chiefdoms and sub-chiefdoms presided over by the hereditary chiefs and sub-chiefs allied to the Moshesh family who are responsible to the Paramount Chief in all matters relating to native law and custom.

In 1903 there was established a Basutoland Council in place of the National Pitso which was previously held once every year. Its constitution and functions are defined by Proclamation No. 7 of 31st March, 1910. The Council consists of 100 members, including the Paramount Chief as Chief Councillor, with the Resident Commissioner as President. The Resident Commissioner nominates five members and the remaining 94 are nominated by the Paramount Chief and confirmed in their appointments by the Resident Commissioner. The Council exists for the discussion of the domestic affairs of the Territory.

The 1936 Council which was held in November was productive of much useful discussion. Addresses, followed by discussion and questions, were given by the Principal Medical Officer, the Director of Agriculture, and the Director of Education, and were greatly appreciated. Motions by Councillors were followed by full debates on the questions of soil erosion, dosing of sheep, stock theft, agricultural matters, village water supplies, leprosy, plague and other diseases, rodents, education, native taxation and native trading.

III.—POPULATION.

A census was taken in May 1936, of which the preliminary figures are to hand. The following comparative figures for the years 1921 and 1936 indicate the increase and distribution of the population:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>		<i>Bantu.</i>		<i>Coloured other than Bantu.</i>	
	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Leribe	260	204	107,794	132,269	211	522
Berea	132	94	56,674	55,506	136	119
Maseru	612	583	99,378	108,231	266	331
Mafeteng	262	189	67,279	70,863	221	248
Mohale's Hoek ...	159	150	60,568	65,329	281	229
Quthing	115	106	38,051	44,568	96	70
Qacha's Nek ...	63	108	66,193	82,611	30	81
Absentees	1,603	1,434	495,937	559,377	1,241	1,600
	—	—	47,141	101,273	—	—
Total	1,603	1,434	543,078	660,650	1,241	1,600

The 101,273 absentees shown above are the natives who are outside the Territory at various employment centres, farms, etc.

Including absentees, the increase is at the rate of 1.44 per cent. per annum.

The following is a comparative statement of the density of the population (other than European) at the censuses of 1911, 1921, and 1936 (preliminary):—

	<i>1911.</i>	<i>1921.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Number of persons per square mile ...	34.41	42.44	47.99
Number of acres per head of population	18.60	15.08	13.33
Number of occupied huts per square mile.	10.86	16.99	20.42
Number of persons to each occupied hut	3.61	2.84	2.35

There is no compulsory registration of births, deaths, or marriages according to native custom. Marriages according to Christian rites numbered 1,040 during the year under review, compared with 1,052 in 1935.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical staff of the Territory consists of a Principal Medical Officer, eight Medical Officers, one Assistant Medical Officer, and one District Surgeon. A Medical Officer is stationed at each district headquarters, and the Assistant Medical Officer and District Surgeon at the two sub-district headquarters.

An important change in the medical personnel has been the appointment of Dr. Motebang, M.B., Ch.B., to the full-time

post of Assistant Medical Officer at the Mokhotlong Sub-District where he has for several years held the part-time post of District Surgeon. This is the first qualified Mosuto doctor to be appointed to the permanent medical staff.

There are five Government general hospitals staffed by qualified European nurses with native attendants, and three smaller cottage hospitals staffed by native nurses. The total number of hospital beds available for the Territory is 156 for natives and 12 for Europeans. At each of the district headquarters a daily dispensary clinic is conducted by the Medical Officer. Trained natives dispense the medicines prescribed by the Medical Officers.

The following developments were initiated during the year:—

(a) Training of native nurses at Maseru Hospital, the course being one approved for the three High Commission Territories in South Africa.

(b) Extension of the Qacha's Nek Hospital to give accommodation to 28 patients instead of 14 as at present, and with facilities for major surgery.

(c) Construction of buildings at Mokhotlong so that eight in-patients can be treated under hospital conditions; up to the present there was no provision for in-patients.

(d) A weekly dispensary at Morija (25 miles from Maseru) conducted by the Medical Officer of Maseru. It was opened in October, and the recent attendances at each weekly visit have averaged over 80 patients.

There were 82,723 attendances at the Government dispensaries during the year. Of these 54,015 were first attendances, and 28,708 subsequent attendances. The number of attendances showed an increase of 15,407 as compared with the year 1935.

The total number of in-patients treated in the Government hospitals in 1936 was 3,236 as compared with 3,251 in 1935. The following table shows the details of work carried out at the hospital and dispensary of each district and sub-district:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Dispensary.</i>	
	<i>In-Patients.</i>	<i>First Attendances.</i>	<i>Total Attendances.</i>
Maseru	991	10,101	18,577
Leribe	699	10,541	15,315
Mafeteng	505	8,947	13,705
Mohale's Hoek	422	5,674	7,867
Qacha's Nek	265	5,690	8,301
Quthing	252	4,360	7,690
Teyateyaneng	102	6,202	7,768
Mokhotlong	—	2,500	3,500
Total	3,236	54,015	82,723

The following table indicates the prevalence of the more common infectious diseases in 1936 as compared with the year 1935:—

<i>Disease.</i>	1935.	1936.
Influenza	1,550	551
Typhoid Fever	127	183
Dysentery	53	67
Typhus Fever	192	51
Whooping Cough	257	413
Measles	476	97
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	11	11
Diphtheria	11	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	549	496
Pellagra	147	242
Plague	—	17

From this table it will be noticed that except for whooping cough none of the infectious diseases assumed epidemic proportion. It is the first time on record that human plague has been diagnosed in the Territory. In the Annual Report for 1935 attention was drawn to localised occurrences of rodent plague on the south-west border of the Territory. In January, 1936, it was found that a widespread epidemic of rodent plague had broken out among the field rodents (gerbilles) in the Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek districts. The epidemic very rapidly spread along the western border of the Territory, and by March it had reached the most northerly sub-district (Butha Buthe). 90 per cent of the gerbilles were exterminated. Contrary to apprehension, except for 17 cases of human plague in three neighbouring villages, plague did not spread from the field rodents to the human inhabitants. Prompt measures prevented the spread of human plague from the three villages of the Mafeteng district in which the 17 cases occurred. Five months after the rodent plague epidemic it was observed that gerbilles had bred up very rapidly and again constituted a serious menace to the food crops of the natives, and a widespread potential source of plague. An extensive campaign covering over 1,000 square miles was undertaken by the combined efforts of the Agricultural and Medical Departments, with the co-operation of Chiefs and people, to reduce the field rodent population by means of poisoned wheat. These measures were extremely satisfactory, and by the end of the year very sparse activity was encountered in areas which prior to the campaign were riddled with burrows.

It is worth noting that typhus fever which for several years had been a major problem culminating in the epidemic of 1933-34, has practically disappeared from the Territory. The 51 cases reported in 1936 are accounted for by an outbreak in one village near Mohale's Hoek, and a more widespread out-

break in the Quacha's Nek district. In each case prompt and energetic measures of quarantine and deverminization stopped further spread. The rest of the Territory has been free of the disease. The number of cases of tuberculosis, which for ten years prior to 1935 had remained stationary, showed an increase in 1935. The figures for 1936 show no appreciable diminution. There is very little doubt that the drought and severe starvation of the Basuto in 1933 lowered their resistance to disease, and as a result a larger number have contracted tubercular infection.

A large proportion of the Basuto show signs of malnutrition, particularly among children whose diet is lacking in milk. There is generally a sufficient supply of carbohydrate foods to satisfy hunger, but there is a general shortage in their diet of fats, proteins and vitamins. The lack of a well-balanced diet is shown in the increasing number of cases of pellagra which are treated at the dispensaries and in the hospitals. In 1936 there were 242 cases of pellagra as compared with 147 in 1935 and 76 in 1934. The Government is making strenuous efforts to counteract the deficiencies in the Basuto's diet. Peasants are being urged to grow vegetables for their own consumption and vegetable seeds are being issued free of charge.

Though syphilis and gonorrhoea are widespread throughout the Territory a comparison of numbers treated for these conditions at the dispensaries over a ten-year period would seem to indicate that there is a diminution in the number of new infections, but a relative increase in the congenital or hereditary type. Free treatment for venereal diseases is given at all Government dispensaries, and during the year under review the Natives were more willing to accept treatment by arsenical preparations than they have been in the past.

Diseases peculiar to the tropics and sub-tropical countries, such as malaria, sleeping sickness etc., do not occur in Basutoland, which is entirely free of anopheline mosquitoes, tsetse fly and other vectors of tropical diseases.

During 1936 an important advancement of medical services in Basutoland has been the effort of Missions to inaugurate properly conducted Medical Missions. The Roman Catholic Mission have built a hospital at Roma and are building another in the mountains at Ntaote's. They will be in charge of qualified doctors. The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society will in 1937 build a hospital at Morija; it will also be in charge of a qualified doctor.

Leprosy and Leper Settlement.

The population of the Leper Settlement on the 31st of December, 1936, was 684, as compared with 707 in 1935 and 728 in 1934. Ninety-nine new cases of leprosy were admitted as compared with 116 in 1935 and 102 cases in 1934. The six Native Leprosy Inspectors appointed in 1929 are stationed in different

parts of the Territory and tour from village to village for the purpose of examining all persons showing any signs of leprosy. The value of this organization is shown by the fact that cases are now brought to the Asylum while the disease is at an early stage, and therefore much more likely to be cured by appropriate treatment. Indeed so mild are many of the cases that only an expert would diagnose leprosy. The following comparative table supports this statement:—

Year.	<i>Duration of the disease in months on admission to the Settlement.</i>		
	<i>1-12 Months.</i>	<i>13-24 Months.</i>	<i>Over 2 years.</i>
1924	31 per cent.	37 per cent.	32 per cent.
1929	41 "	24·5 "	34·5 "
1935	59·8 "	22·4 "	17·8 "
1936	55 "	18·6 "	25·6 "

An encouraging feature is that suspected cases are readily presented to the Inspectors for examination and if certified as lepers they go willingly to the Settlement, because there is now a widespread feeling among the tribe that the institution is a place where their disease is cured, and they no longer regard it as a form of imprisonment, as they did for several years after compulsory segregation was first established in 1914. This confidence is due to the number of cases which having been admitted at an early stage are discharged with the disease cured or arrested after a comparatively short period of residence. Sixty-eight patients were discharged in 1936 with the disease cured or arrested as compared with 58 in 1935.

In November and December of 1936 the Medical Officer of the Leper Asylum made a survey of those parts of the districts of Qacha's Nek and Quthing in which the incidence of leprosy is the highest in the whole territory. He examined over 13,000 individuals, among whom he found 42 extremely slight cases of leprosy, of which 38 were neural and only four cutaneous. A considerable proportion of the neural cases appear to have become spontaneously arrested, and will not be admitted to the Asylum. Such patients are examined by the Medical Admission Board at Maseru, their nasal smears are examined for leprosy bacilli, if negative the macules are delimited by intradermal injection, they are then sent home to be registered and kept under the control of the district Medical Officer by periodic examination clinically and bacteriologically.

V.—HOUSING.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in Basutoland, and the problem of the proper accommodation of workers has not arisen.

The Basuto live in villages under tribal authority and their huts are, on the whole, healthy, if primitive. These huts are built of sods or stone, with a mud floor and thatched roof; and the average number of persons to each hut occupied is 2·35 in 1936 as compared with 2·84 in 1921.

The small European population consists of civil servants, missionaries and traders, and is, as a rule, well housed in buildings of cut stone or brick.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

There are no fisheries, and no mining operations are carried out in Basutoland.

Production is dealt with under two heads—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Agriculture.

Land Tenure.

With the exception of the Government Reserves and land provided for the various missions, all land in Basutoland is held by the people under the communal system. In actual practice there is a difference in the application of the system to grazing land and to cultivated land. All grazing land, including the grazing on cultivated land after the crops are removed, is strictly communal. The arable or cultivated land while remaining the property of the nation is granted to family heads under the ancient and well-known "three field" system. In Basutoland there is no recognized or standard acreage laid down with regard to the size of these fields, they vary according to the amount of arable land available; for example, those allowed in the lowlands vary in size from those allowed in the highlands. The standing of the individual is also taken into consideration. The usual size of a field for commoners in the mountains is estimated at an average of two acres, and in the lowlands at three acres.

Meteorological Conditions.

The rainfall and certain general meteorological conditions appear under Chapter I. It is necessary, however, to mention certain points to indicate the effect of rainfall and frost on crop production during the period under review. Good early spring rains fell in 1935 which provided an auspicious opening to the crop season and resulted in extensive ploughing and seeding operations. Unfortunately an exceptionally dry September followed, and as the season advanced the showers that fell were not sufficiently heavy to induce successful germination and crop growth, with the result that many fields had to be re-ploughed and re-sown. These late planted crops were subjected to various set-backs. Unseasonable frosts occurred on the 15th November, 1935, and on the 20th January, 1936. These frosts caused considerable damage, particularly to mountain maize and wheat;

and at the same time the crops were attacked, to an abnormal extent, but cut-worm and stalk-borer, resulting in great damage and delayed maturity. Finally, during March the weather was too cool to permit of rapid maturing, with the result that many field were destroyed by frosts at the beginning of April. There is no doubt that the people made every effort to overcome these difficulties. The co-operated in the loan of draught animals and they re-planted their fields in some instances as many as three times during the season. But in spite of this co-operation and the increased acreage under cultivation, the adverse meteorological conditions resulted in a low yield, particularly of maize and sorghum, and had it not been for the fact that the wheat, barley and pea crops were fairly good, starvation might have resulted.

Pasture.

In spite of the adverse meteorological conditions with regard to crop production, the pasture throughout the country was good, mainly owing to the fact that the Territory is at present under-stocked.

Agricultural Production.

The standard crops in the Territory are maize, wheat and sorghum. It was noticeable, however, that during the year under review a far greater area was laid down to peas, beans, barley, oats and vegetables, including potatoes. This variation in crop production is of great benefit to the land as it permits of a better rotation of crops and will naturally benefit the health of the people. Until recently maize and sorghum formed the staple diet of the Basuto, but wheat, peas and particularly barley are now being used to a far greater extent than in the past. The increased consumption of wheat was very marked, assisted undoubtedly by the shortage of maize. This is a desirable feature, particularly owing to the fact that wheat is a better food than maize in averting troubles like pellagra.

The approximate acreage planted to the different crops during 1936 and the returns secured are as follows:—

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Acreage sown.</i>	<i>Crops reaped.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
		<i>Bags of 200 lb.</i>	
Maize	249,941	491,144	It was estimated that approximately the same acreage was cultivated as in 1935. More wheat than usual was sown and less sorghum.
Wheat	124,970	245,572	
Sorghum	93,729	184,179	
Barley and Other crops	31,242	61,393	

Maize.—Owing to the short growing season in Basutoland every endeavour is being made to introduce early maturing varieties of maize. As a result of experiments, two varieties known as “ Bushman ” and “ Mazena Bread ” have

break in the Quacha's Nek district. In each case prompt and energetic measures of quarantine and deverminization stopped further spread. The rest of the Territory has been free of the disease. The number of cases of tuberculosis, which for ten years prior to 1935 had remained stationary, showed an increase in 1935. The figures for 1936 show no appreciable diminution. There is very little doubt that the drought and severe starvation of the Basuto in 1933 lowered their resistance to disease, and as a result a larger number have contracted tubercular infection.

A large proportion of the Basuto show signs of malnutrition, particularly among children whose diet is lacking in milk. There is generally a sufficient supply of carbohydrate foods to satisfy hunger, but there is a general shortage in their diet of fats, proteins and vitamins. The lack of a well-balanced diet is shown in the increasing number of cases of pellagra which are treated at the dispensaries and in the hospitals. In 1936 there were 242 cases of pellagra as compared with 147 in 1935 and 76 in 1934. The Government is making strenuous efforts to counteract the deficiencies in the Basuto's diet. Peasants are being urged to grow vegetables for their own consumption and vegetable seeds are being issued free of charge.

Though syphilis and gonorrhoea are widespread throughout the Territory a comparison of numbers treated for these conditions at the dispensaries over a ten-year period would seem to indicate that there is a diminution in the number of new infections, but a relative increase in the congenital or hereditary type. Free treatment for venereal diseases is given at all Government dispensaries, and during the year under review the Natives were more willing to accept treatment by arsenical preparations than they have been in the past.

Diseases peculiar to the tropics and sub-tropical countries, such as malaria, sleeping sickness etc., do not occur in Basutoland, which is entirely free of anopheline mosquitoes, tsetse fly and other vectors of tropical diseases.

During 1936 an important advancement of medical services in Basutoland has been the effort of Missions to inaugurate properly conducted Medical Missions. The Roman Catholic Mission have built a hospital at Roma and are building another in the mountains at Ntaote's. They will be in charge of qualified doctors. The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society will in 1937 build a hospital at Morija; it will also be in charge of a qualified doctor.

Leprosy and Leper Settlement.

The population of the Leper Settlement on the 31st of December, 1936, was 684, as compared with 707 in 1935 and 728 in 1934. Ninety-nine new cases of leprosy were admitted as compared with 116 in 1935 and 102 cases in 1934. The six Native Leprosy Inspectors appointed in 1929 are stationed in different

parts of the Territory and tour from village to village for the purpose of examining all persons showing any signs of leprosy. The value of this organization is shown by the fact that cases are now brought to the Asylum while the disease is at an early stage, and therefore much more likely to be cured by appropriate treatment. Indeed so mild are many of the cases that only an expert would diagnose leprosy. The following comparative table supports this statement:—

Year.	<i>Duration of the disease in months on admission to the Settlement.</i>		
	<i>1-12 Months.</i>	<i>13-24 Months.</i>	<i>Over 2 years.</i>
1924	31 per cent.	37 per cent.	32 per cent.
1929	41 "	24·5 "	34·5 "
1935	59·8 "	22·4 "	17·8 "
1936	55 "	18·6 "	25·6 "

An encouraging feature is that suspected cases are readily presented to the Inspectors for examination and if certified as lepers they go willingly to the Settlement, because there is now a widespread feeling among the tribe that the institution is a place where their disease is cured, and they no longer regard it as a form of imprisonment, as they did for several years after compulsory segregation was first established in 1914. This confidence is due to the number of cases which having been admitted at an early stage are discharged with the disease cured or arrested after a comparatively short period of residence. Sixty-eight patients were discharged in 1936 with the disease cured or arrested as compared with 58 in 1935.

In November and December of 1936 the Medical Officer of the Leper Asylum made a survey of those parts of the districts of Qacha's Nek and Quthing in which the incidence of leprosy is the highest in the whole territory. He examined over 13,000 individuals, among whom he found 42 extremely slight cases of leprosy, of which 38 were neural and only four cutaneous. A considerable proportion of the neural cases appear to have become spontaneously arrested, and will not be admitted to the Asylum. Such patients are examined by the Medical Admission Board at Maseru, their nasal smears are examined for leprosy bacilli, if negative the macules are delimited by intradermal injection, they are then sent home to be registered and kept under the control of the district Medical Officer by periodic examination clinically and bacteriologically.

V.—HOUSING.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in Basutoland, and the problem of the proper accommodation of workers has not arisen.

The Basuto live in villages under tribal authority and their huts are, on the whole, healthy, if primitive. These huts are built of sods or stone, with a mud floor and thatched roof; and the average number of persons to each hut occupied is 2·35 in 1936 as compared with 2·84 in 1921.

The small European population consists of civil servants, missionaries and traders, and is, as a rule, well housed in buildings of cut stone or brick.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

There are no fisheries, and no mining operations are carried out in Basutoland.

Production is dealt with under two heads—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

Agriculture.

Land Tenure.

With the exception of the Government Reserves and land provided for the various missions, all land in Basutoland is held by the people under the communal system. In actual practice there is a difference in the application of the system to grazing land and to cultivated land. All grazing land, including the grazing on cultivated land after the crops are removed, is strictly communal. The arable or cultivated land while remaining the property of the nation is granted to family heads under the ancient and well-known "three field" system. In Basutoland there is no recognized or standard acreage laid down with regard to the size of these fields, they vary according to the amount of arable land available; for example, those allowed in the lowlands vary in size from those allowed in the highlands. The standing of the individual is also taken into consideration. The usual size of a field for commoners in the mountains is estimated at an average of two acres, and in the lowlands at three acres.

Meteorological Conditions.

The rainfall and certain general meteorological conditions appear under Chapter I. It is necessary, however, to mention certain points to indicate the effect of rainfall and frost on crop production during the period under review. Good early spring rains fell in 1935 which provided an auspicious opening to the crop season and resulted in extensive ploughing and seeding operations. Unfortunately an exceptionally dry September followed, and as the season advanced the showers that fell were not sufficiently heavy to induce successful germination and crop growth, with the result that many fields had to be re-ploughed and re-sown. These late planted crops were subjected to various set-backs. Unseasonable frosts occurred on the 15th November, 1935, and on the 20th January, 1936. These frosts caused considerable damage, particularly to mountain maize and wheat;

and at the same time the crops were attacked, to an abnormal extent, but cut-worm and stalk-borer, resulting in great damage and delayed maturity. Finally, during March the weather was too cool to permit of rapid maturing, with the result that many field were destroyed by frosts at the beginning of April. There is no doubt that the people made every effort to overcome these difficulties. The co-operated in the loan of draught animals and they re-planted their fields in some instances as many as three times during the season. But in spite of this co-operation and the increased acreage under cultivation, the adverse meteorological conditions resulted in a low yield, particularly of maize and sorghum, and had it not been for the fact that the wheat, barley and pea crops were fairly good, starvation might have resulted.

Pasture.

In spite of the adverse meteorological conditions with regard to crop production, the pasture throughout the country was good, mainly owing to the fact that the Territory is at present under-stocked.

Agricultural Production.

The standard crops in the Territory are maize, wheat and sorghum. It was noticeable, however, that during the year under review a far greater area was laid down to peas, beans, barley, oats and vegetables, including potatoes. This variation in crop production is of great benefit to the land as it permits of a better rotation of crops and will naturally benefit the health of the people. Until recently maize and sorghum formed the staple diet of the Basuto, but wheat, peas and particularly barley are now being used to a far greater extent than in the past. The increased consumption of wheat was very marked, assisted undoubtedly by the shortage of maize. This is a desirable feature, particularly owing to the fact that wheat is a better food than maize in averting troubles like pellagra.

The approximate acreage planted to the different crops during 1936 and the returns secured are as follows:—

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Acreage sown.</i>	<i>Crops reaped.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
		<i>Bags of 200 lb.</i>	
Maize	249,941	491,144	It was estimated that approximately the same acreage was cultivated as in 1935. More wheat than usual was sown and less sorghum.
Wheat	124,970	245,572	
Sorghum	93,729	184,179	
Barley and Other crops	31,242	61,393	

Maize.—Owing to the short growing season in Basutoland every endeavour is being made to introduce early maturing varieties of maize. As a result of experiments, two varieties known as “Bushman” and “Mazena Bread” have

given good results, and a quantity of seed of these varieties has been produced and distributed. The "Bushman", which is the earliest variety, is distributed in the mountain area, and while it is not a very heavy cropper, owing to its extremely early maturing, it is expected, from the results secured up to the present, that in most seasons it will give a good yield at fairly high altitudes.

Sorghum.—A number of local and imported varieties of sorghum have been tested on the experimental plots at Maseru, with a view to securing a variety or varieties that will mature early and at the same time give a fair yield of good grain. Varieties introduced from Swaziland give great promise as they are several weeks earlier than the earliest local varieties. These will be multiplied next season and distributed.

Wheat.—The mountain area of Basutoland is the main wheat producing part of the Territory, and owing to climatic and soil conditions has proved exceedingly suitable for the production of strong wheats. Strong wheats having a gluten content of 12 per cent. to 14 per cent. are in demand in the Union, and therefore attention has been concentrated on the production of those varieties showing the necessary strength and which have proved sufficiently rust resistant under the climatic conditions which prevail in this Territory. "Marquis", one of the best Canadian strongs, is now being extensively sown as a result of seed distribution by the Government.

With a view to furthering the production of strong wheats, nine of the best varieties were secured from the Canadian Government and are at present under test at the Maseru experimental station. There are also several local varieties which have given good results, and the production of these, like Marquis, is being extended.

A range of samples of Basutoland wheat are sent annually to the Stellenbosch-Elsenburg Agricultural College to be tested for their baking and milling qualities, and it is as a result of these tests that a decision is arrived at as to whether the wheats tested are sufficiently strong to merit their production on a large scale. It is satisfactory to note that Marquis, after having been grown for four years in Basutoland, still maintains its inherent good qualities.

Barley.—Barley can be planted later than wheat and grows well at high altitudes. It proved a useful crop to the people in the mountains in 1936, when it was sown extensively to take the place of maize which had been destroyed by frost; excellent crops were harvested. Far more barley is now used for human consumption, and in 1936 very little was exported.

Peas and Beans.—Comparatively slow progress has been made with regard to the production of beans in the lowlands and, up to the present, the crop has not been very successful

in the mountains. Peas, on the other hand, are now sown extensively in the mountain districts, and a good crop was secured in 1936, most of which was utilized by the people as food instead of being exported. From the agricultural point of view the pea crop is now becoming a very useful item in rotation with wheat and, like wheat, gives an excellent cover on the steep mountain fields during the season of high rainfall and prevents the surface erosion which takes place with crops like maize and sorghum.

Vegetable Production.—The production of vegetables is making rapid progress as is indicated by the following figures:—During 1935 there were 339 gardens, and in 1936 809 gardens were being worked under the supervision of the native demonstrators. Not only was there an increase of 470 gardens but, in accordance with the advice given by the Government, the gardens were well laid out and were in the majority of cases, terraced wherever this was necessary, and provided with small dams and compost pits. The production of vegetables in every village in Basutoland is the object aimed at, with a view to improving the diet of the people and the utilization of badly eroded ground in and around the villages. It is also realized that the production of a large amount of food in these small gardens will result in the liberation for sale of a greater quantity of the standard crops such as wheat, maize and sorghum. It is also thought that the terracing of the gardens and the high return secured from such terraced land will gradually induce the people to undertake terracing operations on a large scale in connection with their field crops, with the result that all possibility of erosion in the terraced areas will be arrested. In order to increase the interest in this branch of farming, a certain amount of free seed has been provided and small prizes given for the best garden in each village where ten or more gardens are entered for competition.

Maseru Experimental Station.

The wheat and other crops planted during the spring of 1935 and harvested in the late summer and autumn of 1936 produced some excellent results, but it would be dangerous even to generalize on these results until the tests have been repeated for a further period of three to five years, depending upon the nature of the experiment. The principal items dealt with were:—

- (a) The testing of strong wheats for yield, disease resistance, etc.
- (b) The testing of maize and kaffir corn varieties, primarily for early maturity.
- (c) The testing of a great variety of grasses, particularly stoloniferous varieties, for use in connection with anti-erosion works.

(d) The production of fruit trees for use in connection with the vegetable and horticultural scheme.

(c) The production of *Robinia pseudocacia* and other trees which coppice rapidly.

Agricultural Demonstration Work.

Twenty-six native Agricultural Demonstrators are employed in the Territory. These men work under the supervision of the Agricultural Officers in the lowlands and the Livestock Officers in the mountains. In the majority of cases, in spite of the adverse season, fair crops were obtained from the demonstration plots, the results being infinitely better than those secured from the fields worked by the natives. These plots served as an excellent demonstration in favour of good agricultural methods.

In addition to the garden plots mentioned under the section "Vegetable Production", demonstrators worked the following number of field plots:—

<i>Wheat, including Manitoba.</i>	<i>Maize.</i>	<i>Sorghum.</i>	<i>Potatoes, Peas and Beans.</i>
688	367	22	19

Forestry and Fruit Production.

During the year, fruit and forestry trees were issued in connection with terraced gardens and for planting in areas where anti-erosion works were completed. In this connection 11,481 trees were planted. Free issue of *Robinia pseudocacia* seed was made to all natives who were willing to plant it with a view to establishing small plantations in and around their villages. Every effort is being made to extend the planting of trees that coppice readily, with a view to supplying timber for hut building and for fuel. The latter is a most important point. At present most of the cow and sheep manure is used as fuel for heating purposes, to the detriment of agriculture, but an adequate timber supply would overcome this otherwise unavoidable destruction of good manure.

Soil Erosion.

Anti-erosion work on a small scale was started in 1935 and was pushed forward steadily, still on a relatively small scale, during the first nine months of 1936. The work is now being rapidly extended as a result of receiving a loan of £160,233 for this purpose from the Colonial Development Fund. During the year 1,683½ acres were treated at Matsieng, near the Paramount Chief's home, which is one of the worst eroded areas in Basutoland owing to the heavy concentration of stock which takes place at this centre. Seventy miles of contour banks and 22 dams were constructed in this section. In the Maseru Reserve 641 acres were treated. The contour banks at Maseru

cover a distance of 31,187 yards. Two dams were constructed, one with a capacity of 300,000 gallons of water and the other 7,000,000 gallons.

The pasture in the area treated during 1935 shows wonderful improvement, and even in areas where the work was completed before the spring rains of 1936 the improvement is very noticeable.

Ecological Survey.

A loan of £3,070 was received from the Colonial Development Fund for carrying out a detailed ecological survey, after the completion of the survey, for conducting grassland experiments in the Territory.

The survey party, consisting of an ecologist, geologist and a surveyor, commenced operations on the 2nd October, 1936. Owing to the extremely mountainous nature of the country, over three-quarters of the work has to be performed on horseback and on foot; the work will, therefore, not be completed until some time in 1937. This detailed survey will supply information on which will be based pasture management for the future and will, undoubtedly, disclose many features of great importance with regard to measures to be taken to combat the spread of erosion.

Rodent Destruction.

This question has been dealt with under Chapter IV, but it is of interest to state that sufficient bait was prepared and used to destroy approximately 12,000,000 rodents. The quantities of wheat, strychnine, etc., used were as follows:—

279 ounces of Strychnine
54 bags of Wheat (10,800 lbs.)
760 lbs. Common Sugar
40,000 match boxes
20,000 small strong paper containers.

Locusts.

There were no visitations of the brown locust to the Territory during the period under review. There were a few small swarms of hoppers of the red-wing locusts, which bred from eggs deposited in 1935, but these were all destroyed before reaching maturity.

Animal Husbandry.

In retrospect the year 1936 can be considered a prosperous one inasmuch as it was associated with the inauguration of a number of progressive measures in connection with animal husbandry which should in time increase the spending power of the people. These livestock improvement schemes will be dealt with under various headings. Fortunately during the year favourable climatic conditions prevailed which in no small measure facilitated the activities of the Veterinary Department.

Sheep and Goats.

The Territory still enjoys freedom from scab. This happy position has given an impetus to the various schemes connected with small stock improvement which could not otherwise have been attempted.

The measures for the improvement of the sheep and wool industry mentioned in the 1935 Report were consolidated and extended by—

(1) The introduction of a law requiring all owners to dose their sheep and goats with an approved remedy once a month, under the supervision of the veterinary staff.

Dosing operations commenced on the 1st April, 1936, and for the period April to December inclusive 3,744,670 doses were administered. The co-operation accorded by native sheep-farmers to the veterinary staff in carrying out this extraordinarily difficult undertaking is an outstanding instance, amongst many, of the support given to difficult undertakings by the Paramount Chief and his people. The difficulties which surrounded this undertaking will be more clearly realised by those concerned with native administration when the fact is mentioned that all the dosing material was paid for by the native sheep-farmers.

(2) The emasculation of all bastard and Persian rams throughout the Territory. The elimination of undesirable rams was, under an instruction issued by the Paramount Chief, largely carried out by the people, with the result that the veterinary staff were only called upon in connection with this duty to the extent of emasculating 8,295 rams. With the exception of possibly one or two isolated instances, Basutoland has now been cleared of the type of ram which was doing great harm to the production of true merino wool.

(3) The introduction of selected merino rams to replace the bastard rams mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In October, 1935, 666 good merino rams were imported into the territory; these were acclimatized for a period of six months and were then made available for purchase by native farmers at cost price. The majority of these rams were disposed of before the end of 1936. In October, 1936, a further 307 rams were imported for distribution from March, 1937 onwards. Further consignments will be introduced from year to year to meet the requirements of the people. The high quality rams already introduced are sufficient to serve 50,000 ewes annually.

(4) Classification of wool in pursuance of the policy laid down to prove to the people that the sorting of wool pays. Further experiments were conducted during 1936 in the Quthing and Mafeteng districts. The results secured, as in 1935, proved indisputably that correct classing pays the producer handsomely; with the result that many applications have been

received from native sheep-farmers from all over the country for this work to be performed. A loan provided from the Colonial Development Fund of £2,800 is being utilized for placing this work on a sound basis.

The first wool-classing shed was completed before the end of the year and others are in course of construction. Portable equipment for use in the mountain areas has also been acquired, and in the spring of 1937 wool-classing will be carried out on a considerable scale.

Census.—A small stock census was taken during the year and this revealed a far smaller decrease than has occurred for a number of years; in fact it may be safely stated that the tide has turned, and there is little doubt that the improvement recorded is largely due to the dosing of all small stock once a month which has cut down the heavy mortality due to internal parasites, particularly amongst the lambs.

1934. The total number of sheep and goats was 2,000,200.

1935. " " " 1,717,826—decrease 282,374.

1936. " " " 1,674,964—decrease 42,862.

Wool and Mohair Export.—Full particulars of the wool and mohair exported during 1936 are given under "Exports" in Chapter VII.

Cattle.

The general inoculation of all cattle against anthrax has been continued, and the position with regard to this disease has definitely improved. All cattle, with the exception of those depastured on known anthrax infected areas, are inoculated once in every 12 months; those located on infected areas are inoculated bi-annually. No cattle are allowed into the Territory unless they have been inoculated immediately prior to entry.

With a view to improving the cattle in the Territory the following steps were taken:—

(1) The introduction of scrub bulls was prohibited and the emasculation of inferior bulls on a voluntary basis undertaken. During the year under review, 1,799 undesirable bulls were disposed of by the Veterinary and Agricultural staff. The policy of the elimination of undesirable bulls on the voluntary system will be pursued in the future as it has been during 1936.

(2) A scheme known as the "Bull Camp Scheme" was introduced with a view to improving the general standard of cattle throughout the country by the use of better sires.

The money for the erection of the camps was provided by a loan of £640 from the Colonial Development Fund, and that required for the purchase of bulls is to be supplied from Basutoland revenue. The first camp was erected in the Matsieng area and the material for others was ordered during the year. Bulls

will be introduced in time for the spring season in 1937. Any cattle owner will be in a position to apply for his cows to go to the bull camps where service will be given free under certain conditions. The most important condition is that the cows entered will be marked and an undertaking given by the owner to produce these animals and their progeny the following season, the object being to mark the female progeny with a view to these being bred at a later date to the good bulls, and so gradually build up herds which will produce first class sires within the Territory for the use of the people.

A cattle census was taken during the year and this revealed an increase of 62,541 units over the previous year. The comparative figures are:—

1935	...	...	...	...	...	352,331
1936	...	...	...	...	...	414,872

Horses.

During the year a brochure entitled "The Origin and History of the Basuto Pony" was published in English and Sesuto. This work clearly depicts the causes of the decline of the once famous Basuto pony; and, benefiting by past experience, it is intended in 1937 to launch a horse improvement scheme which is calculated to rehabilitate the horse stock of Basutoland within the next decade.

The scheme mentioned in the preceding paragraph is to introduce a number of well-bred stallions and to station these with leading native horse breeders throughout the country. The principal conditions attached thereto will be:—

(a) Free service will be granted to the breeders who maintain these stallions. (The maintenance of these animals will be closely watched by the Veterinary staff to see that proper care is taken of them.)

(b) A small fee of 5s. will be charged by the breeders who maintain these horses for every mare sent for service.

(c) The male progeny will be inspected by officers of the Veterinary staff, and the best of these will be selected and marked, and these marked animals may not be disposed of outside the Territory for a period of six years.

From the procedure outlined it will be realized that accurate records will be maintained and the building up of studs will gradually take place.

Concurrently with this improvement scheme is that of the elimination of undesirable stallions, and in this respect 380 were emasculated in 1936.

Two Arab stallions of a very old strain known as the Asben have been purchased and will be landed in Basutoland early in 1937. Good sires of other breeds, such as the "thoroughbred", etc., will also be introduced.

The foregoing touches very briefly on the scheme, but to mention all the points in connection with this undertaking would necessitate the writing of an article of considerable length. In view, however, of the applications from horse breeders received during 1936 for the stallions which are being secured in 1937, it is evident that the conditions under which these animals are being loaned to breeders are meeting with approval.

Mules.

There is a shortage of mules in Basutoland for use as pack animals and for riding, quite apart from making use of the available export market. The mountain-bred Basuto mule is a hardy, active animal, highly suitable to the requirements of a people who need a large amount of pack transport for the removal of their products from the mountain area.

The four Catalonian donkey jacks introduced in 1935 have performed excellent service, and it is proposed to import further well-bred donkey sires from year to year, as in the case of the horse sires, in order to build up this promising industry.

Donkeys.

The importation of donkeys into Basutoland is prohibited. There are already a considerable number of these animals, which are used as pack animals, in the Territory; and while they are useful for this purpose it is highly undesirable that their number should be augmented to any extent, since donkeys and goats are more destructive to the pasture in a country already suffering from erosion than any other class of stock.

The following are the census figures for equines for 1935-6:—

		<i>Horses.</i>	<i>Mules.</i>	<i>Donkeys.</i>
1935 ...	...	79,701	986	18,911
1936 ...	...	84,650	1,275	22,361

VII.—COMMERCE.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports by general traders during the last three years:—

IMPORTS.

Description.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Merchandise ...	—	£ 405,859	—	£ 498,992	—	£ 524,500
Livestock :—	No. 6	18	No. 76	297	No. 182	759
Horses, Mules, etc. ...	157	354	436	1,213	2,889	8,797
Cattle ...	24	21	77	43	73	61
Sheep and Goats ...	*Bags.		*Bags.		*Bags.	
Grain :—	10,051	14,770	5,900	8,311	6,580	8,446
Wheat and Wheat Meal ...	138,779	97,105	101,531	51,476	207,735	145,728
Maize and Maize Meal ...	78,051	47,956	50,229	26,696	23,518	22,868
Sorghum ...	—	684	—	1,303	—	966
Other Produce ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Imports ...	—	£566,767	—	£588,331	—	£712,125

EXPORTS.

Description.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Livestock :—	No. 191	£ 844	No. 100	£ 521	No. 53	£ 313
Horses, Mules, etc. ...	17,173	53,574	3,189	14,943	6,613	34,365
Cattle ...	2,971	1,542	1,138	730	43	37
Sheep and Goats ...	*Bags.		*Bags.		*Bags.	
Grain :—	89,545	88,919	181,090	152,315	96,250	65,796
Wheat and Wheat Meal ...	1,675	1,048	8,105	2,574	395	284
Maize and Maize Meal ...	73	54	184	109	656	589
Sorghum ...	275	146	1,108	428	276	107
Barley ...	262	273	4,582	3,727	2,544	1,641
Beans and Peas ...	lb.		lb.		lb.	
Wool and Mohair :—	5,993,858	118,744	6,410,589	131,198	5,986,871	154,329
Wool ...	702,018	12,602	830,245	22,513	817,849	42,124
Mohair ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides and Skins :—	180,757	1,850	49,596	462	95,806	1,762
Skins ...	352,524	4,755	104,753	1,459	60,091	764
Hides ...	—	171	—	166	—	82
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports ...	—	£284,522	—	£331,145	—	£302,193

* A "bag" contains 200 lb.

Other Statistics, 1936.

(1) Government Imports	£38,236
	<i>No.</i>
(2) Sheep and Goats exported	5,417
(3) Sheep and Goats imported	6,754
(4) Cattle exported	10,759
(5) Cattle imported	8,801
(6) Equines imported	1,174
	<i>lb.</i>
(7) Wool exported by Traders	5,986,871
Wool exported by Hawkers and Individuals ...	820,507
	<hr/>
Total Wool exported	6,807,378
(8) Mohair exported by Traders	817,849
Mohair exported by Hawkers and Indi- viduals	23,622
	<hr/>
Total Mohair exported	841,471
	<hr/>
Total Wool and Mohair exported	7,648,849
	<hr/>

All exports are made to the Union of South Africa and imports are as a general rule made through the same channel. The past few years have been characterised by the low prices obtaining for wool and mohair, the staple products of the Territory, on the value of which the main purchasing power of the Native depends. A gradual improvement is now evident. The principal articles of United Kingdom manufacture for which there exists definite possibility of further development in trade are blankets, Native trade goods, and agricultural implements. The blanket factory, started some years ago at Harrismith in the Orange Free State, takes an increasingly large proportion of the blanket trade which was formerly given to manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

The following comparative table for 1935 and 1936 indicates the source or origin of motor vehicles registered in the Territory:—

<i>Country of Origin.</i>	<i>New Registrations.</i>		<i>Total Registrations.</i>	
	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
<i>Private Motor Vehicles and Taxis.</i>				
Great Britain	15	11	24	28
Canada	24	22	37	53
United States of America ...	127	122	346	420
Germany	—	—	1	1
Italy	1	—	1	1
France	1	—	2	2
	168	155	411	505
<i>Commercial Vehicles.</i>				
Great Britain	7	7	15	16
Canada	19	13	22	34
United States of America ...	33	35	100	100
Germany	—	1	—	1
	59	56	137	151
<i>Motor Cycles.</i>				
Great Britain	5	4	15	8
United States of America ...	—	1	4	6
	5	5	19	14

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in the Territory, and there is only one mile of railway which is owned and operated by the South African Railway Administration.

Salaries and wages earned by Europeans vary from £200 to £1,000 per annum in the case of Government servants and from £120 to £600 per annum in the case of employees of trading concerns.

Native wages vary from £24 to £204 per annum in the case of Government employees and from £15 to £48 per annum in the case of store boys, etc., employed by traders.

Natives proceeding to the gold mines in the Union of South Africa receive, on an average, a wage of £3 for every 30 shifts worked, with free food and housing.

The average cost of living for single natives is estimated at £1 *per mensem*, and for married natives £3 *per mensem*.

The cost of living of Europeans varies considerably and is in a great measure dependent on the social or official position of the person concerned.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in Basutoland presents most of the problems attending African education in other territories with the additional difficulty that the country is for the most part very mountainous with much of its "highlander" population settled somewhat sparsely along isolated valleys difficult of access.

In spite of this the situation to-day is that education of an elementary sort at least is accessible to practically all the people. That this is appreciated by them is evidenced by the voluntary school enrolment of over seventy per cent. of the children of school-going age; undoubtedly a remarkable, if not unique, phenomenon in Africa, and striking evidence of the devotion and enterprise of the missionaries who, with grants-in-aid from the Government, have brought it about. The three missions mainly concerned are the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic Mission, and the English Church Mission. Of these the first named is the oldest, with over a century of work behind it in Basutoland, and has reached a point in its development when it is no longer to be thought of as a "mission" in the ordinary use of the term, since as the result of the faith and foresight of its pioneers it has now in reality become an indigenous Church, with its Basuto members in an overwhelming majority on its governing council. To this in great measure is to be attributed the fact that Basutoland is so much freer of mushroom and fancifully styled African sects than most other native areas of the sub-continent.

The main end of education policy in Basutoland has been to offer to as many as possible the opportunity of learning to read and write and make simple calculations. It is recognized that at the present time the greater number of pupils will attend school for three or four years only, and so to achieve this end education in the lower classes is practically all in the native language. It may be accepted that to the boys and girls of to-day in Basutoland, education is not a foreign or strange thing but a normal and essential part of their environment.

Of elementary vernacular schools there are 522, which are aided from public funds, and 253 which the missions maintain without aid. On a higher level there are 43 schools giving instruction up to Standard VI and introducing more English both into the curriculum and the teaching medium. Of these, three are purely Government schools, managed by local committees, and two further centres are to have similar schools.

Education of a higher standard and of vocational character is provided in one Government and ten mission institutions. The former is a Trades School for boys, while of the latter three train

teachers to the standard of the Native Primary Lower Certificate of the Cape Province Education Department, three train girls as infant school teachers, three are schools of domestic science for girls, and one offers industrial training for boys. Ordinary education up to the level of the Junior Certificate can be obtained in two of these mission institutions, but beyond that it is necessary for students to proceed to colleges outside the Territory, more especially the South African Native College at Fort Hare, which has been supported by the Basutoland Administration from the beginning and to which three Government bursaries are available annually.

In 1936 the total enrolment in all schools in the territory was: Government schools, 363, Government-aided mission schools, 69,952, unaided mission schools, 12,537, training institutions and craft schools, 527.

The Establishment of the Education Department consists at present of a Director, two European Inspectors and five Native Supervisors. Administrative expenses are met from the general revenue, while the grants-in-aid to missions, the cost of the purely Government schools and certain other charges are taken from the Native Education Fund. This fund receives a quarter of the ordinary native tax payments together with a special education levy of 3s. per taxpayer. It is estimated that £47,548 will be spent from this fund in 1936-7.

Education is free in all the elementary and intermediate schools, and attendance is not compulsory. There are the familiar difficulties of herding for the boys and home duties for the girls to make attendance irregular, but on the whole the eagerness to secure education is very remarkable.

There is discernible in Basutoland, as in all other South African native areas, a growing desire for education of a higher grade, and one of the urgent problems of the immediate future will be the consideration of how this is to be provided, on what lines, and with what amount of Government support. An important step forward is under contemplation in the establishment of a High School under Government auspices at Maseru, the chief centre of administration.

The internal circumstances of the country are not such as to provide many openings for the more highly educated Basuto, except in the service of the Government. Very many of the Chiefs, being themselves without much education, are suspicious of those who have had a superior training. Consequently many go out into the Union to work and some of these remain there.

Most of what is being done on the side of vocational education has to do with European rather than indigenous crafts, e.g., carpentry, saddlery, laundry, cooking, etc. In connection with many of these the problem is often to find scope for their exercise in the life of a community which is not yet up

to the standard required for the support of more than a very few craftsmen. In regard to the domestic crafts of the girls there is of course ample scope, and a steady raising of the standard of homes and home-crafts is noticeable. But it will take some time for the ordinary life of the Basutoland countryside, which has a communal basis, to develop to the point of absorbing more than a very few skilled artisans. However, progress here is evident and every year a few more tradesmen such as carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers are to be found doing reasonably well at their trades. Here as in other spheres it is energy that counts.

As regards indigenous crafts the range is not very great, perhaps in the main through the lack of the necessary materials such as wood, osiers, etc. But an investigation conducted early in 1935 on behalf of the Government by Mr. H. V. Meyerowitz has revealed how important in the life of the countryside is the pottery of the women, the grass and other weaving of both men and women, and how skilful in the clay modelling of animals, etc., are some of the children. These crafts are receiving attention in the handwork of some of the schools and the possibilities of development are being considered.

Social welfare activities are mainly in the hands of the Churches, and much good work is being done, while some valuable community service is rendered by the students in the Institutions under the aegis of the Students' Christian Movement. Useful training in homemaking, needlework, etc., for girls who have ceased to attend the ordinary classes is a feature in many of the Roman Catholic day schools.

Recreative activities are noticeably on the increase, chiefly in the form of organized school games, and inter-school competitions in games, athletics, drill and singing are frequent and popular.

The Wayfarer-Guide and Pathfinder-Boy Scout Movements are developing in an encouraging fashion and cannot fail to exert a profound and beneficial influence on the life of the people.

European Education.—There are six small schools in the Territory, managed by local committees, charging modest fees, and aided by the Government. These provide elementary education for the children of Europeans. For education beyond Standard VI children are sent to schools in the Union of South Africa, and two bursaries are awarded annually on the result of a special examination. Of these the one is the "Fraser" scholarship of £50 per annum for two years, given by a prominent trading concern of that name, while the other, of £25 per annum for a similar period, is the "Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Scholarship".

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Railways.

The Territory is linked with the railway system of the Union of South Africa by a short branch line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein-Natal main line. One mile of this line is in Basutoland. The South African railway runs near the boundaries of the Territory and goods are transported by road to the nearest railway station across the border.

During the past year the Road Motor Transport Department of the South African Railways has established a regular service between Fouriesburg and Butha Buthe, Zastron and Mohale's Hoek, and Zastron and Quthing.

Roads.

The greater part of Basutoland is exceptionally mountainous and in this area all transport is effected by the use of pack animals.

On the western side of Basutoland where there is a strip of agricultural country stretching from north to south, a fairly good road system has been developed. The main roads traverse the whole of this area with branches leading west to the principal points of exit. In nearly all cases the roads are gravelled and carry motor and ox-waggon traffic in all weather. There are, however, a number of unbridged rivers and streams which during flood periods may delay travelling for some hours.

From the main roads a number of feeder roads lead towards the interior. By-roads to trading centres and missions connect with these feeder roads penetrating still further into the interior, but although several roads now cross the first range of mountains, none has yet reached the second range. Feeder roads are maintained by the Government and during the year under review a certain amount of gravelling has been carried out, particular attention being paid to improvements of the drainage.

The by-roads are in some instances unsuitable for any type of traffic except ox-wagons. They are maintained by traders and others to whose stations they lead, and annual Government grants are made towards their upkeep.

On the eastern side of Basutoland in the Qacha's Nek district a short system of roads similar to that described above exists, and the standard reached is much the same as that obtaining on the western side of the Territory.

During the year a causeway has been built over the stream at Kolonyama, a low-level bridge over Motutong stream, and a 40 feet span girder bridge over the Masitise stream. One or two donga crossings have been permanently strengthened by the construction of masonry retaining walls.

On the maintenance side the number of light graders has been increased with the result that costs have been reduced while the road surfaces allow for more comfortable travelling conditions.

A considerable amount of work has been done in reclaiming dongas alongside and parallel to the roads.

The Union Public Works Department completed during the year the two border bridges at Caledon Poort over the Caledon River, and at Maghaleen over the Maghaleen River. The cost of these bridges is shared equally between the Union Government and Basutoland.

The funds allocated during the past two years for the maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries, together with the expenditure on construction work for the same period are tabulated below:—

	<i>Construction Work.</i>	<i>Maintenance.</i>
	£	£
1935	5,600	14,120
1936	3,000*	12,000*

The following is a classification of the roads in the Territory:—

Gravel: 320 miles main road and 62 miles feeder road.

Earth: 40 miles main road and 70 miles feeder road.

In addition there are 290 miles of by-road which are chiefly earth roads.

Bridle Paths.

A member of the Public Works Department staff has been engaged during the year on an investigation of the principal bridle paths in the Territory with a view to initiating a programme of construction and maintenance for the principal pack trails in the Territory.

In the meantime allocations have been made to every District Officer and the money has been spent in repairing the worst sections of the bridle paths.

The expenditure on bridle paths for the year 1935 was £640, and for 1936, the estimated expenditure is £1,000.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks within the territory; but the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch office at Maseru.

The currency is provided for under Proclamation No. 2 of 1933 and is the same as in the Union of South Africa.

The weights and measures in common use in the territory are the British Imperial.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

In addition to the road work dealt with in Chapter X a fairly considerable programme of construction work has been carried out during the year.

* Estimated expenditure.

The new quarters for the Officer-in-Charge at the mountain station of Mokhotlong started in 1935 have now been completed.

Additions doubling the accommodation for patients at Qacha's Nek Hospital are under construction; police quarters, offices and stabling have been built in the districts of Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Butha Buthe, Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong; and the stud stable at Maseru has been re-built at a new site.

In Lebribe a Government Intermediate School is in course of erection.

Quarters are being erected in Maseru and Mafeteng and considerable alterations are being made to certain houses purchased for officers in the Agricultural Department.

The usual maintenance work on Government buildings has been carried on during the year.

The water supply at Mafeteng has been augmented by the erection of a pumping plant and a new reservoir. It is anticipated that the water supplies at this camp will now be adequate for many years to come.

The Union Irrigation Department has carried out a programme of boring for water at Quthing and has been successful in finding a good supply.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The laws in force in Basutoland include those of the Cape of Good Hope up to the 18th March, 1884, except where repealed or altered by proclamation of the High Commissioner, who is empowered to make by proclamation such laws as may be necessary for the peace, order and good government of the territory.

The Basutoland Courts of Law consist of:—

(a) *The Resident Commissioner's Court*, which constitutes the Supreme Court of Basutoland, and from which an appeal lies to the Privy Council. Under Proclamation No. 10 of 1928 as amended, the constitution of the Resident Commissioner's Court was altered and provision made for the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner. The Court is now constituted by the Resident Commissioner, or, when deputed by him thereto, the Deputy Resident Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner sitting alone or together; and there may be associated with the Court not more than two officers of the Administration appointed by the Resident Commissioner for the purpose by notice in the Gazette. The Resident Commissioner when present and, in his absence, the Judicial Commissioner, is President of the Court, and the judgment of the Court is the judgment pronounced or approved by the President.

The power conferred on the Resident Commissioner to review and correct the proceedings of Courts or officers may be exercised also by the Judicial Commissioner, and any decision

recorded or action taken by the Judicial Commissioner in the course of such review or correction is of the same force and effect as if it had been recorded or taken by the Resident Commissioner.

(b) *Courts of District Commissioners*, who are empowered to impose sentences not exceeding two years imprisonment with hard labour or fines not exceeding £50, with jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500. These Courts have no jurisdiction to try, as Courts of the first instance, any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to commit rape, or sedition.

These Courts are situated in each of the seven districts and in the sub-district of Butha Buthe. A detached Court is also held in the sub-district of Mokhotlong, presided over by an officer exercising minor jurisdiction.

(c) *Chiefs' Courts*.—Under Proclamation No. 2B of 1884 the Paramount Chief and other Native Chiefs of Basutoland were authorized to continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil and criminal cases within such limits as may be defined by any rules established by the authority of the Resident Commissioner, subject to a proviso that no suit, action or proceeding whatsoever to which any European shall be party, either as plaintiff or complainant, or as defendant, shall be adjudicated upon by any such Chief, save by the consent of all parties concerned. An appeal lies from a decision of any Chief to the Court of the District Commissioner of the District within which such Chief exercises jurisdiction.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences during the last five years:—

<i>Nature of Crime.</i>	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
In Magisterial Courts—					
Offences against the person	351	95	147	137	171
Offences against property	373	558	594	338	366
Offences against liquor laws	20	6	12	19	20
Other crimes	2,729	1,778	1,327	1,356	2,047
In Resident Commissioner's Court—					
Murder	10	6	11	2	12
Culpable homicide	62	68	145(a)	124(a)	67(a)
Attempted murder	5	4	3	3	3
Rape	6	5	1	7	3
Other offences against the person.	1	6	7	3	15
Offences against property with violence to the person.	214	94	3	—	10
Other offences against property.	33	45	62	32	34
Other crimes	1	3	2	1	1

(a) Includes cases of public violence resulting in culpable homicide.

Police.

The establishment of the force and actual strength on the 31st December, 1936, was as follows:—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Establishment.</i>	<i>Strength.</i>
Staff Officer	1	1
Inspectors	4	4
Sub-Inspectors	4	3
Chief Constable	1	1
Assistant Superintendents	2	3
Total	12	12

Native Police.

Sergeant Major	1	1
Sergeants	14	14
Corporals	15	15
Privates	260	258*

There are in addition two un-uniformed Native saddlers.

Depot.—Thirty new recruits were put through the usual training, and 20 men were sent in from the districts for refresher courses.

Finger Print Bureau.—During the year, 1,278 slips were received for examination, being an increase of 77 on last year's figures, and included 651 in connection with deportations from the Union of South Africa.

Health of Police.—The health of the Police has been good. The death of three of the Native non-commissioned officers is recorded with regret.

Troop and Pack Horses.—Considering the extensive patrol work performed, the horses have maintained their condition remarkably well during the year. The casualties are the lowest on record for some years.

Medals and Commendations.—During the year, two Long Service and Good Conduct Medals were awarded, and three non-commissioned officers and four privates were specially commended for conspicuous ability in police investigations.

Deportees.—During the year, 651 deportees and prohibited immigrants were accepted from the Union on their claims being established to Basutoland domicile. The figures show a decrease of 27 compared with last year's figures. Many of these people are of bad character and, having no means of livelihood, continue their criminal career as is evidenced from Police reports.

Work of the Police.—During the year 10,165 patrols were sent out, 13,649 men being engaged. The mileage covered by the patrols was 193,058 while the mileage performed by the men was 238,718.

* Vacancies to be filled.

Prisons.

There are gaols at the headquarters of each of the seven districts into which the Territory is divided and in the sub-districts of Butha Buthe and Mokhotlong.

Buildings.—All gaol buildings are of stone with iron roofs and cement floors; the inmates are supplied with bed-boards on which to sleep. The majority of cells are built to contain on the average eight to ten prisoners, but there are usually one or two smaller ones for violent or dangerous inmates, or for occasional European convicts. Attached to each prison is an exercise yard and cement baths with water laid on. The cook-house is in the yard and a daily scale of ration as laid down by statute is provided. As no special accommodation exists in the district gaols for female or European prisoners, they are invariably transferred to Maseru.

Health.—The health of the prisoners during 1936 has been good, the daily average on the sick list being ten. Ten deaths were recorded during the year. All prisoners are medically examined on admission, and the Medical Officers make regular visits to the gaols, apart from the weekly inspection when they accompany the District Administrative Officer in charge. Prisoners reporting sick are taken to the Government dispensary, and if necessary are admitted to hospital where they are put into the ordinary public wards and treated on similar lines to other patients.

Discipline.—During 1936, breaches of prison discipline were few and escapes of prisoners numbered only eight.

Labour.—The policy commenced in 1931 of utilizing convicts to a greater extent on road construction and maintenance in the vicinity of the various Government stations has been maintained. Where possible convicts are trained to become useful members of society on release by instruction in such trades as masonry, carpentry, building and other kinds of manual labour.

Sentences.—The majority of offenders are given the option of paying a fine in lieu of imprisonment with hard labour. Provision was made by Proclamation No. 55 of 1921 for the punishment of offenders in certain cases, by which the Court may in its discretion:—

(a) postpone for a period not exceeding six months the passing of sentence, and release the offender on one or more conditions; or

(b) pass sentence but order the operation of the sentence to be suspended for a period not exceeding three years on such conditions as the Court may specify in the order; or

(c) pass sentence of a fine or, in default of payment, imprisonment, but suspend the issue of a warrant committing the offender to a gaol in default of payment until

the expiry of such a period not exceeding 12 months as the Court may fix for payment, in instalments or otherwise, of the amount of the fine or until default has been made.

Good conduct remission up to one-fourth of the sentence is allowed on all sentences of imprisonment for six months or more.

Statistics.—During the year 3,364 persons passed through the various gaols in the Territory, and of these 2,341 were committed to penal imprisonment. The corresponding figures for 1935 were 2,609 and 1,678 respectively.

Juvenile Offenders.—All juvenile prisoners are transferred to Leribe where they are kept segregated from adult prisoners so far as possible. The daily average number of juveniles in prison during 1936 was ten.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is the legislation for the year 1936 which has been proclaimed in the *Gazette*:—

- (1) No. 4.—Basutoland Pensions (Amendment) Proclamation, 1936 (No. 16 of 1934).
- (2) No. 9.—Basutoland Further Appropriation (1934–35) Proclamation, 1936.
- (3) No. 11.—Departmental Offences (Basutoland) Proclamation, 1936.
- (4) No. 12.—Basutoland Death Duties (Amendment) Proclamation, 1936.
- (5) No. 16.—Titles of District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioner to be borne by Administrative Officers.
- (6) No. 24.—Amending Basutoland Census Proclamation No. 9 of 1904.
- (7) No. 36.—Public Holidays Amendment Proclamation, 1936.
- (8) No. 37.—Fixation of Wages (Basutoland) Proclamation, 1936.
- (9) No. 38.—Basutoland Death Duties (Further Amendment) Proclamation, 1936.
- (10) No. 41.—Basutoland Appropriation (1936–37) Proclamation, 1936.
- (11) No. 43.—Basutoland Trade Marks Registration (Amendment) Proclamation, 1936.
- (12) No. 45.—Repealing Proclamations 64, 67, 70 and 73 of 1935 which prohibited the exportation of warlike stores to Italian territory.
- (13) No. 48.—Basutoland Prisons (Further Amendment) Proclamation, 1936.
- (14) No. 50.—Customs Tariff (Amendment) Proclamation, 1936.
- (15) No. 53.—Basutoland Trading (Amendment) Proclamation, 1936.
- (16) No. 54.—Basutoland Cattle Improvement Proclamation, 1936.
- (17) No. 56.—Basutoland Income Tax Proclamation, 1936.
- (18) No. 62.—Prohibiting the exportation of warlike stores from Basutoland to Spain.
- (19) No. 70.—United Kingdom Designs (Protection) (Basutoland) Proclamation, 1936.
- (20) No. 73.—Basutoland Medical, Dental and Pharmacy (Amendment) Proclamation, 1936.
- (21) No. 76.—Basutoland Native Trading Proclamation, 1936.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years:—

REVENUE.

<i>Head.</i>	<i>1931-2.</i>	<i>1932-3.</i>	<i>1933-4.</i>	<i>1934-5.</i>	<i>1935-6.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax ...	116,783	121,795	90,017	129,312	140,910
Customs and Excise ...	80,842	86,161	90,040	104,442	111,633
Posts and Telegraphs ...	9,964	9,172	12,906	11,437	14,187
Licences ...	7,821	7,855	8,466	8,615	9,181
Fees of Court or Office ...	1,042	810	773	361	346
Judicial Fines ...	976	783	424	739	431
Income Tax ...	3,957	4,040	4,115	5,608	4,036
Poll Tax ...	—	—	1,265	1,345	1,334
Fees for Services Rendered	1,165	1,020	1,023	1,017	1,270
Interest ...	3,997	2,473	1,963	1,408	1,303
Wool Export Duty ...	19,265	678	8,107	6,786	7,375
Miscellaneous ...	8,040	22,094	12,155	12,422	11,294
Education Levy ...	13,017	13,853	10,340	14,766	16,241
Civil Servants Salary Deductions.	—	4,676	4,550	2,689	2,148
Colonial Development Fund	—	—	—	1,543	207
Totals ...	£266,869	£275,410	£246,144	£302,490	£321,896

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Head.</i>	<i>1931-2.</i>	<i>1932-3.</i>	<i>1933-4.</i>	<i>1934-5.</i>	<i>1935-6.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner ...	12,789	13,280	13,163	13,018	13,600
District Administration ...	15,121	15,596	16,157	16,874	17,325
Police ...	35,455	33,908	33,386	34,188	33,603
Administration of Justice	13,255	10,683	13,923	13,674	13,246
Posts and Telegraphs ...	11,027	14,065	10,949	10,599	11,990
Public Works Department	5,761	5,166	5,308	5,476	5,621
Public Works Extraordinary.	345	39	493	986	1,597
Public Works Recurrent ...	20,516	17,949	20,645	25,493	28,338
Medical ...	25,394	24,507	25,712	26,605	29,311
Education ...	49,734	51,587	39,352	53,357	57,854
Lerotholi Technical School	5,541	5,195	5,515	6,503	6,205
Agriculture—					
Veterinary ...	23,630	12,799	12,598	12,944	12,294
Agricultural ...	5,751	7,184	7,351	8,664	9,495
Allowances to Chiefs ...	11,628	11,472	11,145	9,413	11,207
National Council ...	1,613	1,786	736	1,697	1,715
Leper Settlement ...	20,317	19,820	19,671	19,138	18,201
Pensions ...	11,242	11,760	14,562	13,962	16,862
Miscellaneous ...	6,758	6,243	40,910	15,399	6,419
Capital Expenditure ...	4,312	585	538	5,440	3,522
Colonial Development Fund	—	—	—	1,543	—
Census ...	—	—	—	—	196
Financial and Economic Commission.	—	—	—	—	207
Totals ...	£280,189	£263,624	£292,114	£294,973	£298,808

Liabilities and Assets.

The surplus balance at the 31st March, 1936, amounted to £63,812. £35,000 of the surplus balance is on loan to the Swaziland Government at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. This loan is repayable by 1943.

The detailed statement of Liabilities and Assets at the 31st March, 1936, is as follows:—

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
			£				£
Guardian's Fund	Deposit			On deposit with the Crown			
Account			6,755	Agents for the Colonies,			
Sub-Accountants' Suspense				London		14,000	
Account			3,309	Crown Agents, London,			
Stores Imprest Account			13,486	Current Account ...		459	
Basutoland Wool and Mohair				Standard Bank of South			
Fund			1,550	Africa Ltd., Deposit			
Basutoland Education Fund			14,008	Account		20,000	
Bechuanaland Protectorate				Standard Bank of South			
and Swaziland Tax Account			961	Africa Ltd., Current			
Deposits			5,108	Account		8,431	
			45,177	Balances in hands of Sub-			
				Accountants		12,170	
				Advances Recoverable ...		9,307	
				South African Railways and			
				Harbours		141	
				On loan to Swaziland Ad-			
				ministration		35,000	
				Stores Suspense		9,400	
				Bloemfontein Board of Exe-			
				cutors & Trust Co. Ltd.			
				(under Judicial Manage-			
Balance of Assets over Liabili-			63,812	ment)		81	
ties							
			£108,989				£108,989

The Wool and Mohair Fund was established under Proclamation No. 39 of 1931 with funds received from the Union Government under Notice No. 1493 dated the 15th August, 1930, in respect of wool and mohair exported from Basutoland together with amounts recovered from persons to whom livestock or other articles have been supplied from monies provided by the Fund. The proceeds of this Fund are devoted to the promotion of the future production of wool and mohair. During the year 1936, 306 pedigree rams were purchased for distribution amongst the Basuto at £2 each.

Estimated Financial Position at the 31st March, 1937.—It is anticipated that there will be a surplus of revenue over expenditure for the financial year 1936-7 of £21,976 and that the available surplus balance will amount to £85,788 at that date.

Description of Main Heads of Taxation.*Native Tax.*

The rate of tax is 25s. for every adult male native domiciled in Basutoland, and in addition 25s. for each wife after the first, but no native is liable for more than £3 15s. od. in any one year for himself and his wives.

The collection was £11,597 5s. od. more than in 1934-5 and was made up of £51,644 Arrear, £88,488 Current (1935-6), and £777 Advance (1936-7) Tax. The drought and depression years account for the large amount of the arrear tax.

Customs and Excise.

An amount of £109,915 5s. 6d. was received from the Union Government under the Customs Agreement and represents .88575 per cent. of the gross Customs revenue of the Union of South Africa for the 12 months ended the 31st March, 1936. Local collections on Union manufactured spirits and beer amount to £1,717 3s. 7d.

Licences.

There was no change in the rates paid for the various classes of licences during the year under review.

Income Tax.

The rates fixed for the tax-year ended the 30th June, 1935, were the same as those for the previous year and were:—

(1) Normal Tax:—

(a) In the case of companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, two shillings and sixpence.

(b) In the case of persons other than companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount, subject to a maximum rate of two shillings in every pound.

(2) Super Tax:—

(a) When the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The following abatements were deducted from the taxable income of any person, other than a company, for the purpose of determining the taxable amount:—

Abatements:—

(a) Primary £400.

(b) Life insurance and similar allowances. A deduction not exceeding £50 is made in respect of premiums paid

during the period of assessment on policies under which the taxpayer, his wife or minor children are insured against death, accident or sickness.

(c) A deduction not exceeding £10 is allowed for fees or subscriptions paid during the period of assessment to any friendly or benefit society.

(d) £100 for each unmarried child or step-child who was alive during any portion of the year of assessment and was or would have been under the age of 21 years on the last day of the year of assessment.

(e) A sum of £30 for each dependant of the taxpayer.

The total of the abatements and allowances is reduced:—

(1) In the case of every such taxpayer (i) who during any portion of the period in respect of which the assessment is made was married; or (ii) who during the whole or any portion of the period in respect of which the assessment was made was divorced, but maintained during any portion of that period a child of his own or a step-child who was or would have been had he lived under the age of twenty-one years on the last day of the year of assessment in respect of which, or portion of which, the assessment is made, the reduction shall be by one pound for every completed ten pounds by which the taxable income of such person exceeds six hundred pounds or when the period assessed is less than twelve months, by which it exceeds so much of six hundred pounds as is proportionate to the period assessed: Provided that for the purpose of this paragraph any person who was a widower or widow during the whole or any portion of the period in respect of which the assessment is made shall be assessed as though he had been married throughout that period and any person who has been separated under a judicial order or written agreement throughout that period shall be assessed as though he had been divorced throughout that period.

(2) In the case of all other persons to whom paragraph (1) of this sub-section does not apply, the reduction shall be by one pound for every completed pound by which the taxable income of any such person exceeds three hundred pounds or, when the period assessed is less than twelve months by which it exceeds so much of three hundred pounds as is proportionate to the period assessed. In the case of persons other than companies the assessment is subject to a rebate of 20 per cent.

Companies.—In the case of companies an abatement of £300, which is subject to reductions in accordance with paragraph (2) above.

Super Tax is payable (other than by a public company) on a taxable income exceeding in the aggregate £2,500 in any year

of assessment. The taxable income of any person determined for normal tax purposes is the amount upon which the super tax is assessed.

There is an abatement of £2,500 and this is diminished by £1 for every £1 by which the income, subject to super tax, exceeds £2,500.

Dividends accruing to non-residents are exempt from super-tax provided such dividends are not paid or payable within the territory.

The sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid for the tax years 1934 and 1935 are as follows:—

<i>Source.</i>	1934.	1935.
	£	£
General Traders	4,077	2,505
Civil Servants	786	669
Employed persons	58	96
Others	597	583
Non-residents	90	183
	<u>£5,608</u>	<u>£4,036</u>

The numbers of incomes assessed for current tax and the total amount of taxable incomes in the categories shown are:—

<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Categories.</i>	<i>Total of Taxable Incomes.</i>
	£	£
8	500 and under	2,706
34	501-750	21,959
26	751-1,000	22,497
17	1,001-1,500	19,942
5	1,501-2,000	8,536
4	Over 2,000	15,173
<u>94</u>		<u>£90,813</u>

Stamp Duties and Fees on Documents payable by means of Stamps.

The duties and fees payable are specified in the Schedule to Proclamation No. 16 of 1907 as amended and are classified under the following heads:—

Arbitrations and Awards.

Bonds.

Courts of Law (District Commissioners' Courts).

Civil Cases (Resident Commissioner's Court).

Acts or Deeds of Donations.

Leases.

Master's Office: (a) Insolvency.

(b) Orphan Chamber.

Office Fees and Transfers and Miscellaneous.

Estate Duty is payable in terms of the Basutoland Death Duties Proclamation of 1935 at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the first £2,000 and up to 17 per cent. on £75,000 and over, and the rates of Succession Duty vary from 2 to 10 per cent.

Wool and Mohair Export Duty.

This duty remained at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for the period 1st April 1935 to 31st March 1936. The increased collection as compared with the previous year's total is due to improvement in the health of sheep and goats and the improved pasture conditions.

Poll Tax.

The rate is fixed at £2 per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st January and the 1st July by all adult males domiciled in Basutoland who are not liable to pay Native Tax. In the case of failure to pay any one instalment of the tax within the period provided, a further sum of 2s. for each month or part of a month is payable.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The revenue amounted to £14,187 during the financial year ended 31st March, 1936, and the expenditure to £11,990.

During the financial year 1935-6 postal and money orders to the value of £24,212 were issued and £37,036 paid.

The Union Post Office Savings Bank system is in operation in Basutoland, and the following deposits and withdrawals at post offices in the territory were made during the financial year 1935-6:—

					£
Deposits	...	...	...	...	30,545
Withdrawals	...	...	...	...	22,395

Basutoland has its own postage and revenue stamps. There are eleven denominations ranged in the following order, the first ten being postage and revenue stamps; $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and for revenue purposes only £1. The respective colours are green, red, purple, blue, grey, light brown, orange, dark brown, blue-purple, olive and black. One design only is used, which contains a vignette of His Majesty the King, placed above a scene depicting the Maluti mountains and the Orange River, while in the foreground is a representation of a crocodile—the emblem of the ruling house of Moshesh.

Civil Servants' Salary Deductions.

The deductions from the emoluments of civil servants in the Territory, which had been imposed during the financial crisis, were discontinued as from the 1st April 1936.

Johannesburg Agency.

The Report on the Financial and Economic Position of Basutoland dated January, 1935, recommended the permanent establishment of this Agency (page 58) and all three High Commission Territories now participate and contribute towards the cost of maintenance.

Revenue is collected from the Basuto, Bechuana and Swazis working in the Transvaal industrial and mining areas, and the functions of the Agency are now extended to general welfare work. (A fuller report of the work of this Agency will be found under Chapter XVI, Labour.)

The total revenue collections for 1936 as compared with 1935 are :—

	1935.	1936.
	£	£
Basutoland	38,163	39,833
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	4,253	4,974
Swaziland	1,443	4,996
	<u>£43,859</u>	<u>£49,803</u>

The collections on behalf of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration commenced in May 1934, and in June 1934 for Swaziland.

XVI.—LABOUR.

The following table shows the number of passes issued during the past three years to enable natives to leave the territory to take up or seek employment in the Union of South Africa :—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Mines :—Gold	22,994	29,502	34,877
Coal	156	472	627
Diamonds	220	83	229
Manganese	—	—	305
Total Mines	<u>23,370</u>	<u>30,057</u>	<u>36,038</u>
Agriculture	6,700	5,584	6,964
Miscellaneous labour	8,372	9,852	13,878
Totals	<u>38,442</u>	<u>45,493</u>	<u>56,880</u>

The gold mines play a large part in the economic position of the Territory, employing annually large numbers of Basuto. At the close of the year 1936, 45,399 Basuto were employed on these mines.

In addition to Basuto employed on the gold mines, there is a fairly large number in industrial employment in the Witwatersrand area.

Many of the Basuto on the Witwatersrand remit money to their families in Basutoland through the Native Recruiting Corporation, Limited, and the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency, and a large percentage of the natives recruited for the mines defer a portion of their earnings for payment to them on their return to Basutoland. Many of them also make remittances through the post, and it is estimated that an amount at least equal to the amount remitted through other channels is remitted in this way, though statistics cannot be obtained. During the year under review a sum of £131,805 was remitted by Basuto to their families through the Native Recruiting Corporation, and £105,917 was paid out as deferred wages, whilst a sum of over £8,000 was paid out through the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency and through other sources.

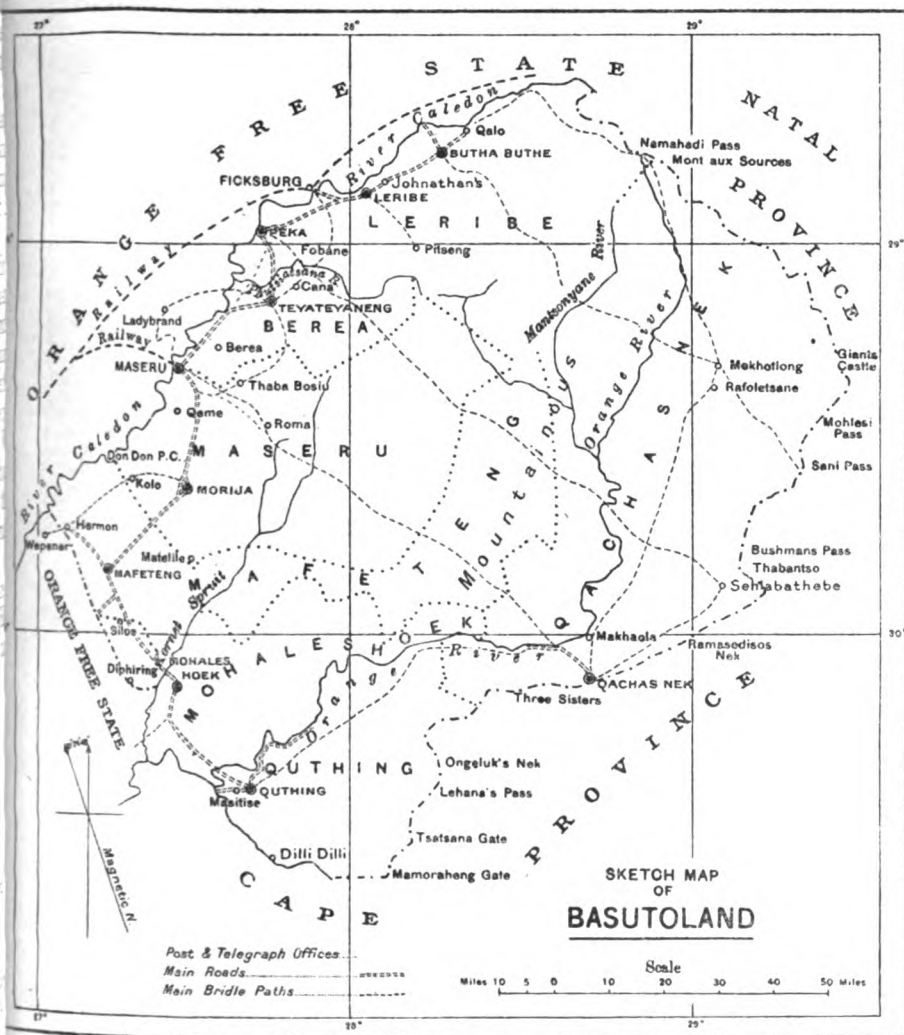
During the year 1932 an office was opened temporarily in Johannesburg for the purpose of collecting tax from Basutoland natives employed on the Witwatersrand. At the beginning of 1933 the Agency was re-opened and it has been maintained ever since. The Agency at first dealt only with the collection of revenue, but its functions were soon extended in the direction of dealing with the domestic affairs of the Basuto on the Witwatersrand, encouraging them to save money, giving them home news, counteracting as far as possible the temptations of their environment, repatriating those who are indigent and, generally, giving advice and assistance to them whenever required.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland now share in the Agency which thus deals with natives from all three High Commission Territories, both in regard to the collection of taxes and in general welfare work.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO BASUTOLAND.

- "The Basutos" by Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., 2 vols.—Hutchinson.
 "History of the Basuto"—D. F. Ellenberger and J. C. Macgregor.
 "The Basuto of Basutoland"—E. A. T. Dutton—Jonathan Cape.
 Report on the Financial and Economic Position of Basutoland (Cmd. 4907)—
 His Majesty's Stationery Office 3s. 6d.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2 : Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2 : 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1 : 26, York Street

CARDIFF : 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST : 80, Clichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY &
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

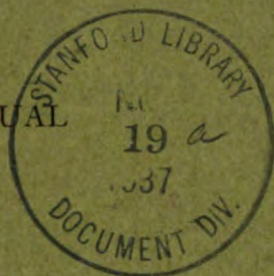
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25.342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1805



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1720 and 1767
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN TRINIDAD)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers [Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business [Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition [Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition [Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition [Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition [Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition. [Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition [Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937. [Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee [Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee [Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1805

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1720 and 1767
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
(PRINTED IN TRINIDAD)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastal House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Trinidad and Tobago, for the year 1936.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter	I—GEOGRAPHY INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY	PAGE.
	....	5
Do.	II—GOVERNMENT	6
Do.	III—POPULATION	7
Do.	IV—HEALTH	8
Do.	V—HOUSING	10
Do.	VI—PRODUCTION	11
Do.	VII—COMMERCE	22
Do.	VIII—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING	28
Do.	IX—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	30
Do.	X—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	33
Do.	XI—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	39
Do.	XII—PUBLIC WORKS	39
Do.	XIII—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	42
Do.	XIV—LEGISLATION	47
Do.	XV—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	48
Do.	XVI—MISCELLANEOUS	54
Appendix	—MAPS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	55

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY. INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between $10^{\circ} 3'$ and $10^{\circ} 50'$ North latitude and $60^{\circ} 55'$ and $61^{\circ} 56'$ West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles, while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74° . The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 21'$ North latitude and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $60^{\circ} 50'$ West longitude is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580 and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1626 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed in 1654 by a second Dutch Colony which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons.

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1934. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons of whom Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921, the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was thus 12·8 per cent.

2. The birthplaces of the population according to the 1931 Census were as follows :—

United Kingdom	....	....	....	....	1,454
Europe	....	....	....	....	437
North America	....	....	....	....	614
South America (of whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	....	....	....	....	5,082
China, and locally born of Chinese parentage	....	....	....	....	5,208
India	....	....	....	....	23,312
Locally born of Indian extraction	....	....	....	....	114,271
Locally born of European parentage or of African and mixed descent	....	....	....	....	216,138
Other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere	....	....	....	....	46,267
Total	....	....	....	....	412,783

3. The population on 31st December, 1936, was estimated at 448,253.

MARRIAGES.

4. The total number of marriages recorded during 1936, was 2,097, viz.: 2,063 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 117, 4 under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245 and 30 under the Muslim Marriage Ordinance. The rate per 1,000 of the total mean population was 9·29. In 1935 the marriage rate was 9·36. Included in the 2,063 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 39 marriages *in extremis*.

BIRTHS.

5. The number of births registered during the year was 14,625 (7,421 boys and 7,204 girls). The birth rate was 32·93 per 1,000. In 1935 the birth rate was 32·92, and for the period 1932-1936 the mean rate was 31·1.

DEATHS.

6. The total number of deaths registered in 1936 was 7,230, of which 3,867 were males and 3,363 females. The death rate was 16·28 per 1,000. In 1935 the death rate was 17·47, and for the period 1932-1936 the mean rate was 17·8.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

7. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,416, *i.e.*, at the rate of 97 per 1,000 births. In 1935 the rate was 99 for every 1,000 births, and for the period 1932-1936 the mean rate was 113 per 1,000.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

8. The principal causes of death were :—

	1935.	1936.
Enteric Fever	211	118
Influenza	42	28
Malaria	522	473
Dysentery	107	84
Pulmonary Tuberculosis....	382	420
Syphilis	154	148
Cancer	151	215
Apoplexy and Cerebral Haemorrhage	298	305
Convulsions, Infantile	38	39
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	496	481
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	517	508
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	347	353
Diarrhoea	324	305
Ankylostomiasis	121	119
Nephritis	435	385
Disease of Puerperal State	122	103
Diseases of Early Infancy	882	838
Old Age	860	707

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and, after several generations, still maintain mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic stocks of 70 years and over are numerous.

2. The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.

Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.

District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco. The Government also provides a mental hospital with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge in Trinidad with 700 beds for destitute persons suffering from old age or incurable diseases, and a House of Refuge in Tobago for 40 inmates.

3. A sanitary organisation covers the Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained in villages and other populated sections.

4. Much attention has been given to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives are trained in the public hospitals and in the larger hospitals maternity wards have been established. A Child Welfare League takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and ante-natal welfare work.

5. On the 3rd July, 1936, a Standing Committee was appointed "to co-ordinate and inspire the policy of the Government in regard to Nutrition in its relation to public Health". The preliminary work of this Committee consisted of a survey of diets and a study of the means available for correcting deficiencies.

6. The principal diseases which prevail are diseases of the lung, intestinal diseases, enteric fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

7. *Malaria* occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Black-water fever is rare. Severe malaria is mostly located in rural areas, where continuous and extensive seepage occurs, and in low-lying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

8. *Tuberculosis* has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years. It is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and is largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. A tuberculosis association maintains dispensaries in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurses of the association.

9. *Intestinal disorders* are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increased sanitary control of food supplied and a campaign against fly breeding. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several

country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and, when unwholesome, is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

10. *Hookworm* shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 21 years. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Oil of *Chenopodium* but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

11. *Enteric Fever* has shown a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population.

12. *Paralytic Rabies*. During the year there was one localised outbreak of this disease among human beings at Toco. Three cases occurred all of whom died.

A specially trained staff is employed in locating the sleeping and digesting places of the bat (*Desmodus rufus*) which spreads this disease by its bite. 3,660 of these bats were destroyed during the year. All of these were examined bacteriologically and 101 were found to be infected. All haunts are recorded and chartered on maps, a procedure which, though entailing considerable labour, makes it possible to cut short an epidemic in its early stages.

13. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. The Central Water Scheme was partially completed towards the end of the year and purified water was supplied to many parts of the Northern district from this source.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

1. Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban areas include the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy a mud or tapia hut covered with carrat or grass (timité), small two roomed or four roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates though many working people in the towns live in similar buildings. Efforts are being made to end the barrack system with its physical and moral ill effects. New housing conditions for labourers require buildings of the cottage type consisting of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each.

3. Sanitary conveniences vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary convenience. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage installations exist, water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Landlords in towns and villages are usually business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. The enactment of the Public Health (Streets and Buildings) Regulations, 1935, has permitted a greater measure of control of house construction. This control, which is effected by the various Local Health Authorities, extends also to the width and alignment of streets and limits the density of population in prescribed areas.

6. The Slum Clearance Ordinance gives the Council of the City of Port-of-Spain powers to declare slum clearance areas and to prepare and carry out improvement schemes.

During 1936 an area for clearance was selected in the East Dry River district (unsewered) lying between St. Joseph Road on the north, Sea Lots on the south, the Children's Playground on the east and the Dry River on the west; but later it was considered advisable to begin operations in a sewered portion of the town instead, and at the close of the year steps were being taken to proclaim as slum clearance areas three city blocks, lying between Marine Square on the south, Prince Street on the north, the Dry River on the east and portions of Duncan and Nelson Streets on the west. The Government has established a Housing Commission which will take over and manage the reconstructed slum areas.

In the meantime the Corporation completed 100 workers cottages on their lands at Gonzales Place for the accommodation of the present occupants of the proposed slum clearance areas. These cottages cost \$66,671.54, each one consisting of two rooms, with a back gallery, kitchen, bath and privy cesspit; the rentals are not to exceed \$4.00 per month.

7. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building and Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to clerks, mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some oilfield companies have provided cheap homes for their workers.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: agricultural and mineral. The former comprises cocoa, sugar, coconuts, coffee and citrus fruit and the latter petroleum and asphalt. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum occur in small quantities and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1936, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

CROP.	1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.		
	Quantity.	Value.	\$ c.	Quantity.	Value.	\$ c.	Quantity.	Value.	\$ c.	Quantity.	Value.	\$ c.
Cocoa	lb.	57,186,512	3,966,398 40	41,822,127	2,780,016 00	51,311,274	2,668,353 60	26,803,149	1,678,531 20		
Sugar	tons.	86,054	4,334,252 00	85,956	4,060,195 20	108,517	5,354,721 60	93,513	4,397,913 60		
Coconuts	nuts.	63,873,889	554,472 00	51,294,708	512,572 80	68,013,345	518,443 20	65,036,934	426,350 40		
Coffee	lb.	853,552	77,184 00	908,492	99,945 60	339,196	35,596 80	525,115	50,856 00		
Citrus:												
Grapefruit	boxes	4,377	9,004 80	10,978	41,764 80	3,453	12,412 80	23,518	89,443 20		
" Juice	galls.	....	....	....	....	14,177	7,900 80	14,280	8,102 40		
Oranges	No.	2,454,692	11,659 20	3,292,910	23,544 00	1,913,179	11,265 60	3,126,059	19,886 40		
" Juice	gals.	....	....	....	....	1,900	542 40	100	62 40		
Limes:												
(a) Raw Lime Juice	22,931	9,633 60	49,629	20,400 00	17,375	5,774 40	3,479	1,411 20		
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice	gals.	4,012	2,198 40	8,583	2,049 60	12,509	2,985 60	9,110	2,568 00		
(c) Distilled Oil	"	2,504	144,163 20	789	46,784 80	1,889	108,360 00	2,830	116,414 40		
(d) Handpressed Oil	"	1109	9,777 40	1140	14,947 20	....	....	52	3,849 60		
(e) Citrate of Lime	lb.	121,588	1,233 60	54,217	2,035 20	52,800	1,867 20	96,693	3,076 80		
(f) Green Limes....	brls	83	614 40	189	696 00	2,101½	11,428 80	1,429	9,556 80		
(g) Pickled Limes	brls.	....	....	....	....	13	192 00	25	374 40		

* Not distinguished from hardpressed oil.

† New distinguished from distilled oil.

‡ New industry.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

CROP.	1935.			1936.			Average for previous 5 years.
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.		
Cocoa	lb.	\$	c.	Quantity.	Value.	\$	c.
Sugar	tons	2,530,617	60	28,339,195	2,340,376	44,302,179	2,724,783 36
Coconuts	nuts	4,522,420	80	142,671	6,127,58	95,947	4,533,920 64
Coffee	lb.	241,987	20	4,560,180	69,740	56,111,731	450,765 12
		87,792	00	1,213,102	84,968	762,844	70,274 88
Citrus:							
Grapefruit	boxes	51,119		42,958	198,513	18,685	71,299 20
	No.	7,724		...	...	...	...
" Juice	galls.	4,501		12,162	9,109	Industry not yet 5 years old.	...
Oranges	No.	3,753,466		...	...	...	...
	boxes	2,850		3,816,749	22,823	2,908,061	19,582 08
" Juice	galls.	...		...	...	...	...
Limes:							
(a) Raw Lime Juice	...	11,807		66,881	22,842	21,044	7,821 12
(b) Concentrated Lime Juice	...	4,422		3,521	1,542	7,687	16,837 44
(c) Distilled Oil	...	1,524		22,016	84,970	1,945	83,989 44
(d) Handpressed Oil	...	...		779	6,864	...	...
(e) Citrate of Lime	lb.	104,057		23,716	812	65,867	2,415 36
(f) Green Limes	brls.	565		1,391	11,869	875	...
(g) Pickled Limes	brls.	...		...	...	...	...

AGRICULTURE.

SUGAR.

The production of sugar during the year amounted to 154,665 tons compared with 117,780 tons in 1935. The sugar industry for the fourth year in succession has headed the list of agricultural exports of the colony and the value of the sugar, molasses and rum was \$6,425,533 in 1936 as compared with \$4,693,080 in 1935.

2. Cane farmers at the basic price of \$2.64 per ton of canes received a total of \$1,568,624 compared with \$1,061,885 in 1935. Prices of sugar continued to be low: the maintenance of the industry was made possible by the preference granted by the Imperial Government and by the Dominion of Canada.

3. The Sugar Cane Investigation Committee financed by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, and by the Government and the Sugar Manufacturers, has continued investigations on soils and fertilizers and of the froghopper and moth borers.

COCOA.

4. Exports for the year totalled 28,339,195 lb. as against 44,387,836 lb. for the preceding year. This reduction in yield was due to unfavourable weather conditions accentuated by the incidence of witchbroom, the attacks of thrips and the general neglect due to the protracted period of low prices. During the first six months of the year prices remained low but during the second half of 1936 there was a marked and welcome rise in the value of this commodity on the world's markets and, at the close of the year, plantation cocoa was quoted on the local market at \$15.27 per fanega (110 lb.). The value of the crop was \$2,340,376 or \$190,246 less than in 1935. The first year of the Government's subsidy scheme for the assistance of the Cocoa Industry has been completed, and the grants made have effected marked improvements on those portions of the estates on which subsidy money has been spent. Witchbroom disease continues to be a cause of grave concern, and in certain areas cocoa is being abandoned. With a view to searching for strains of cocoa resistant to witchbroom the Legislature has approved of arrangements being made for an expedition to visit South America for this purpose. The sum of \$166,493 was advanced under the Cocoa Relief Ordinance, and loans amounting to \$131,443 were granted to cocoa and coconut growers in the areas affected by the hurricane of 1933.

5. The Cocoa Research Staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture have continued their investigations and valuable results have been obtained.

COCONUTS.

6. Exports for the year of copra, coconuts and coconut oil were equivalent to 33,299,565 nuts compared with 32,339,783 nuts in 1935. The copra market advanced from \$2.60 per 100 lb. in January to \$3.75 in December 1936. Exports for 1936 were valued at \$324,832 compared with \$241,991 in 1935. Under the terms of the agreement with the oil factories the bonus to copra producers ceases when the price reaches \$3.00 per 100 lb. and, owing to the level having been reached during the year, only \$23,730 was distributed in 1936 as compared with \$86,913 in 1935.

MINOR CROPS.

Grapefruit and Oranges.

7. Grapefruit exports fell from 51,119 cases in 1935 to 42,958 cases in 1936. A Canning Plant was erected in time for the crop season and shipments of Canned Hearts and Juice were made during the year.

8. The number of oranges exported was about 3,816,000 compared with 4,000,000 during the preceding year.

9. Research work on the propagation and cultivation of grapefruit and oranges is conducted at the Citrus Experiment Station at St. Augustine.

Limes and Lime Oil.

10. The export of green limes increased in value to \$11,869 compared with \$3,864 in 1935 ; and the value of lime oil exported rose to \$91,834 compared with \$74,387 in 1935.

Bananas.

11. Exports for the year 1936 amounted to 159,076 bunches valued at \$71,030 compared with 66,547 bunches valued at \$29,641 in 1935.

12. Coffee increased from 1,187,867 lb. in 1935 to 1,213,102 lb. in 1936, but the value decreased by \$2,823.

13. Tonka beans were valued at \$148,811 compared with \$59,136 in 1935.

LIVESTOCK.

14. The Government maintains a Stock Farm in Trinidad in order to supply milk to Public Institutions and to improve the livestock generally in the Colony. With cattle the main line of work is the evolution of a high grade Friesian-Zebu cross which combines the hardiness of the Zebu with the productive qualities of the high yielding Friesian.

15. The Water Buffalo has replaced Zebu cattle as the working animal on the large sugar estates. During the year arrangements were made for the importation of a number of Water Buffaloes of the Murrah breed from India for the improvement of the existing stock.

16. Additions to the Stock Farm during the year included a pure bred Holstein-Friesian bull, a thoroughbred stallion, and a number of Berkshire and Large Black pigs, goats and poultry from England and Canada.

17. Thoroughbred stallions, Jack donkey stallions and pure bred bulls stand for service at the Farm and at various centres in the colony. Pure bred pigs (Large Black and Berkshire), dairy (Saenens and British Alpines) and mutton goats (Indian Lop-eared), poultry (White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds) and Black Head Persian sheep are bred at the Farm and are offered for sale, by public auction, with cattle and horsekind every year.

18. Paralytic Rabies was again responsible for a number of deaths in livestock, but the number of cases was the lowest since the serious outbreak in 1929. Control measures, which consist of the vaccination of animals and the destruction of bats, have given satisfactory results. There were outbreaks of Anthrax at three centres and the necessary preventive measures were effectively enforced in the districts affected.

19. In Tobago a Stock Farm is maintained on a smaller scale at which stud animals are kept for service. Pigs, sheep, and poultry are also reared on the Farm.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

20. There are 53 Agricultural Credit Societies in operation in Trinidad and Tobago. They are doing useful work in helping the smaller proprietors to obtain loans at a reasonable rate of interest. Four Cocoa Fermentaries established in connection with four of the Tobago Credit Societies have worked well during the year.

21. The Tobago Producers' Association handles cocoa, coconuts, copra and other agricultural produce. A cocoa fermentary is also attached to this Association.

22. The factory of the Tobago Lime Growers' Co-operative Association is equipped with a crushing plant and a distilling plant and has been of valuable assistance to the lime growers in Tobago.

23. The Coconut Growers' Association Ltd., a newly formed body, began operations during the year with satisfactory results.

GENERAL.

24. In spite of continued low world prices, the total value of the Agricultural exports of the Colony was \$9,918,108, compared with \$8,142,960 in 1935, or an increase of \$1,775,148. This increase is mainly due to the rise in the export values of Sugar and Sugar products. The export value of Coconut products, Lime oil and Tonka Beans also rose appreciably in comparison with 1935.

25. The sugar industry is controlled by companies both local and abroad. The estates produce about 56 per cent. of the crop and the cane farmers 44 per cent. and the canes are ground at the central factories owned by these companies. In 1936 there were 19,471 cane farmers of whom 13,318 were East Indians and 6,153 West Indians.

FORESTRY.

26. The area under forest at the end of 1935 was 556,310 acres, of which 294,922 acres constituted proclaimed, sanctioned, and proposed Forest Reserves, the remainder being Crown Lands.

The total amount of timber produced for consumption from Crown Lands and Forest Reserves amounted to 1,944,962 cubic feet, of which 495,375 cubic feet were for timber, the remainder being corduroy and firewood. The Deep Water Wharfage Contract utilised 13,397 cubic feet of native timber valued at approximately \$6,611.

The normal planting programme was continued, and 260 acres of new plantations were made. Of this 40 acres in the Long Stretch were planted as an unemployment relief measure.

A satisfactory agreement was reached with the Petroleum Companies for the limitation of clearing in protective Forest Reserves and timber plantations; this agreement, whilst permitting the full exploitation of oil wherever it is found, at the same time ensures the preservation of the all important indirect value of the protective Forest Reserves, and safeguards the timber plantations from premature destruction.

FISHERIES.

27. Nearly all the game fish of the Colony are also good food fish. There is a large demand for the latter which is amply met either from daily catches or from supplies of deep-sea fish kept in cold storage.

The principal varieties of fish found in the waters of the Colony are:—Mackerel, Carangue (*Carangidae*), Ancho (*Pomatomidae*), Dolphin (*Clypphaenidae*), Barracouta (*Sphyræna barracuda*), Sail-fish (*Istiophoridae*), Snapperx, Red-fish and Pargs (*Lutianidae*), Grunts (*Haemulidae*), Salmon *Otolithidae*), Grouper (*Serranidae*), Tarpon (*Elopidae*), Shark and Saw-fish.

The methods used for catching are principally (a) trolling, (b) deep-sea fishing (known locally as "banking") and (c) seines, fish-pots and nets.

MANUFACTURES.

28. Apart from the agricultural and mineral industries and products, there are a number of manufacturing concerns and industrial pursuits in the Colony. They include an electric undertaking, Angostura bitters, rum, distilleries, edible oil and lard, ice, cigarettes, matches, biscuits, aerated waters, carbonic acid gas, oxygen and acetylene, concrete floor tiles and building blocks, furniture, shirts and pyjamas, boots and shoes, tanneries, laundries, soap, limestone products, printeries, photographic finishers, motor repair garages, &c.

With the exception of the agricultural and mineral products and Angostura bitters, the articles manufactured are intended chiefly for local consumption and usage. They compare favourably with imported articles and find a ready market in the Colony.

PETROLEUM.

29. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the Pitch Lake (*see* para. 33), refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island.

30. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an east to west fault running from near Matura in the east to Port-of-Spain in the west. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the south. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are :—A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges; an anticlinal uplift along the south side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-a-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an east-west strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal foldings. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum, and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0.9553 to 0.8015.

31. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1936 there were 16 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil. These Companies hold some 264,665 acres of Crown Lands under licences and leases of which approximately 143,946 acres are held under mining lease. In addition appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently three categories of oil lands, viz. : lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights are vested in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

32. The Oil Companies operating in the Colony are set out in Table II.

TABLE II.

Company.	Nature of tenure of Land.	Situation.
Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad) Ltd.	Crown and Private Lands	Brighton.
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands and Private Lands	Fyzabad and Siparia.
Coldan Company, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	La Brea.
	Private Lands	Guapo and Rousillac.
New Dome Oilfields, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
Petroleum Options, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Stollmeyer, C. C.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Fyzabad, Barrackpore and Guayaguayare.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad and Barrackpore.
Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd.	Crown Lands	Tabaquite, Guapo and Lizard Springs.
Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
	Private Lands	Palo Seco and Naparima.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands	San Francique.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad, San Francique and Palo Seco.
Trinidad Investments, Ltd.	Crown and Private Lands	Fyzabad.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Morne L'Enfer Forest Reserves.
	Private Lands	Point Fortin.
Scottish Trinidad Oilfields	Private	Rio Claro.
Samuel F. Reaves	Private Lands	Guapo.

Companies operating Refineries.	Situation of Refinery.
Coldan Company, Ltd.	San Francique.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Guapo.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Pointe-a-Pierre.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Tabaquite.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	La Brea.
Trinidad Lake Asphalt Operating Co., Ltd.	Brighton.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Point Fortin.

33. Statistics shewing the progress of the Oil Industry during the past five years are given in Table III.

TABLE III.

Year.	Total number of wells drilled.		Total footage drilled.			Total Production (barrels).			Royalty on oil won from Crown Lands.	Exports of Crude Oil and products (barrels).	Value of Exports of Crude Oil and products.	Percentage of Exports of Crude Oil and products total to Domestic Exports.
	Crown.	Private.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.				
1932	1,197	705	1,902	111,730	61,557	173,287	5,610,896	4,515,225	10,126,121	\$ 432,254.40	\$ 9,637,474 11,437,660 80	56.8
1933	1,255	728	1,983	173,496	62,206	235,702	5,290,743	4,270,610	9,561,353	430,022.40	8,909,298 10,819,464 00	52.1
1934	1,339	767	2,106	256,455	95,328	351,783	6,391,544	4,502,819	10,894,363	416,928.00	9,981,774 14,056,128 00	63.2
1935	1,440	805	2,245	328,510	107,789	436,299	7,544,427	4,126,720	11,671,147	505,276.80	10,993,540 13,321,708 80	58.5

ASPHALT.

34. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea comprise an area of 109 acres. It is leased to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Limited for 21 years dating from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :

For each ton of crude pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 60 cents and an export duty of \$1.20.

For each ton of dried pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 84 cents and an export duty of \$1.66.

35. The following is a comparative statement of the operations of the Asphalt Industry during the last five years:—

Years.	Production.	Used locally.	Exports.	Royalty.	Value of Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1932	107,457	472	52,679	41,371 20	635,721 60
1933	111,337	1,119	52,129	42,504 00	726,465 60
1934	92,829	1,337	55,992	46,180 80	797,049 60
1935	134,578	1,027	82,349	65,899 20	1,092,984 00
1936	111,965	807	70,543	55,109 64	959,759 00

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed an increase in 1936 as compared with 1935.

2. Imports in 1936 were valued at \$27,187,994 being \$6,202,145 more than in 1935, while exports were valued at \$29,944,534 showing an increase of \$5,841,166 as compared with 1935. These figures do not include transshipments, which were valued at \$5,836,607 in 1936 against \$4,990,924 in 1935. Re-exports are included, being valued at \$3,009,458 in 1936 as compared with \$1,328,669 in 1935. Bullion and coin are not included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for certain recent years are as follows:—

Imports :

	1927	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
United Kingdom	32	36	44	44	40	44	40
Canada	19	17	14	12	11	12	12
United States of America	28	19	13	13	14	16	17

Exports :

United Kingdom	26	16	25	47	42	42	44
Canada	7	14	12	12	6	12	11
United States of America	29	26	17	10	16	11	15

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1936 amounted to 60·32 per cent. of the total imports, showing a decrease of 5·37 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1936 amounted to 65·7 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of ·57 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to the United Kingdom (increase 2·00 per cent.). Exports to the United Kingdom rose to 44 per cent., while imports from the United Kingdom fell from 44·00 per cent. in 1935 to 40·00 per cent. in 1936.

6. The following table shows the principal imports and the countries of origin for the years 1935 and 1936 :—

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1935		1936	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$		\$
CATTLE (for food) :				
Total .. No.	8,368	260,674	9,419	242,724
Venezuela	8,069	255,486	9,356	241,651
APPAREL :				
Total		359,128		514,823
United Kingdom		137,187		124,174
Japan		94,578		126,102
United States of America		27,388		28,434
BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :				
Total .. <i>dos.</i>	162,354	261,558	191,393	288,180
United Kingdom	10,170	11,623	3,885	4,635
British East Indies	151,748	249,287	187,425	283,440
BOOTS, SHOS AND SLIPPERS :				
Total .. <i>dos. prs.</i>	43,281	374,571	52,200	476,475
United Kingdom	20,856	255,803	25,670	356,658
Canada	5,339	31,552	5,774	34,792
Czecho-Slovakia	3,652	35,182	2,881	24,800
Japan	1,058	6,624	99	235
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :				
Total .. <i>lb.</i>	1,862,560	337,171	1,779,008	336,613
United Kingdom	866,992	134,834	788,592	129,431
Canada	19,376	4,492	17,808	4,503
Australia	88,928	19,065	119,398	29,798
France	180,992	42,715	67,088	17,177
Holland	86,240	8,917	63,280	6,634
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :				
Total		794,502		1,055,045
United Kingdom		308,531		425,508
Canada		333,748		451,076
United States of America		124,711		142,509
CEMENT :				
Total .. <i>tons.</i>	26,976	339,741	31,709	410,729
United Kingdom	22,676	288,758	27,578	361,146
Canada	1,406	21,953	1,582	21,782
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. <i>lb.</i>	7,284,816	360,790	10,894,464	1,057,333
Venezuela	7,271,712	360,024	10,736,544	1,042,049

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1935		1936	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
COTTON MANUFACTURES :		\$		\$
Total		1,075,838		1,215,131
United Kingdom		995,761		1,054,619
Japan		5,655		40,215
United States of America		64,184		69,775
FISH :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	6,627,936	431,335	7,219,968	433,682
United Kingdom	300,160	18,708	190,848	13,084
Canada	4,340,336	297,830	4,674,992	297,561
Newfoundland	1,705,648	79,940	2,015,440	83,125
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :				
Total		2,603,128		2,794,219
United Kingdom		718,614		572,797
Canada		921,846		1,200,522
British East Indies		690,869		615,527
British Guiana		162,096		285,943
HARDWARE :				
Total		253,281		372,200
United Kingdom		108,927		133,568
United States of America		71,132		108,112
MACHINERY :				
Total		2,840,633		4,329,166
United Kingdom		1,691,015		1,985,303
United States of America		985,040		1,564,250
MEATS :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	5,452,048	498,046	5,398,960	534,182
United Kingdom	182,896	45,192	385,728	75,298
Argentina	2,463,776	182,851	2,236,752	189,931
United States of America	607,712	72,884	664,160	70,600
METAL MANUFACTURES :				
Total		1,334,319		1,612,223
United Kingdom		992,900		1,108,382
United States of America		183,407		279,761
MILK, CONDENSED :				
Total .. <i>Cases of 48 lb</i>	125,902	472,059	156,447	555,932
United Kingdom	45,013	198,423	69,388	299,021
Canada	1,608	10,923	2,021	11,732
Holland	61,390	198,428	75,138	213,755
OILS :				
Total <i>gals.</i>	15,581,278	774,498	18,354,781	947,251
United Kingdom	19,180	115,881	204,221	120,760
Dutch West Indies	4,564	1,169	18,230	3,792
United States of America	98,419	39,429	167,184	60,638
Venezuela	15,171,618	531,175	17,830,975	670,554

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1935		1936	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :		\$		\$
Total		413,044		570,085
United Kingdom		116,066		86,516
Germany		152,576		325,024
PAPER MANUFACTURES :				
Total		335,620		384,425
United Kingdom		151,602		169,832
United States of America		61,231		51,287
SILK MANUFACTURES :				
Total		294,716		403,094
United Kingdom		113,296		211,112
Japan		84,260		107,404
United States of America		2,281		10,644
SOAP :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	4,083,296	222,239	3,328,752	198,941
United Kingdom	3,889,200	200,903	3,110,464	167,523
SPIRITS :				
Total <i>gals.</i>	28,936	135,508	47,382	220,528
United Kingdom	12,825	79,212	21,256	116,872
France	2,544	16,925	3,964	26,149
United States of America	1,490	14,329	1,981	17,521
TOBACCO :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	706,221	205,187	676,270	208,198
United Kingdom	15,887	29,623	16,681	32,054
United States of America	540,669	138,924	524,576	147,736
TONCA BEANS :				
Total <i>lb.</i>	59,926	80,653	838,700	975,060
Venezuela	58,479	78,665	835,895	972,963
VEGETABLES :				
Total		264,091		312,591
Canada		116,505		121,034
British West Indies		19,751		15,900
Holland		18,365		38,727
Portugal		20,852		22,190
WOOD AND TIMBER :				
Total		660,338		704,253
Canada		202,318		249,710
United States of America		385,363		423,509

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1935 and 1936 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows :

Articles and principal countries of final destination	1935		1936	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$		\$
ASPHALT :				
Total ton	82,359	1,092,982	70,543	959,759
United Kingdom	25,765	370,944	30,600	440,537
United States of America	34,640	411,559	15,565	157,762
COCOA, RAW :				
Total lb	52,951,248	3,075,233	38,191,664	3,249,211
United Kingdom	6,245,568	368,555	3,929,072	527,315
Canada	6,326,992	366,091	2,549,232	195,888
France	3,291,568	188,634	2,500,176	190,528
Germany	3,613,232	210,894	3,487,120	266,688
United States of America	24,609,088	1,421,087	21,769,104	1,959,359
COCONUTS :				
Total No.	5,376,290	69,087	4,560,180	69,740
United Kingdom	460,170	4,924	1,174,385	14,043
Canada	1,296,480	18,869	1,309,220	20,323
United States of America	1,461,810	22,800	1,699,590	30,713
COFFEE, RAW :				
Total lb.	1,187,872	87,792	1,213,102	84,969
United Kingdom	672	48	5,824	479
Canada	893,648	67,580	920,304	65,900
United States of America	140,000	9,250	39,984	2,400
COPRA :				
Total lb.	8,818,880	167,389	9,437,120	248,633
United Kingdom	1,769,600	30,300	448,000	16,279
Colombia	7,049,280	137,089	8,989,120	232,354
GRAPEFRUIT :				
Total No.	*51,342	203,872	4,091,853	198,513
United Kingdom	*46,810	195,201	3,340,911	172,098
Canada	* 3,928	7,658	696,407	24,722
OILS : LIME—				
HAND-PRESSED :				
Total gal.	105	4,539	87	6,864
United States of America	34	2,573	86	6,844
DISTILLED :				
Total gal.	1,844	69,848	2,446	84,970
United Kingdom	544	19,818	1,335	56,688
United States of America	1,116	43,737	975	42,246

*Number of Boxes.

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1935		1936	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		\$		\$
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *				
Total .. gals	384,837,552	13,114,597	434,232,443	15,925,800
LIME JUICE : RAW :				
Total .. gals	11,807	3,868	66,881	22,842
United Kingdom ..	10,071	3,430	58,289	21,029
Canada	409	136	1,291	261
CONCENTRATED :				
Total .. gals	4,440	1,938	3,557	1,610
United Kingdom ..	4,422	1,888	3,520	1,539
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :	<i>Proof gals.</i>		<i>Proof gals.</i>	
Total .. <i>Proof gals</i>	19,921	151,577	133,021	192,088
United Kingdom ..	10,693	90,367	100,297	88,948
United States of America	1,873	9,667	5,633	30,140
SUGAR :				
Total .. lb.	236,765,984	4,522,425	319,584,384	6,127,583
United Kingdom ..	122,961,440	2,584,318	181,078,576	3,701,461
Canada	113,795,920	1,937,902	138,492,368	2,425,750
MOLASSES :				
Total .. gals	3,199,524	154,687	3,909,009	199,793
United Kingdom ..	943,749	47,660	717,719	38,491
Canada	1,758,875	83,660	2,496,530	126,025

* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpagatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, bananas, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The average wage for unskilled agricultural labourers is 40-45 cents a day for men and 25-30 cents for women, with free quarters gardens, and medicines in the majority of cases. Certain labourers (*e.g.* cane-cutters) earn as much as 80 cents a day on "task" work. The hours of work are usually from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., one hour being allowed for luncheon.

2. The wages paid to skilled industrial labourers are as follows :—

Artizans, from 63 cents to \$2.16 a day.

Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, Painters—from 63 cents to \$2.16 a day.

Chauffeurs—70 cents to \$2.16 a day.

3. In domestic service the monthly wages are :—

Housemaids	....	....	....	....	\$3.50 to \$10.00
Cooks	....	....	....	....	\$5.00 to \$10.00
Male Servants	....	....	....	....	\$7.00 to \$20.00

4. Labourers in the Public Works Department are paid as follows :—

Ordinary unskilled labourers	—Men		....	45-65 cents a day.
	—Women		....	35-40 do.
Skilled labourers	....	....	....	55c. \$1.00 do.
Artizans	....	....	....	90c. \$2.00 do.
Artizan Foreman	....	....	....	\$1.20-\$3.60 do.

Overtime is paid for all classes on the following scales :

Week days.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.

9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

Sundays and Public Holidays.—Time and a half.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn from 90 cents to \$2.80 a day and unskilled labourers from 60 cents to 80 cents a day. The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and a half on Sundays or Public Holidays. The men are allowed 14 days leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes, and local crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, saltfish, pickled pork and beef and coconut and coconut oil compounds with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuffs of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 3½c.—\$3.50 a week=100 lb.

1 lb. of rice costs 4c.—\$4.00 a week=100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers, and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. The following is an approximation of the cost of living (including certain luxuries) of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of \$4,800 a year.

House rent	....	....	....	....	....	\$600
Food	....	....	....	....	....	864
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	....	....	....	....	....	480
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	192
Clothing	....	....	....	....	....	504
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	240
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	....	....	....	....	....	240
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	....	....	....	....	....	480
Education of children	....	....	....	....	....	288
Holidays	....	....	....	....	....	240
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	....	....	....	....	....	192
						<hr/>
Total	....	....	....	....	....	\$4,320

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or for home leave.

9. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of \$2,400 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows:—

House rent	....	....	....	....	....	\$360
Food (including servants' food)	....	....	....	....	....	648
Servants	....	....	....	....	....	168
Laundry, light, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	144
Clothing	....	....	....	....	....	312
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	....	....	....	....	....	144
Medical attendance and incidentals	....	....	....	....	....	144
Education of children	....	....	....	....	....	168
Holidays	....	....	....	....	....	144
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	....	....	....	....	....	96
						<hr/>
Total	....	....	....	....	....	\$2,328

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary except in Port-of-Spain and the adjoining village of St. James which were proclaimed a Compulsory Education area during the year 1935. The education system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 286 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 9 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 72,119 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,226 and in the Secondary Schools, 2,005. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 5 and 14. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 15. Pupils in the Secondary Schools are between the ages of 9 and 20. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational Schools takes the form of a grant for buildings and furniture, apparatus and equipment in kind, and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificates and the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board's Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination two Scholarships of the value of \$3,840 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools. Recently legislation has been enacted with regard to the registration of these by the Department of Education. Conditions of registration are that the buildings and furniture shall conform to certain standards and that the members of the staff shall be of good moral character. These schools are not otherwise controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one-, two-, or three- year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1936 was 131. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in theory and practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church; an Industrial School for boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Les Amentes de Jesus is a society of Catholic ladies who beg alms for the poor, and work for all charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions, donations and occasional legacies it organizes a big bazaar every year, the proceeds of which are added to the funds and the Society is thus able to give out monthly allowances to the poor, irrespective of class, colour or creed. It was founded in 1854.

Nazareth House, managed and controlled by a committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, provides house and sleeping accommodation free of charge for 65 destitute women of any denomination and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

L' Hospice Spaccapietra, under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, is an attractive building of Barbados stone, sheltering 20 old ladies reduced to poverty, and providing them with a comfortable home, good clothing and all necessities.

There are also 5 rooms in the yard which accommodate 8 women often belonging to old and respected families.

This Institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Institute for the Blind receives a grant from Government of \$3,120 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 80 adults—62 men and 18 women; and in addition 8 children—4 boys and 4 girls—in attendance.

St Mary's Home for Blind Girls, managed by the Coterie of Social Workers, provides free lodging, food and clothing for 9 blind girls.

The C. L. Swanston Optimist Home for Blind Lads was founded on 1st September, 1936 and opened on 5th October, 1936. There are 4 inmates. The Home is maintained by means of subscriptions and donations. Free board and lodging are provided except that during school time the lads obtain their midday meal at the Institute for the Blind at which Institution they are day students.

The Coterie of Social Workers which is managed by a committee of ladies maintain four breakfast sheds where poor children from elementary schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay a nominal charge of 2c. to 4c. each but the majority pay nothing.

The Oxford Street Home, originally known as The Kent Street Asylum, was founded in 1833. No other similar Institution had before existed. The Institution provides a comfortable Home free of expense, to twelve indigent Christian females who have always adhered to a course of virtuous conduct. The Rector of Holy Trinity Parish is Trustee, and is vested with the power of admitting any person when there is a vacant room. There is no restriction in respect of religious opinions, or complexion or nationality. The Home has a small endowment due to the generosity of the late Dr. Alston and the late Mr. John McCarthy.

The Daily Meal Association which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies distributes 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons.

The Gordon Home provides free lodging for 6 indigent persons.

The Emma Herrera Home which is managed by the charitable society, Les Amantes de Jesus, comprises 10 rooms which are occupied by 12 destitute women free of charge.

The Free Night Shelter, Port-of-Spain, founded and directed by Mrs. C. I. Power, 4, More Avenue, St. Ann's, provides sleeping accommodation free of charge to 35 destitute women.

The Chinese Home which is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen provides lodging, food and necessities for 12 destitute Chinese. The home is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Free Night Shelter, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes \$240 per annum towards maintenance.

PLACES WHERE CHEAP LODGINGS AND FOOD ARE OBTAINED BY POOR PERSONS.

The Bethany Hostel, Port-of-Spain, built by His Grace the Archbishop in 1921, provides furnished lodgings for 84 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assist those out of work.

St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at \$1.00 each per month.

The Church Army, 18, La Resource Street, Port-of-Spain, supplies beds, work, food, and shelter to any boy or girl leaving the Tacarigua Orphanage or Diego Martin Industrial School, or to any boy or girl leaving prison who had been an inmate of either of these institutions, and also to any really deserving cases. The primary object of the Church Army is to bridge the period between the time of discharge of inmates of the above institutions and the time when they become self-supporting citizens.

The Salvation Army Men's Hostel, 27, Edward Street, Port-of-Spain offers the following facilities. Ground Floor, *Dormitories*, 12 cents per night or 60 cents per week. *Cubicles*, 15 cents per night or 72 cents per week. Upstairs, *Dormitory*, 18 cents per night or 84 cents per week. *Cubicles*, 24 cents and 30 cents per night or \$1.00, \$1.12 and \$1.36 per week. Reading Rooms and Conveniences on each floor. Meals and Board-Residence at Moderate Charges.

The Salvation Army Night Shelters for Men and Women, 36, Luncan Street, Port-of-Spain.—These buildings have been erected for the purpose of housing men and women who are destitute or are in poor circumstances. The Women's Shelter accommodates 60, and the Men's Shelter 120. The charges are

2 cents or 4 cents per night. Meals are supplied at cost price and free lodgings is given annually to $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the occupants. Government contributes \$720 per annum towards maintenance.

The Working Girls' Hostel, Port-of-Spain, accommodates 53 working girls at from 30 to 60 cents per week. The hostel is supported by voluntary contributions and managed by a committee of ladies. The hostel supplies a long felt want in the community.

Anstey House, Fitt Street, Woodbrook, is run by the Coterie of Social Workers for respectable working ladies of moderate means, where room and partial board are supplied at twelve dollars per month.

Ozanam Shelter—21, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain.—Owned and controlled by the Port-of-Spain Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. It provides sleeping accommodation for discharged boys from the Orphanage, and for other boys and male adults, and also a special department for discharged prisoners, males on probation and habitual prisoners. Conveniences for cooking and keeping individual requisites, and a storeroom for keeping personal belongings and a workshop are also provided.

A Home for the Poor is established at La Brea and provides free lodging for 20 destitute persons.

An Alms House at San Fernando is controlled by the St. Vincent de Paul Society and is supported by a Government grant and by public subscriptions.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the east coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph ($6\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the west coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-easterly direction to Rio-Ciaro (43 miles from Port-of-Spain); (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain; length with branches 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph, the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4 ft.-8½ inch) gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna, giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

4. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Passengers Carried.</i>	<i>No. of Tons of freight carried.</i>
1930	2,150,529	301,214
1931	1,901,175	309,444
1932	1,845,655	370,000
1933	1,378,926	434,505
1934	1,188,555	370,251
1935	1,183,769	422,960
1936	1,375,200	543,003

ROADS.

5. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by Motor Car.

The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 58.05 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,083 miles are made up of 430 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 288 miles metalled, 183 miles gravelled, 23 miles pitched and 159 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 756 miles and are made up of 33 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 99 miles metalled, 280 miles gravelled, 29 miles pitched and 315 miles natural soil roads. In addition, there are many miles of Crown Traces in the charge of the Wardens.

6. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibus also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

TRAMWAYS.

7. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates an Electric Tramway System 15 miles in length. Negotiations are now in progress for this undertaking to be taken over and operated by the Port-of-Spain Corporation.

POSTAL.

8. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and at Scarborough (Tobago) and 117 other offices throughout the Colony.

9. Air mail and Passenger services are maintained by Pan American Airways Inc., with the United States of America *via* Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Haiti and Cuba; with the Argentine Republic *via* British Guiana, Dutch Guiana French Guiana, Brazil and Uruguay; and with Venezuela, touching at Caripito, Maturin, La Guaira, Cumarebo, Guanta and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Republic Honduras, British Honduras, San Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, also Jamaica and Bahamas.

TELEGRAPHY.

10. Communication by cable with all parts of the world is maintained by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited under the management of Cable and Wireless Limited.

The cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in communication with one another by cable *via* St. Vincent and St. Lucia.

The cables from Barbados *via* St. Vincent and St. Lucia also touch at Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba where they link up with the Western Union Telegraph Company's system.

From Barbados there is a cable direct to Georgetown, British Guiana.

There is also a cable system from Barbados, touching at Turks Island, Jamaica, and Bermuda, to Halifax, whence cables cross the North Atlantic to the United Kingdom and Europe.

At Barbados, the Western Union Telegraph Company's cable from Miami links up with the Western Telegraph Company's system to South America, this latter company being under the control of Cable and Wireless Limited.

11. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts. The Trinidad Government maintain wireless stations at Port-of-Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic; traffic with Venezuela and Paramaribo is dealt with by the Port-of-Spain Station. Negotiations are proceeding between the Government and Cable and Wireless Limited with a view to the Company taking over the Government Wireless Stations.

SHIPPING.

12. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines:—

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	British Guiana, Paramaribo and return via Jamaica	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
American Caribbean Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana, Paramaribo and return	do.	Monthly.
American-South African Line				
(1)	East and South African ports	New York	do.	do.
(2)	New Orleans	East and South African ports and return	Cargo	do.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do.	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies and Barbados	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
	French W/Indies, St. Lucia and Barbados	British Guiana, Cayenne and return	do.	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	do.	Every 10 days.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Fyffes Line	Santa Marta, Jamaica and Central American ports	Garston or Hamburg	Bananas	Irregularly
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Dover, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	do.	Monthly.
Harrison Lines (1)	London, Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
(3)	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	do.	Fortnightly
Horn Line	Hamburg, Antwerp and Dover	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	do.
Lampport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	.... Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Munson Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York and return	do.	Fortnightly
Nourse Line	Calcutta and Rangoon	Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba	Cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	.... Passenger and cargo	do.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Robin Line	East and South African ports	New York via a Canadian port	Cargo	Monthly.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (1) Colon Line	Amsterdam Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Central American Ports, and Haiti and return	do.	Every third week.
Societa Italia	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz and Madeira	Central American Ports, Ecuador, Peru and Chili	do.	Monthly service suspended in 1936 but expected to resume.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
The Standard Oil Company of Venezuela	Carapito via Guiria	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger	Weekly.
The Surinam Combined Navigation Company	Paramaribo and Demerara	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
Westfal-Larsen Line	Argentine and Brazil	San Francisco and Vancouver via Canal Zone	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil	New York	do.	do.

13. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and a fortnightly call at Blanchisseuse on the North Coast of Trinidad and the following Tobago ports : Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz. : Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assists the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of \$1,200,000 is furnished by Government. At 31st December, 1936, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was \$1,035,732 and in respect of temporary advances \$26,593. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects.

3. British and Local Currency are legal tender. Government and Commercial accounts are kept in the local dollar currency. The coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance \$1.00 and \$2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1936, being \$891,026. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of \$5.00, \$20.00 and \$100.00 notes.

4. Imperial weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

HARBOUR WORKS.

Work was carried on continually throughout the year and 1,040 feet of steel sheet piling cofferdam constructed, making a total of 1,640.

2. The mean length of wall constructed amounted to 1,006 feet, giving a total to date of 1,100.

3. Such difficulties with the foundations as arose were all successfully dealt with, but nothing unforeseen occurred.

4. Four hundred and forty thousand cubic yards were pumped inside the rubble bank enclosing the western end of the work, 2,033,290 cubic yards of material unsuitable for filling were dumped at sea, and 264,780 cubic yards were pumped into the eastern portion of the work behind the wharf wall.

5. A new quarry was opened up beyond the top of Lady Chancellor Drive and delivery of stone began on 17th February, 1936.

6. The amount of the contract is \$3,916,800 and, by the end of the year the expenditure totalled approximately \$1,175,990.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

7. For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows :—

Headquarters, St. George West and North Caroni, St. George East, St. Andrew and St. David, Tobago.	} Northern Division.
South Caroni and Victoria West, Victoria East, Nariva-Mayaro, St. Patrick.	} Southern Division.

Each of these divisions is controlled by a Divisional Engineer and each district has a District Engineer in direct charge.

BUILDINGS.

8. The construction of the New Treasury and Post Office building progressed satisfactorily after the delayed receipt of the structural steel for the framework in July. The concrete carcase of the building is now nearly complete. If there are no further delays in supplies from overseas it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation by the end of 1937. The foundation stone was laid by Sir Claude Hollis on the 9th March, 1936. The open spaces adjacent to the building will be cleared and will become a public park on which no encroachment will be permitted.

9. At the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, a Children's Ward of 36 beds was completed at a cost of \$19,000, and work was commenced on two new ward blocks of 96 beds each, complete with laboratories, operation rooms, and other ancillary accommodation. This work is estimated to cost \$82,000. The design of a new kitchen and a Laundry is in hand.

10. A new Fire Station and a Health Office were erected in Woodbrook, and quarters for the Matron and Sisters of the San Fernando Hospital were built at Paradise Pasture.

11. New school buildings were erected at Chaguanas for 600 pupils, at Four Roads for 200 pupils, and at San Juan for 200 pupils. Teacher's quarters were built at Salybia, additional accommodation was provided for the infants at Sangre Grande School, and a creche for 24 children was added to the Girls' Industrial School at Belmont.

ROADS.

12. Beyond maintenance, the principal road works carried out during the year were widening and the improvement of curves on the Saddle Road, the Blanchisseuse Road, the Western Road, and the Tucker Valley Road ; the commencement of a bye-pass one mile in length on the Western Road to cut out two miles of tortuous road through Four Roads ; the improvement of a dangerous portion of the Eastern Main Road at St. Joseph ; the extension of the Paria Road to Matelot ; the extension of the Paria-Morne Bleu Road to near Brasso Secco ; the completion of the Mayaro-Guayaguayare Inside Road to Palmiste ; sundry straightenings on the Southern Main Road, and the widening of that road through Couva. The Sans Souci deviation on the Paria Road was completed. Sections of many other roads were strengthened, and every opportunity was taken to improve curves and visibility in the course of maintenance operations so far as funds permitted. An endeavour was made to continue road construction works through the rainy season, in order to improve the incidence of employment throughout the year.

13. The St. Clair Experimental Gardens were converted into a residential area by the construction of roads and the filling and levelling of the area. Water and sewerage services were installed by the City Council with funds provided by the Government.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

14 Six new bridges were built under the Southern Main Road, the Caroni Savannah Road, and the Railway in order to relieve the flooding of the Caroni plain by speeding up the drainage of the water. These works, together with the erection of a small levee at Caroni Village, have distinctly ameliorated conditions, and will do still more when the adjacent estates have completed the canals to take the discharge from the bridges, but the problem of the Caroni River is a large one, which has the constant consideration of Government.

15. Low-tide culverts, to facilitate the drainage of malarial swamps, were completed at Toco, Charlotteville, Argyle, Belle Garden, and Big Bacolet, and schemes were prepared in respect of eight other such swamps. Interest in this work has been shown outside the Colony, and the Water and Sanitary Engineer and Dr. E. de Verteuil, have together compiled an informative report on the subject.

16. The reclamation of the Laventille Swamp was continued, and schemes are under preparation for the drainage of the Sangre Grande District, the sewerage of Laventille, Morvant, and Success Villages, and sundry other drainage, sanitation, and irrigation projects.

CENTRAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

WORKS IN QUARE VALLEY.

17. The main dam was completed in September. A road was constructed from the down stream side to the top of the dam.

The spillway was almost completed but owing to heavy rains this part of the work was closed down in November.

The pressure filters were completed together with various minor works.

TRUNK MAINS.

These were all completed during the year with the exception of two miles of 8-inch main from California Station to California Reservoir.

DISTRIBUTION MAINS.

Practically all the distribution mains in the North and down to North of Couva were completed—approximately 70 miles of mains being laid during the year.

SERVICE RESERVOIRS AND ELEVATED TANKS.

Port Picton Reservoir was completed and put into commission at the end of the year.

An elevated tank was constructed at Caroni and the foundations for the new reservoir at Freeport were more than half completed.

An access road, about three quarters of a mile in length, was constructed to the site of the California Reservoir.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

JUSTICE.

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity, and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts :—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding \$120. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over \$48.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decisions of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to :—

- (a) The Full Court.
- (b) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
- (c) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals ; petty civil court appeals ; appeals from interlocutory orders ; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed \$960 ; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal ; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal ; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy ; applications for prohibition ; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King ; Bench Division ; cases of Habeas Corpus ; appeals from a judge in Chambers ; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies of which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges ; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from any colony the law to be applied is the law in operation in that Colony. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An Appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Judges.

An Appeal to the Court lies :—

- (a) on a question of law ;
- (b) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact or other sufficient ground ;
- (c) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

- (a) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;
- (b) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and
- (c) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Assistant Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1936.

	No. of Prosecutions in the County.	No. of Convictions in the County.	No. of persons fined in the County.
St. George West	18,486	13,708	11,486
St. George East	2,375	2,110	1,813
Eastern Counties	2,602	1,901	1,656
Caroni	4,322	3,222	2,475
Victoria	11,320	7,984	5,415
St. Patrick	6,914	5,467	3,753
Tobago	1,231	965	821
	47,250	35,297	27,419

CONSTABULARY.

11. The Constabulary is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, 7 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 7 Warrant Officers and 938 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

There are 54 Constabulary Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

12. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except for minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that a photograph of any Criminal can be broadcast at short notice.

13. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine finger prints were taken during 1936, bringing the total on record to 29,532. Seven hundred and thirty-five persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

14. The Detective Inspector keeps a record of Undesirable Immigrants and their movements are watched by men specially detailed for that purpose.

15. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and Signals, and before being put on Traffic Duty, they receive special instruction. Applicants for Drivers' Permits are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

16. The Prisons of the Colony are :—

- (1) The Royal Gaol which is the Main Prison.
- (2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.
- (3) The Preventive Detention Prison.
- (4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders Detention Institution.
- (5) The Rose Hill Institution for girls.
- (6) The Convict Depot at Tobago.
- (7) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These District Prisons are at Cedros, Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

17. There was a decrease of 71 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1936. The figures are as follows :—

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1935	....	2,908	232	3,140
1936	....	2,856	213	3,069

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1936 was 4,062 consisting of 3,771 males and 291 females.

18. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters', blacksmiths', tinsmiths', tailors', and shoemakers' shops. Prisoners are also taught to make furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, soap, distemper, charcoal and white lime. Laundry and monumental masonry are also carried out.

19. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone-breaking, quarrying, coconut fibre picking, mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry, and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to Government House grounds and the Prison quarry.

20. *Carrera Convict Prison*.—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and carrying wood and sand, stone cutting, soap making, distemper making, coconut fibre mat and matting making; slippers, hammocks, stools, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from sisal hemp. Tombstones, and other slabs are made from the blue stone of the quarry. Four hundred and thirty-seven cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department in 1936. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

21. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot*.—The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket making is carried on in the evenings.

22. *Preventive Detention Prison*.—The Prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring. Work is undertaken for private individuals as well as for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was 6 as compared with 7 in 1935.

23. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution*.—This institution is for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 3 years nor more than 4 years, and the Summary Court has similar power. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court require the approval of the Governor. The treatment is similar to that of the Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking, and the cultivation of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend school and physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 55.

24. There is a juvenile prison on the same premises intended for offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders' Ordinance. They are located apart from the inmates but their treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 215 during the year.

25. *The Rose Hill Institution (For Girls)*.—The rules and conditions of this institution are the same as for the Young Offenders' Detention Institution. The inmates are employed at domestic and laundry work, sewing and knitting. All inmates attend school. The total number admitted during the year was five.

26.—*Female Prison*.—The average number of inmates in the female prison was 19, the maximum being 30 and the minimum 10. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

27. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were 10 deaths in the various prisons during the year, five of which were caused by judicial execution. There were no cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

28. *Time allowed for the Payment of fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

29. *Probation System.*—During the year 65 males and 9 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers, and 34 males and 3 females under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. One person on probation was brought before the Court for breach of her conditions of probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-nine Ordinances were enacted during the year 1936, of which the following are the more important :—

Immigration (Restrictions)—This Ordinance materially revised the law relating to immigration into the Colony with the object of restricting immigration as far as is practicable, having regard to imperial, intercolonial and inter-national obligations, and providing generally for the enforcement of the law.

Deportation (British subjects)—This Ordinance provides for the unification of the law relating to the deportation of British subjects from the different colonies or protectorates and sets out more precisely the grounds on which and the methods by which deportation orders may be made.

Sugar Quotas—This Ordinance provides for the fixing of quotas among local manufacturers for the sale of sugar for consumption in the Colony.

Wireless Telegraphy—This Ordinance re-enacts with substantial modifications the provisions of the original Ordinance (Cap. 110) and provides for the effective control of the sale and licensing of wireless apparatus, the detection of any infringements, and the appointment of a Wireless staff for the enforcement of the law.

Cinematograph—This Ordinance consolidates the existing law relating to cinematograph exhibitions. The Magistrates are constituted the Licensing Authority for purposes of the Ordinance ; restrictions are imposed against the granting of a licence in certain circumstances ; special provisions are made providing for the safety of the audience ; and quotas are fixed for British and Local films.

Municipal Corporations (Pensions)—This Ordinance regulates the granting of pensions, gratuities and other allowances to employees of Municipal Corporations in the Colony.

Eight Ordinances relating to the administration of Justice were introduced to replace a number of amending laws and also to give effect to certain further amendments the necessity for which, from time to time, has arisen.

Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic—Certain amendments were made to the existing law but further amendments are in contemplation in order to control the issuing of licences and driving permits with a view to the safety of the public.

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The financial position of the Colony at the end of the year 1936 remained satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to \$12,560,314. The surplus on the year's working as shewn in the accounts amounted to \$3,389,628, but actually the real surplus was only \$864,659. At the end of 1935 there was standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund an amount of \$2,200,000 but by resolution of the Legislative Council on 23rd October, 1936, it was decided that the Reserve Fund should form part of the surplus balance of the Colony and this amount as well as \$225,382 from a supplementary sinking fund not constituted by law; \$92,047 from the Gulf Steamer's Depreciation Fund and \$7,540 realised from the sale of the s.s. *St. Patrick* were transferred to General Revenue. The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of revenue as compared with 1935.

Heads of Revenue.	1935	1936	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Customs	4,938,342	5,405,714	467,372	
2. Licences, Exeise, &c. ...	1,263,681	1,253,676		10,005
3. Tax on Incomes	671,377	878,322	206,945	
4. Fees and Payments for Specific Services	260,687	280,217	19,530	
5. Reimbursements	199,057	219,390	20,333	
6. Earnings of Government Departments	175,963	193,074	17,111	
7. Post Office	209,585	213,325	3,740	
8. Rent of Government Property	12,875	13,070	195	
9. Interest	198,831	285,382	86,551	
10. Miscellaneous Receipts ..	16,101	15,343		758
11. Land Sales, Royalties ..	661,141	797,190	136,149	
	8,607,640	9,554,803	957,926	10,763
12. Extraordinary	56,720	2,524,969	2,468,249	
13. Cocoa Subsidy, Special Taxation		364,252	364,252	
14. Colonial Development Fund...	28,339	116,290	87,951	
	8,692,699	12,560,314	3,878,378	10,763
Net Increase			\$3,867,615	

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to \$9,170,686 and included the following items of extraordinary expenditure :

\$277,828	New Buildings.
3,880	Defence Measures.
401,826	Roads and Bridges.
116,290	Grants from Colonial Development Fund.
412,880	Cocoa Subsidy.
19,720	Grants for Rebuilding Schools.
11,087	Purchase of Launch for Islands Service.
14,381	Sundry.

3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year			Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		
				Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
1932	...	...	8,181,857	7,335,239	815,707	8,150,946
1933	...	...	8,097,981	7,376,620	702,191	8,078,811
1934	...	...	8,210,246	7,678,468	511,785	8,190,253
1935	...	...	8,692,699	7,676,725	1,005,983	8,682,708
1936	...	...	12,560,314	7,913,294	1,257,392	9,170,686

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1935, amounted to \$16,689,168. Additions during the year amounted to \$3,865,200. Repayments as shown hereunder amounted, to \$279,552 the Public Debt at 31st December, 1936, being 20,274,816. In addition the Colony is responsible to the Colonial Development Fund for a loan of \$10,440 made to the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association.

Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	...	...	\$
			16,896
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	...	...	22,656
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	...	...	240,000
			<u>279 552</u>

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1935, to \$357,813. During 1935 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of \$235,736 ; \$21,600 was withdrawn from the supplementary Sinking Fund to augment \$218,400 provided in the Estimates for the repayment of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920 and

the balance of the Sinking Fund, amounting to \$225,382 was transferred to General Revenue ; and \$1,296 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Fund to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was a depreciation in the market value to the extent of \$1,505, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to \$343,765 as under :—

For redemption of 4 per cent. Debentures (Ord. 41/1931)	\$74,680
For redemption of 2·9 per cent. Conversion Loan (1934/44)	202,663
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (Ord. 15/1918)	5,964
For redemption of 3 per cent Stock (1965/70)	... 11,721
For redemption of 3½ per cent Stock (1958/68)	... 49,737
	<u>\$343,765</u>

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total assets at the end of December, 1936, amounted to \$16,771,320 as against liabilities of \$10,694,314.

The following summary sets out the position clearly.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	\$		\$
Loan (unexpended balance)	6,717,305	Loan Funds (Cash and Investments) ...	6,717,305
Specific Funds (not available for General purposes) ...	3,723,354	Specific Funds (Cash and Investments)	3,723,354
Current Liabilities ...	253,656	Advances :—	
		Industries	897,285
		Long term	124,939
		Sundries	140,395
			<u>1,166,619</u>
		Unallocated Stores	269,577
Total Liabilities	<u>10,694,315</u>	Drafts ...	40,025
Surplus ...	6,077,015	Colon	
		Investments	3,345,434
		Colon Cash	1,509,006
	<u>\$16,771,320</u>		<u>4,854,440</u>
			<u>\$16,771,320</u>

INVESTMENTS.

7. The market value of securities at the end of the year amounted to \$7,316,192. The investments of the Supplementary Sinking Fund and of the Gulf Steamers Depreciation Fund were transferred to the investments held on behalf of the Surplus balances of the Colony. Below are shown the value of the securities after depreciation, or appreciation as the case may be, and the extent to which they had appreciated or depreciated.

(a) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	<i>Value at 31st December, 1936</i>	<i>Amount of appreciation</i>	<i>Amount of depreciation</i>
	\$	\$	\$
Provident Fund	10,694	36	—
Sinking Funds	848,765	—	1,592
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	207,536	1,865	—
Dredger Depreciation Fund	47,069	200	—
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Funds	60,252	—	—
Note Issue of Banks	765,870	8,208	—
Public Trustee	58,802	—	—
Land Assurance Fund	81,160	—	—
Launches Depreciation Fund	22,043	—	63
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund	11,256	—	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners	500	—	—
Government Savings Bank	2,412,402	6,919	—
	3,970,758	16,728	1,655
(b) Investments in respect of which the colony receives the gain or bear the loss Surplus Funds	8,845,434	2,933	—
Total	\$7,816,192	\$19,661	\$1,655

8. The main sources of taxation are :—

(a) *Customs*.—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 35 per cent. of the articles subject to Custom import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 3 per cent. (general), viz. :—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery, solid and semi-solid plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz. :—Aircraft, explosives other than gun-powder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery, except marine machinery, fresh fruit, other than apples, manures. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are :—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (30c. per 100 ft.), apples (50c. per barrel). Fish, fresh (72c. per 10 lb.) Seeds for expressing oil therefrom (24c. per 100 lb.).

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to 15 per centum of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1936 :—

Import duties ....	....	....	3,593,416
Export duties ....	....	....	108,477
Port and Harbour dues ....	....	....	152,943

The amount shown for Import duties includes \$150,900 which was raised from increased duties in aid of the Cocoa Industry.

(b) *Excise*.—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

- (1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at \$3.12 per proof gallon ;
- (2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 16c. per gallon ;
- (3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 12c. per gallon ;
- (4) Beer at the rate of 17c. on every gallon ;
- (5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 10c. per gallon ;
- (6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 42c. per 100 lb.
- (7) Matches manufactured and delivered for use in the Colony 6c. per gross boxes.

The yield for 1936 was as under :

Rum and Spirits ....	....	....	\$900,340
Petroleum Oil and Spirit ....	....	....	704,010
Beer ....	....	....	8,617
Copra Products ....	....	....	46,275
Matches ....	....	....	5,690

(c) *Liquor Licences*.—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

- (1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;
- (2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and
- (3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1936 \$165,228

(d) *Estate duties*.—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

- (1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and
- (2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1936 \$80,217

(e) *Stamp Duties*.—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1936	\$83,019
----------------	------	------	------	----------

(f) *Land and Building Taxes*.—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1s. per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed \$24 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1936	\$408,087
----------------	------	------	------	-----------

(g) *Vehicles*.—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue. From 1935 the tax on all Motor Vehicles is collected by Government and a refund made to the Municipalities.

During 1936, \$327,933 was credited to General Revenue, and the sum of \$82,809 was paid from General Revenue to the Municipalities in respect of Motor Vehicles kept within their areas.

(h) *Income Tax*.—This is a tax imposed on the income of all individuals exceeding \$1,200 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 12½ per cent. is payable on the chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate 2½ per cent. on the chargeable income :

Yield for 1936	\$878,322
----------------	------	------	------	-----------

(i) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt*.—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 60c. on each ton of crude asphalt or 84 cents on each ton of dried asphalt :

Yield for 1936	\$673,202
----------------	------	------	------	-----------

(j) *Miscellaneous Licences*.—The yield from this source amounted to \$113,594 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars, and from Sweepstakes.

10. Out of a total revenue of \$12,560,314, revenue from taxation amounted to \$7,901,964.

CHAPTER XXVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 20th January the Colony received with deep sorrow the news of the death of His Majesty, King George V. Special memorial services were held throughout the Island. His late Majesty's death and the proclamation of King Edward VIII was announced in the Legislative Council Chamber, and broadcasted from the balcony of the Red House to thousands in the locality who stood with bared heads.

2. On the 27th January, Sir John Maffey, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies accompanied by Lady Maffey, arrived in the Colony, and during his stay received several deputations.

3. His Excellency Sir A. C. Hollis presided at the inauguration of the new Wharf Wall on the 5th February, and on the 7th March unveiled a tablet at the Quare Reservoir commemorative of the inauguration of the Central Water Supply Scheme. Two days later His Excellency laid the cornerstone of the New Treasury and General Post Office Buildings.

4. Sir A. C. Hollis left the Colony on leave prior to retirement on the 1st April. He was succeeded by Sir A. G. M. Fletcher who was promoted from Fiji, and who arrived in the Colony on the 17th September.

5. This Colony was the scene of a tri-Colonial Conference of Governors when Sir S. M. Grier, Governor of the Windward Islands and Sir G. J. Lethem, Governor of the Leeward Islands arrived on the 25th of April to discuss the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement with Mr. A. W. Seymour, the Acting Governor.

6. Mr. F. D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, landed in the Colony on the 11th December, and was received by His Excellency the Governor and accorded a warm welcome by the residents of Port-of-Spain.

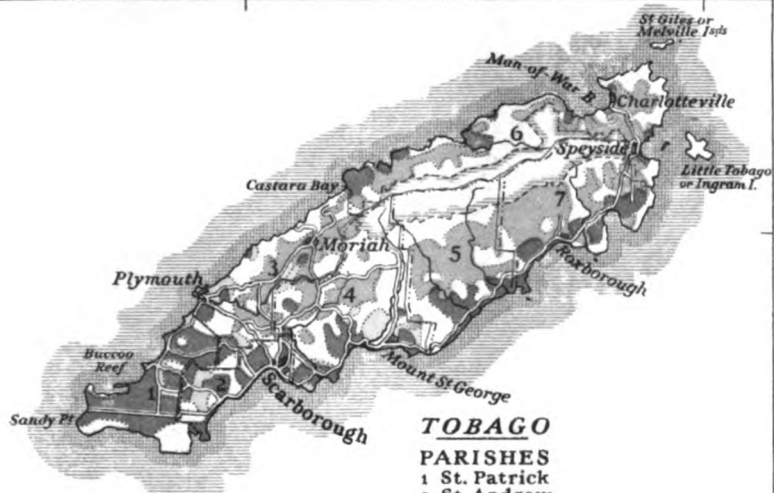
H. NANKIVELL,

July, 1937.

Acting Colonial Secretary.

45'

60°30'



15'

APPENDIX.

List of certain Publications issued by the Government of Trinidad.

				British Empire Postage	
				£ s. d.	s. d.
Blue Book—Paper Bound	...	...	...	1 0 0	3 0
Do. —Quarter Bound	...	...	...	1 5 0	3 0
Do. —Half Bound	...	...	...	1 10 0	3 0
Census 1931	...	...	...	3 6	1 0
Civil List, 1935	...	...	...	2 6	6
Civil Service Regulations	...	...	...	2 6	8
Council Papers Vols. 1 and 2—Quarter Bound	...	...	...	5 0	
Do. do. —Half Bound	...	...	...	1 0 0	4 0
Do. do. —Half Bound	...	...	...	1 5 0	4 0
Digest of the Judgments—Paper Bound	...	...	...	5 0	1 0
Do. —Cloth Bound	...	...	...	7 0	1 0
Do. —Full Calf	...	...	...	12 6	1 0
Gardening in the Tropics	...	...	...	2 0	1½
Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad	...	...	...	1 0	1½
Handbook of Trinidad and Tobago—Cloth	...	...	...	3 0	6
Do. —Paper	...	...	...	2 6	5
Hansard Debates—per copy	...	...	...	1 0	1½
Do. —per volume 1903-1934 (each year)	...	...	...	15 0	2 0
Index to Cases—Vols. 1 to 4 Trinidad Law Reports	...	...	...	1 0	1½
Index to Orders in Council, &c.—Paper Bound	...	...	...	3 0	1½
Index to Ordinances passed since 1925	...	...	...	1 0	1½
Native Timbers—Leaflet No. 1	...	...	...	3 0	1
Do. do. No. 2	...	...	...	3 0	1
Ordinances—Volume 1925-1934 (each year)	...	...	...	12 6	1 0
Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, &c.	...	...	...	12 6	1 0
Revised Edition of Laws, 1925 (5 Vols.)—Cloth	...	...	...	6 6 0	5 0
Do. do. —Buckram	...	...	...	7 7 0	5 0
Do. do. —Calf	...	...	...	10 10 0	5 0
Royal Gazette per copy	...	...	...	6	—
Do. Extraordinary per copy	...	...	...	1	—
Do. Volume	...	...	...	1 5 0	3 0
Do. and Supplements issued weekly—	...	...	...
per annum	...	...	...	1 10 0	8 8
Silvicultural Notes on Timber Trees	...	...	...	2 0	1
Supreme Court Judgments—Volume	...	...	...	12 6	1 0
Useful and Ornamental plants	...	...	...	2 6	9 *
Care and Management of Dairy Goats in Trinidad and Tobago	...	...	...	6	1½
Flora of Trinidad and Tobago :	...	...	...
Vol. 1, Part 1	...	...	...	1 0	4½*
Vol. 1, Part 2	...	...	...	6 0	9 *
Vol. 1, Part 3	...	...	...	1 3	4½*
Vol. 1, Part 4	...	...	...	4 6	9 *
Vol. 1, Part 5	...	...	...	1 0	4½*
Vol. 2, Part 1	...	...	...	2 0	4½*

* Includes registration fees.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935,

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine

[Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRA MAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935

[Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey

[Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine

[Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

[Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies

[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY &
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SEIRRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.



COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1806

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1722 and 1771
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. 6d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS.

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

BRANCHES IN KENYA

ELDORET - KAKAMEGA - KISUMU
KITALE - MOMBASA - NAIROBI - NAKURU

AND THROUGHOUT

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

KENYA - TANGANYIKA - UGANDA
NYASALAND

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

CYPRUS - MALTA - GIBRALTAR

SUDAN - PALESTINE

MAURITIUS

BRITISH WEST INDIES

BRITISH GUIANA

LONDON - LIVERPOOL - MANCHESTER

HAMBURG - - - NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE :

54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA),
MONTREAL AND TORONTO

THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL

For over fifty years the Board of Trade Journal has been the source of official information on all aspects of British and world trade. To-day when commercial and trade regulations and tariffs have increased throughout the world in number and complexity, there is greater need than ever before for the reliable guide which the Board of Trade Journal provides in the search for markets overseas.

The Journal gives a faithful index of the economic position at home as revealed in statistics of imports and exports, of production, and of retail trade, and shipping, and in wholesale and retail prices.

The Board of Trade Journal is needed by manufacturers, importers, exporters, bankers, shipping companies, insurance companies, and by all engaged in commerce and industry.

Weekly 6d. net. By post 7d.

Annual Subscription 30/- post free.

His Majesty's Stationery Office

London W.C.2 : Adastral House, Kingsway

Edinburgh 2 : 120 George Street

Manchester 1 : 26 York Street

Cardiff : 1 St. Andrew's Crescent

Belfast : 80 Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1806

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

KENYA COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1722 and 1771
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. 6d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE, 1936

CONTENTS

	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	5
III.—POPULATION... ..	8
IV.—HEALTH	10
V.—HOUSING	12
VI.—PRODUCTION... ..	13
VII.—COMMERCE	18
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	31
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	33
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	37
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	43
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	45
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	46
XIV.—LEGISLATION	51
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	54
APPENDIX.—LIST OF SELECTED PUBLICATIONS	60
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is traversed centrally from east to west by the Equator and from north to south by meridian line $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East of Greenwich. It extends from 4° North to 4° South of the Equator and from 34° East longitude to 41° East. The land area is 219,730 square miles and the water area includes the larger portion of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of Victoria Nyanza including the Kavirondo Gulf. The official time used is a standard time $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours fast on Greenwich. The same standard time has been adopted in Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar. Physiographically Kenya consists of: (1) a region poorly watered

comprising some three-fifths of the total area of the Colony; (2) a plateau raised by volcanic action to a height varying from 3,000 to 9,000 feet; (3) the Great Rift Valley containing Lakes Rudolf, Nakuru, Naivasha and others; (4) a portion of the basin of the Victoria Nyanza which is 3,726 feet above sea-level. The Nzoia, Yala, Kuja, and Amala Rivers flow into Lake Victoria, the Turkwell and Kerio into, or towards, Lake Rudolf, while from the southern and eastern slopes of Kenya and from the Aberdares there flow numerous tributaries of the Tana River which enters the Indian Ocean near Lamu.

Mount Kenya, from which the Colony takes its name, is 17,040 feet in height and is capped by perpetual snow and ice.

Climate.

The range of temperature in various parts of Kenya is very wide, varying from a mean shade temperature of 80° F. on parts of the coast to 58° F.-65° F. in the highland areas.

The rainfall is generally well distributed and ranges from about 10 inches per annum in the arid northern areas to 86 inches per annum in the vicinity of Lake Victoria. The average rainfall in the main agricultural and pastoral areas ranges from 3 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs from March to June and from October to December.

History.

It seems probable that the Arabs and Persians traded along the East African coast from the earliest times. In 1498, Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape of Good Hope and sailed up the coast to Mombasa which was then a flourishing trading city. Between that date and 1729, when they were finally expelled, the Portuguese were in intermittent occupation of Mombasa. British intervention on the east coast began in December, 1823, when H.M.S. *Barracouta* arrived at Mombasa during the course of a survey expedition. At the request of the inhabitants the island was provisionally placed under British protection. The Protectorate was not confirmed by the British Government and it appears to have lapsed after a period of two years. There is no record of its formal termination. In 1829, Seyyid Said attacked Mombasa, and placed there a garrison of 300 Baluchis who were starved into submission by the Mazuri who were, in turn, subdued by Seyyid Said in 1837. A period of great prosperity along the coast ensued. On the death of Seyyid Said in 1856, Seyyid Majid succeeded to Zanzibar and the mainland dominions. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Seyyid Bargash, during whose reign British influence grew steadily under Sir John Kirk, and the partition of Africa among the European powers took place.

In 1848 Rebman first saw Kilimanjaro, and the following year Krapf first saw the snows of Kenya. Further exploration was directed to the discovery of the sources of the Nile. Speke first saw the Victoria Nyanza in 1858, and discovered its outlet at the Ripon Falls in 1863. Later in the same year Samuel Baker discovered the Albert Nyanza, and in 1888 Count Teleki von Szek discovered Lake Rudolf. In 1887, Seyyid Bargash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, granted a concession on the mainland between the Umba and Tana Rivers to the British East African Association which was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Imperial British East Africa Company in the following year. The early activities of the British East Africa Company were concentrated mainly on the coast. In 1889, a considerable caravan was despatched to explore the interior under F. J. Jackson, who established a station at Machakos, and proceeded by way of Kikuyu, Naivasha and Sotik to Mumias. Captain F. D. Lugard later formed a chain of posts connecting Mombasa with Machakos. In 1892, the survey of the Uganda Railway was begun, and three years later the first rails were laid. In 1895, a British Protectorate was declared over the Company's territory between the coast and Naivasha, the country west of Naivasha having been included in the Uganda Protectorate. In 1902, the boundaries of the Protectorate were altered to include what was previously the Eastern Province of Uganda and the conditions under which land could be alienated to colonists were laid down. By 1903, there were nearly 100 European settlers in or near Nairobi.

In 1905, the Protectorate was transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office. A Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and Executive and Legislative Councils, were appointed under an Order in Council in 1906.

All foreign consular jurisdiction was transferred to the British Court during 1908. During the years preceding the Great War the Protectorate developed steadily and grants-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer were discontinued in 1913. Considerable numbers of European and native troops were engaged on active service during the Great War.

Nominated unofficial members first sat in Legislative Council in 1907, and in 1919 the principle of elective representation was introduced. In 1923, this principle was extended on the basis of a communal franchise to the Indian and Arab communities. Unofficial members first sat on Executive Council in 1920. By the Kenya Annexation Order in Council, 1920, the territories outside the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar were recognized as a Colony; the coastal belt remains a Protectorate. On the 15th July, 1924, the Province of Jubaland was ceded to Italy.

The Uganda Railway was, in 1921, constituted as a separate financial entity under the control of the Central Railway Council, and in 1925, when under the Kenya and Uganda (Transport) Order in Council the name of the Railway was changed to the Kenya and Uganda Railway, the office of the High Commissioner for Transport was established. This office, by an Order in Council made on the 13th August, 1935, is now vested in the Governors of Kenya and Uganda jointly, and in that capacity they are advised by a Railway Council consisting of official and unofficial representatives of Kenya and Uganda.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., left the Colony on the termination of his term of office on the 22nd December. From then until the end of the year the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, A. de V. Wade, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E.

The supreme executive power in the Colony is vested in the Governor who is advised by an Executive Council of eight *ex-officio* members, and such other official and unofficial members as may be appointed. During 1936, two unofficial members so held office, of whom one was an European and more particularly represented native interests, and the second was an Indian.

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, eleven *ex-officio* members, not more than nine nominated official members, eleven European elected members, not more than five Indian elected members, one Arab elected member, and two nominated unofficial members to represent the interests of the African community. In addition, in accordance with Article XV of the Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet dated the 29th March, 1934, by virtue of which Legislative Council is constituted, since no nominated official member has been specifically appointed to represent the interests of the Arab community, an additional unofficial member has been nominated for such a purpose. The Governor has the right to veto any measure passed by the Legislative Council.

The Colonial Secretary is the Chief Executive Officer of Government, and through him the Governor's orders are transmitted to the Heads of Departments and Provincial Commissioners who are responsible for their execution. The Colony is divided into four Provinces, each in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner, and three extra-Provincial Districts. Within the Districts which comprise the various Provinces the executive functions of Government are vested in District Commissioners.

Local Government.

Settled areas.—The present system of local government in the settled areas dates from the year 1928. Previously all urban areas, with the exception of Nairobi, had been administered as townships, the District Officers being advised by Township Committees in the more important townships. In the rural settled areas they had the advice of District Committees and a measure of local control over roads of access was exercised by Local Road Boards. Legislation was enacted in 1928 giving effect generally to the recommendations of the Local Government Commission appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., and the municipality of Nairobi was reconstituted with a Municipal Council in November, 1928. Shortly afterwards municipalities were set up at Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret, with Municipal Boards, while District Councils were established in the settled portions of the Districts of Nairobi, Kiambu, Fort Hall, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu-Londiani, Uasin Gishu and Trans-Nzoia. At the same time a Commissioner for Local Government was appointed to deal with local government administration. This office was combined with that of Commissioner of Lands, under the title of Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement.

As the result of legislation introduced in 1933 Municipal Boards now elect their own Chairman, with the exception of Mombasa where the District Commissioner is still statutorily Chairman of the Board.

The total gross revenue of the four municipalities amounted in 1936 to £199,013 (subject to audit), of which £135,279 accrued to the Nairobi Municipality. Of this total revenue the Government contributed in grants approximately 22 per cent.; the balance being raised from assessment rates, licence fees and charges for services rendered. Municipal Authorities may levy assessment rates on capital values up to a maximum of 2 per cent. on site values. In 1936, a rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on site values was levied in Nairobi and yielded £24,385 from rate-payers. In Mombasa a small improvements rate was imposed in addition to the site value rate, while for the first time a rate on site values was imposed in Eldoret. Nakuru has as yet imposed no assessment rates, but relies on municipal licence fees and charges supplemented by a consolidated grant from Government amounting to £1,800 in 1936.

Nairobi, Nakuru and Eldoret control their own water-supplies. In Nairobi and Mombasa the public health staff is municipal, and town planning schemes are in progress under the Town Planning and Development Ordinance, 1931. The execution of the Mombasa town planning scheme was continued

under a sanctioned loan of £250,000, of which £189,000 has so far been raised. The Municipal Board took over the liability for this loan from Government in 1931.

In the rural areas, the six District Councils confine their executive functions to roads, the funds for which are derived at present solely from Government grants. These grants amounted to £30,718 in 1936, as compared with £31,070 in 1935, £32,186 in 1933 and 1934, £34,598 in 1932, £43,418 in 1931 and £53,098 in 1930. The Councils have improved their district roads in a satisfactory manner. Various causes have contributed to the postponement by Councils of the imposition of local rates, and, in so far as Councils remain financially dependent on Government grants and deal only with roads, they represent only a modified and incomplete form of local government. In 1936, the Trans-Nzoia District Council again imposed a hospital rate in the nature of a poll tax on adult male Europeans resident in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the Kitale Hospital which the Council acquired during 1932, and a similar rate is also levied in the Uasin Gishu District for the Eldoret Hospital, which is maintained jointly by the District Council and the Eldoret Municipal Council.

In other rural settled areas and townships, District Committees, Road Boards and Township Committees continued to do useful work.

Native areas.—The Local Native Councils in Kenya are a deliberate creation under the Native Authority Ordinance, Chapter 129 of the Laws of Kenya. Their powers and functions are defined in that Ordinance and embrace the welfare and good government of the native inhabitants of the areas where they have been established in respect of matters affecting purely local native administration, and particularly the provision, maintenance, and regulation of food and water-supplies, forests, roads, bridges, culverts, public health, the use of land, education, markets and market dues, agriculture and livestock, etc. The District Commissioners are the Presidents of the Councils and membership is determined partly by election and partly by nomination, the proportion of members chosen by each of the two methods varying from Council to Council. At the present time in the majority of Councils the greater portion of members are illiterate. The funds, which are controlled by the Councils, are derived from two main sources: (a) from the proceeds of local native rates which they are empowered, subject to sanction by the Governor-in-Council, to impose on the inhabitants of the areas over which they have control; (b) from the proceeds of the rents of land, forest royalties, etc., levied within those areas. The number of Councils was increased during the year from 20 to 21.

The provision of educational and agricultural facilities occupied the foremost place amongst the various services rendered by Local Native Councils during 1936.

III.—POPULATION.

Census enumerations of the non-native population of Kenya were made in 1911, 1921, 1926 and 1931. The numbers of Europeans and Asiatics returned at these census enumerations are shown in the following table:—

	1911.	1921.	1926.	1931.
European, males ...	2,022	5,800	7,199	9,404
„ females ...	1,153	3,851	5,330	7,408
Asiatics, males ...	—	24,342	26,299	36,747
„ females ...	—	11,640	14,841	20,388
Total males ...	—	30,142	33,498	46,151
„ females ...	—	15,491	20,171	27,796

The percentage increase in each section of the population during the last two decades is:—

	European.	Asiatic.
1911-1921 ...	204	203
1921-1931 ...	74	59

The proportions in which the various races entered into the total of the non-native population in Kenya at each census year will be seen from the following summary:—

	1911.		1921.		1926.		1931.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
European	3,175	13·1	9,651	21·1	12,529	23·3	16,812	22·7
Indian ...	10,651	44·1	22,822	50·0	26,759	49·9	39,644	53·6
Goan ...	1,136	4·7	2,431	5·3	2,565	4·8	3,979	5·4
Arab ...	9,100	37·7	10,102	22·1	10,557	19·7	12,166	16·5
Others ...	99	0·4	627	1·5	1,259	2·3	1,346	1·8
Totals ...	24,161	100·0	45,633	100·0	53,669	100·0	73,947	100·0

The ratio of females to males at each census for the two main racial sections of the community is:—

	Europeans. (females to 100 males).	Asiatics. (females to 100 males).
1911 ...	57	—
1921 ...	66	48
1926 ...	74	56
1931 ...	79	55

The age distribution in ten-yearly groups will be seen from the two following tables:—

		Europeans.		1921.	1926.	1931.
Age.						
0-9	1,604	2,253	2,872
10-19	850	1,303	1,583
20-29	2,160	2,439	3,403
30-39	2,694	3,220	4,010
40-49	1,535	2,024	2,640
50-59	583	868	1,293
60 and over	225	422	1,011

<i>Asiatics.</i>					1921.	1926.	1931.
<i>Age.</i>							
0-9	...	...	...	...	7,865	9,895	14,505
10-19	...	...	...	...	5,501	7,037	9,835
20-29	...	...	...	...	9,731	9,478	13,273
30-39	...	...	...	...	6,886	7,469	9,497
40-49	...	...	...	...	3,360	3,784	5,073
50-59	...	...	...	...	1,498	1,767	2,024
60 and over	...	...	...	...	1,141	1,710	2,928

The occupations classified under seven main heads are as follow:—

<i>Europeans.</i>					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1,893	2,199	2,522
Industry	...	...	...	...	559	607	991
Commerce	...	...	...	...	937	1,290	2,168
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	1,082	1,294	1,735
Professional	...	...	...	...	441	706	1,124
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	182	310	343
Retired, married women and children	...	...	...	...	1,350	1,830	2,215

<i>Asiatics.</i>					1921.	1926.	1931.
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	498	755	640
Industry	...	...	...	...	3,679	4,924	6,446
Commerce	...	...	...	...	6,086	7,769	14,338
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	3,390	3,181	2,972
Professional	...	...	...	...	50	181	264
Personal or domestic	...	...	...	...	1,241	961	1,452
Retired, married women and children	...	...	...	...	9,351	8,720	11,383

The percentage of the whole population in each class employed in each of these divisions, as recorded at the two census enumerations of 1926 and 1931, is as follows:—

					<i>European.</i>		<i>Asiatic.</i>	
					1926.	1931.	1926.	1931
					<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	18	15	2	1
Industrial	...	...	...	...	5	6	12	11
Commercial	...	...	...	...	10	13	19	25
Government and municipal	...	...	...	...	10	10	8	5
Professional	...	...	...	...	6	7	1	1
Personal	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
Retired	...	...	...	...	49	{ 4 43 }	56	54
Married women and children	...	...	...	...

The following table shows the approximate number of each race in 1936. The census population in 1931 is included in the first column for purposes of comparison.

					<i>Census population.</i>	<i>Estimated population.</i>
					<i>6th March, 1931.</i>	<i>31st December, 1936.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	...	16,812	18,269
Indians	...	...	...	...	39,644	38,325
Goans	...	...	...	...	3,979	3,510
Arabs	...	...	...	...	12,166	12,855
Others	...	...	...	...	1,346	1,587
Total	...	...	...	...	73,947	74,546

Note.—No reliable returns of births and deaths are available. The estimates in the above table are based on an assumed natural increase of 6 per cent. per annum for Europeans and 10 per cent. per annum for Asiatics, and on the annual excess of migration via Mombasa.

Native Population.

No accurate census of the native population has yet been made. The population figures are based on estimates made by the administrative authorities, and are related to the number of male adult taxpayers in the various districts. They are, in consequence, subject to a comparatively wide margin of error. The estimated native population in 1936 was 3,186,976, as compared with an estimate in 1927 of 2,793,963, which represents an increase over that period of approximately 14 per cent. No reliable figures of births; deaths, and infantile mortality are obtainable.

The geographical distribution of the estimated native population is as follows:—

<i>Province.</i>	1936.
Central Province	1,301,168
Nyanza Province	1,166,629
Rift Valley Province	236,840
Coast Province	273,408
Masai District	52,333
Northern Frontier District	78,901
Turkana District	77,697
Total	3,186,976

IV.—HEALTH.

General Administration and Organization.

In Kenya, as elsewhere, the ultimate responsibility for the safeguarding and promotion of the public health rests with the Central Government. In every area of the Colony, however, a "Local Authority" exists, which to a greater or less extent has, under the general supervision of the State, responsibility in health matters. In Nairobi and Mombasa the greater part of the Health staff is now employed by the Local Authority. During 1936 another Local Authority, the Municipal Board of Eldoret, assumed responsibility for the employment of its own Medical Officer of Health, and other Sanitary staff. In the other towns, in the European settled areas and in the Native Reserves the authority is vested in the District Commissioner and the Health staff is employed by Government. Where in the smaller towns there is a Municipal Board, the Board is in effect, though not in law, the Local Health Authority, as its opinion is always sought by the Executive Authority. In the Native Reserves every endeavour is made to interest the Local Native Councils in health matters, and these endeavours continue to meet with considerable success. In concurrence with Government policy the Director of Medical Services is responsible for providing and distributing both medical relief and health staff, and he acts in close conjunction with both the Commissioner for Local Government and the Chief Native Commissioner.

Sanitary Work and Administration.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru and Eldoret, the sanitary work and administration is almost entirely a function of the local representative authorities, and on the whole has been effectively carried out. Tentative arrangements were made during 1936 for the extension and improvement of the anti-malaria service in Nairobi. In Kisumu anti-malaria works of major importance were begun, and an Entomological Survey, having as its object the same end, was instituted at Mombasa.

The initial steps have been taken for the provision of a new and adequate water supply for Nairobi, and the preliminary arrangements for a drainage scheme and sewage disposal works have been concluded.

Medical Relief.

In three towns medical relief for Europeans is still provided in Government hospitals, but non-Government hospitals and private nursing homes are now established in a number of the larger centres and are being increasingly used by the European population.

In the native reserves, although some measure of medical relief is provided by or through the agency of missionary societies, medical services are for the most part provided directly by the State. The greater part of the provision made under the Medical Estimates is expended on this service.

The demand for medical relief continues steadily to increase and the total number of new cases treated in 1936 again exceeded a million. The demand for surgical and maternity relief also continues to increase.

Special Clinics.

Special clinics for maternity and child welfare work, and for the treatment of venereal disease, have been established at a number of centres. Increasing use is being made of the facilities provided.

Health of Employed Labourers.

Labour conditions on estates, on the railway, and in townships show little change, since, owing to the trade depression, employers of labour have had no funds at their disposal for major improvements. No serious outbreak of disease occurred and apart from sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis the health of labourers was satisfactory on the whole.

Vital Statistics and the Public Health.

The position with regard to the registration of births and deaths remains unchanged. It has not been possible to provide for the registration and notification of births and deaths among Africans and, therefore, no mortality rates can be determined for that race.

Comparative death-rates per thousand of the population during the years 1935 and 1936 for Nairobi, so far as it has been possible to estimate them, are as follows:—

	1935.	1936.
	<i>Per thousand.</i>	
Crude death-rate, all races	19·78	23·29
Recorded death-rate, all races	13·90	15·92
Recorded death-rate, Europeans	6·14	8·92
Recorded death-rate, Asiatics	12·24	16·18
Recorded death-rate, African	16·47	17·39

No reliable figures are available for Mombasa or other towns, or in respect of the African population in the native reserves as a whole.

So far as the reports of District Medical Officers show, the general health of the population of the Colony differs but little from that of previous years. Sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis continued to occur throughout the year, but the incidence of the disease was lower than in 1935. A number of the cases, however, particularly during the early part of 1936, were of a severe type. No major epidemic outbreak occurred. 32,882 cases of malaria were reported, as compared with 34,322 cases in 1935. 239 cases of plague came to notice, the bulk of the cases occurring in the Keruguya and Fort Hall medical areas of the Central Province. One case of small-pox was reported.

Propaganda.

In addition to a "Health Exhibit" which was staged at the Nakuru Agricultural Show, many exhibits of a less extensive nature were shown at schools and villages throughout the Colony. Large numbers of health pamphlets were distributed during the year.

V.—HOUSING.

Non-Native.

The year 1936 saw what seems certain to be the lowest point in building costs for many years, and during the latter part of the year prices commenced to rise. In consequence, a fair quantity of housing work is in progress. In most areas of the Colony local stone, of a reasonably soft volcanic freestone with a grey or varying colouration, is easily and cheaply obtained, and makes a very satisfactory walling material. In places where this stone is not readily available, bricks, of varying quality, are burnt. In other neighbourhoods timber is plentiful and is used for walling, cedar being popular on account of its resistance to the ravages of white ants. Locally made cement is available for concrete and mortar. For roofing increasing use is being made of local pantiles, having a pleasing colour and texture and which are produced cheaply, but at present only in small quantities.

The public supply of electric power is becoming available in more and more areas of the Colony, though as yet principally in and around the various towns. As a result of these facilities, houses of excellent design are common, largely resembling English homes and fitted with all the usual modern conveniences.

In the rural areas, also, the majority of the new houses are being erected in stone, but as yet there is little evidence of the existing wood and iron, and mud and wattle bungalows being replaced to any great extent by soundly constructed dwellings in permanent materials.

Native.

With one or two notable exceptions, only a minor degree of improvement has taken place in the condition of native housing whether on estates, or in the mining areas, but incessant propaganda has awakened the interest of employers in this matter and many have sought advice regarding the housing of their labour, and have been provided with plans and technical assistance.

Good general progress is taking place in most of the native areas throughout the country. The more enlightened natives are accepting the advice and assistance of Government officers, and the increase in the number of well-constructed mud and wattle, sun-dried, burnt-brick and stone buildings is becoming progressively more noticeable. The provision of improved food stores and water supplies, etc., advances *pari passu* with the general trend of improvement in housing conditions.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Land.

The administration of land is combined in one department with that of Local Government, Survey and Registration of Titles, under the general control of the Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement. District Offices are established in Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa, Kisumu and Kericho for local administration and the collection of revenue.

The total area of alienated land in the Colony is 10,708 square miles (including 70 square miles in native reserves and 281 square miles of Coast Freehold), with only some 1,465 square miles still available for alienation. Since 1915, grants of land for agricultural purposes have been for terms of 99 years. About half the alienated land in the Colony is, however, held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, which provided for leases of 99 years only. Land grants are usually sold by auction and bear rentals of 20 cents per acre revisable in 1945 and every 30 years thereafter.

Township plots are sold by auction for terms not exceeding 99 years. The total revenue from land sales and rents amounted, during 1936, to £70,342 (rents of land, £55,294; land sales, farms £10,090; township plots £4,958). Farm grants, comprising an aggregate of 101,091 acres (including an area of 10,492 acres the subject of exchanges), were sold during the year.

Native reserves were proclaimed in 1926, and at present cover 48,345 square miles. The Kenya Land Commission, which submitted its report in 1934, made recommendations for additions to native reserves. When these proposals have been carried out the total area of native reserves will be approximately 51,221 square miles.

In addition there are 119,801 square miles comprising the Northern Frontier District, Turkana and an extension from Uganda, which are occupied by natives.

Agriculture and Livestock.

Of the main products of the Colony, sisal, tea, wheat, pyrethrum and essential oils are grown exclusively by Europeans. Coffee was formerly grown exclusively by Europeans, but Africans are now being encouraged to grow it in small experimental blocks under licence and strict supervision in certain defined areas. Maize, sugar-cane, wattle, numerous kinds of beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced by Europeans, Indians and Africans. Cotton, sorghums, millets, miscellaneous root crops, and other crops are grown almost exclusively by Africans in their reserves.

Prices of almost all the agricultural products produced in the Colony advanced sharply during 1936. The only notable exception was sisal fibre, which remained at about the level to which it rose in 1935.

No agricultural census was taken in 1935 and that for 1936 is not yet completed. The position in regard to some sections is shown in the table of exports on pages 27-29 of this report. Exports of butter increased from 16,287 cwt. in 1935 to 24,983 cwt. in 1936; raw coffee from 357,859 cwt. to 408,239 cwt.; raw cotton from 28,419 centals to 58,152 centals; maize from 1,198,605 cwt. to 1,452,380 cwt.; potatoes from 96,675 cwt. to 103,347 cwt.; sisal from 32,136 tons to 34,746 tons; skins from 1,190,251 to 1,794,060; refined sugar from 83,923 cwt. to 125,656 cwt.; tea from 45,108 cwt. to 67,099 cwt.; wattle bark from 223,138 cwt. to 240,914 cwt.; wattle extract from 101,888 cwt. to 110,272 cwt.; and wool from 12,626 cwt. to 13,026 cwt. On the other hand, hides decreased from 80,684 cwt. to 52,462 cwt., the decrease amounting to 26,023 cwt. in sun-dried and 2,199 cwt. in shade-dried hides.

ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION.

With regard to European production, the cultivation of cereals, pulses, essential oil crops, etc., and the production of animal products, is chiefly in the hands of individual farmers. The actual manufacture of butter is undertaken mainly by co-operative creameries. Coffee is produced partly by companies, but mainly by individual planters. The production of sisal, tea and sugar is conducted mainly by companies.

In respect of African agriculture, production is almost entirely in the hands of peasant families who, in the main, cultivate sufficient crops to supply their food requirements, together with a surplus which they sell in order to obtain money for their other needs.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

Indian agriculture is limited to the Kibos-Miwani area of the Nyanza Province and to small scattered areas in the Central and Coast Provinces. No recent figures are available as to areas and production, but the total is small.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Considerable progress in agricultural development has been achieved during recent years through improvement, by breeding, selection and importations, in the quality and variety of crops grown, through improved cultural methods, and by means of produce inspection services and organized marketing. The prevention of soil erosion in the reserves continued to receive attention and the successful reclamation of many swamps in the Central Province has aroused the keen interest of the natives.

Improvement of crops largely depends upon ample supplies of seed of high yielding quality and in the past this was provided from public funds. Local Native Councils have now provided land and funds for seed farms in most agricultural districts. These farms have proved their value and will be extended as circumstances permit. Local Native Councils also vote funds for the payment of a certain number of African agricultural instructors.

Native agricultural schools have been established near Nairobi, mainly for the Central Province, and at Bukura for the Nyanza and Rift Valley Provinces. At these schools improved methods of crop and animal husbandry are taught. Particular attention is devoted to mixed farming in small-holdings, due regard being paid to a proper rotation of crops designed to maintain soil fertility. The pupils are also taught to make proper use on the land of the live stock kept in the farm yards. Instruction is also given in the prevention of soil erosion.

Five veterinary training centres are now in full operation and a sixth is being commenced. The various branches of management of cattle and treatment of disease are taught and, because quarantine stations are centred on these schools, facilities are given for instruction in the control of disease. Under supervision, pupils carry out inoculation of cattle and other veterinary work.

An important branch of work in native reserves is the improvement of the methods of marketing of native produce. Inspection services now cover beans, maize, potatoes and wattle bark, over the whole of the Central Province; and beans, groundnuts, gram, sesame and maize in Nyanza. Marketing is being restricted to gazetted buying centres and to trading centres. At a number of large trading centres stores have been erected by Local Native Councils, at which export produce is collected for sale in bulk at export parity prices. Legislation has been passed to provide for the issue of exclusive buying licences for a limited period in cases where such action is necessary in order to encourage the introduction of a new industry or process.

Propaganda for the better preparation of hides and skins continues. The premium offered for shade-dried, as compared with sun-dried hides, is now sufficient to induce natives to undertake the extra work involved in the preparation of shade-dried hides.

The presence of disease at present necessitates the strict administration of quarantine regulations prohibiting the movement of cattle from native reserves, except through authorized quarantine stations, but sufficient movement is permitted to supply market requirements.

Minerals.

Gold continues to be by far the most important mineral exploited in Kenya, and the output for 1936 is valued at £269,947. This is roughly 65 per cent. greater than the corresponding figure for 1935.

Towards the end of the year the increasing rate of production brought the value of gold exported monthly up to approximately £30,000. At this rate gold is fourth in value among the exports of the Colony and it may confidently be expected to improve its position by more than one place in the near future.

Gold mining is still confined to the Nyanza Province and a small adjacent area in the Masai Reserve. During the year, expenditure on exploration diminished and a large number of claims pegged somewhat wildly during the earlier stages in the history of the field have been abandoned.

Sound progress, however, has been made in underground development work. Two properties have reached levels between 500 and 600 feet in depth, and in these, as in many shallower mines, good values in primary ore have been obtained.

The mining industry provided employment for approximately 400 Europeans, 200 Asians and 11,000 natives during the year, and the consequent circulation of money has naturally been of great benefit to the mining districts. Advices from the Commissioner of Mines show that the following sums have been spent by the industry:—

	£
Prospecting	102,494
Development	356,954
Mining and Milling	164,963

(Approximate figures only.)

Considerable interest has been shown in two areas outside the goldfields. In the Coastal Province, several applications for Exclusive Prospecting Licences have been received, and the granting of one has been approved, while another is pending. The minerals in this case are chiefly sulphides of lead, zinc and silver. The other area is some 140 miles inland from the coast near the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours main line. Copper discoveries have been made and applications for Exclusive Prospecting Licences have been received.

A Chamber of Mines for East Africa is being formed, and appears to be receiving the support of the most important mining concerns.

During the year two geological survey reports were published in respect of North and Central Kavirondo.

Manufactures.

Beer and Stout.—The manufacture of these beverages is in the hands of a company, and the number of standard gallons produced in 1936 amounted to 131,675.

Soap is manufactured by companies mainly situated on the coast, and exports of local manufacture during the year amounted to 10,264 cwt. valued at £8,429.

Aluminium hollow-ware.—The progress of local manufacture is reflected in the following figures:—

				<i>Exports of Local Manufacture.</i>			
				<i>Imports.</i>			
				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
1930	...	...	...	89	14,470	3	444
1931	...	...	...	12	2,322	18	2,935
1932	...	...	...	2	957	21	4,771
1933	...	...	...	3	827	34	6,951
1934	...	...	...	2	667	66	12,602
1935	...	...	...	5	1,058	81	13,460
1936	...	...	...	3	1,081	118	19,339

44715

A 6

In addition to the above, local industries include the manufacture of cement, bricks and pantiles, and boots and shoes. A new tannery has recently been opened at Nakuru. Fruit and vegetable canning is an expanding industry. Proposals are well advanced for the production of sisal bags at a factory near Nairobi, and for the production of meat extract by Liebig's (Kenya) Limited.

VII.—COMMERCE.

General.

Because Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for the purposes of Customs, an accurate estimate of the balance of trade of the territories individually is impracticable. On the one hand, Kenya is largely a distributing centre and, on the other, the overseas trade of Uganda passes, in the main, through Mombasa, the principal port of Kenya. In addition, produce originating in Tanganyika Territory, amounting in value to £668,191 was transported through Kenya and shipped at Mombasa during the year, and goods imported into Kenya and subsequently transferred to Tanganyika Territory in 1936 were valued at £932,553. The combined value of trade imports and total exports (i.e., exports of domestic produce and re-exports) of Kenya and Uganda for the year 1936 amounted to £17,491,130, as compared with £15,129,461 in 1935 and £12,823,087 in 1934. In this connexion, it will be noted that the figures for 1935 and 1934 do not tally with those given in the report for 1935, the reason for this being that the figures which appeared in the previous report were exclusively of Government imports, whereas those given above are in terms of all imports other than specie and present the complete picture. The total volume of trade of all classes, including importations on Government account, transit and transshipment traffic, were valued at £18,335,626, as against £15,814,079 in 1935 and £13,483,079 in 1934. The value of total imports during the year was £7,377,279, as against £6,641,345 in 1935, an increase of £735,934, or 11.1 per cent. Exports of domestic produce of the territories were valued at £8,354,774, as compared with £6,608,836 in 1935. Of this total, goods to the value of £3,888,321 originated in Kenya, the domestic exports of Uganda calculated in terms of the f.o.b. value at the port of final shipment from the two territories being valued at £4,466,453. Bonded stocks on hand at 31st December, 1936, amounted to £218,925 or £24,491 less than the value of goods remaining on hand in bonded warehouses at the end of the previous year.

So far as the export trade in Kenya produce is concerned, an increase in value of £910,014, or 31 per cent., as compared with exports during the previous year is recorded. Coffee exports increased by 50,503 cwt. in quantity and £37,731 in

value; maize by 253,775 cwt. and £48,406; sugar by 41,733 cwt. and £22,677; sodium carbonate by 7,826 tons and £35,152; sisal by 2,610 tons and £267,347; tea by 21,991 cwt. and £118,643; cotton by 29,733 centals and £73,463; and gold bullion by 19,243 troy oz. and £113,799. Decreases were recorded in hides, ivory and wheat flour.

The improvement in trade statistics reflected in the report for the year 1935 has been maintained to such an extent that the trade figures for 1936 can justifiably be accepted as evidence of the emergence of the territories from the period of depression and the achievement of a satisfactory standard of agricultural development and resultant commercial activity.

Imports.

The following statement gives particulars of the countries from which total imports requirements have originated during the last three years, the main articles of importation from the countries enumerated being shown in each case:—

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items.
	1934. <i>Per</i> <i>cent.</i>	1935. <i>Per</i> <i>cent.</i>	1936. <i>Per</i> <i>cent.</i>	
United Kingdom	37·66	37·00	38·38	Ale, beer, stout, etc.; biscuits; confectionery; provisions; gin; whisky; cigarettes; cement; iron and steel and manufactures thereof; aluminium; tin and manufactures thereof; tools; cutlery; hardware, etc.; electrical goods and apparatus; machinery; cotton piece goods; woollen and artificial silk goods; wearing apparel; chemicals; drugs; paints; soap; oils; stationery, etc.; bicycles; motor cars; lorries and parts; tyres; polishes; books; brushes; explosives; guns and rifles; cosmetics; toys, etc.
India	5·37	5·59	5·18	Rice; wheat flour; cotton piece goods; jute bags and sacks.
Union of South Africa.	1·56	1·64	1·63	Fruit; coal; chemicals.
Canada	1·43	1·65	1·63	Motor cars; lorries and parts and tyres.
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	14·59	12·54	9·82	Rice; ghee; tobacco and cigarettes; coffee; cotton; hides and skins and seeds and nuts.
Other British Possessions.	0·32	0·58	0·57	Fruit; provisions, etc.
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	60·93	59·00	57·21	

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items.
	1934. Per cent.	1935. Per cent.	1936. Per cent.	
Germany ...	3.48	4.44	6.27	Beer; tools; machinery; cotton blankets; stationery, etc.; cycle parts; lorries and lamps.
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	1.68	1.95	2.57	Corrugated iron; machinery; cotton blankets.
France ...	1.10	1.06	0.84	Brandy; wines; tyres.
Italy ...	1.08	0.53	0.19	Wines; woollen blankets and piece goods; apparel.
Netherlands ...	1.39	0.91	0.69	Tobacco; beer; cotton piece goods and blankets.
Japan ...	15.00	15.17	15.15	Cotton and silk piece goods; tyres; cement; wearing apparel; boots and shoes.
Persia ...	4.14	4.33	3.20	Fuel oil; petrol and kerosene.
United States of America.	6.11	7.64	8.16	Motor vehicles; oil, petrol kerosene; tyres and machinery.
Dutch East Indies.	1.77	1.42	2.27	Fuel oil; petrol and kerosene.
Other Foreign Countries.	3.32	3.55	3.45	Milk; matches; piece goods etc.
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	39.07	41.00	42.79	

Cotton Textiles.—During 1936 the value of cotton textiles imported was £959,236 or 13 per cent. of all goods imported. Transfers to Uganda were valued at £405,002.

The average value per yard of imported cotton textiles was 3d. for each of the years 1934, 1935 and 1936; cotton blankets showing a value per blanket of 1s. 3d. in 1936 as against 1s. 2.6d. in 1935 and 1s. 3.7d. in 1934.

Japan's share of this trade, as in 1935, represents 70 per cent. of the total value as compared with 64 per cent. in 1934. The United Kingdom share shows a reduction to 12 per cent. in comparison with the 1935 and 1934 figures of 16 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively. Assessed on a yardage basis, importations from Japan convert at 91.27 per cent. of the trade.

Germany, Belgium, Japan, Czechoslovakia and Holland provide the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting being almost exclusively supplied by Japan.

Artificial and Natural Silk Textiles.—Imports of artificial silk piece-goods were valued at £84,882 and natural silk goods at £49,905, of which totals Japan supplied £78,734 and £42,674 respectively. The total linear yardage was 4,220,855 in the case of artificial silk and 1,286,871 in the case of natural silk, and of these totals 4,098,138 and 1,179,632 respectively originated in Japan. Imports of artificial silk from the United Kingdom were valued at £3,009 and imports of natural silk at £383.

Machinery.—Importations under this group at a value of £64,947 in excess of 1935 give a clear indication of agricultural and industrial expansion.

Details in respect of the year under review are as follows:—

Article.	United Kingdom.		Germany.		Canada.		United States of America.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£		
Agricultural Machinery...	363	37,390	520	16,450	77	3,805	39	4,121	27	2,296	1,026	64,062
Industrial Machinery ...	2,734	196,191	376	26,823	8	1,043	438	31,156	536	22,008	4,092	277,221
Other Machinery and Parts ...	—	125,579	—	17,266	—	137	—	15,309	—	14,119	—	172,410
Total ...	—	£359,160	—	£60,539	—	£4,985	—	£50,586	—	£38,423	—	£513,693

Oils.—The indication mentioned in the preceding paragraph is confirmed under this heading which shows an increase of £22,465 over the 1935 figure.

Article.	Persia.		United States of America.		Dutch East Indies.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	Imp. gal.	£	Imp. gal.	£	Imp. gal.	£	Imp. gal.	£		
Fuel oil ...	10,913,461	134,561	1,335,671	18,889	5,292,280	61,542	11,760	294	17,553,172	£ 215,286
Lubricating oil ...	—	—	396,178	32,982	87,003	3,782	203,726	20,131	686,907	56,895
Motor spirit ...	4,143,931	85,384	3,250,592	58,419	3,144,537	65,295	69,690	2,423	10,608,750	211,521
Kerosene ...	930,686	15,671	1,862,254	25,697	2,081,096	26,828	649,051	12,513	5,523,087	80,709
Total ...	—	£235,616	—	£135,987	—	£157,447	—	£35,361	—	£564,411

KENYA, 1936

23.

Vehicles and Tyres.—The details of the principal imports for the year 1936 are as follows :—

Article.	United Kingdom.		Canada.		Japan.		United States of America.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	No.	Value. £	No.	Value. £	No.	Value. £	No.	Value. £	No.	Value. £	No.	Value. £
(a) Vehicles :—												
Bicycles ...	11,818	44,796	—	—	1,867	2,218	2	11	316	653	14,003	47,678
Motor cars ...	581	78,602	222	34,352	1	40	619	96,238	23	2,790	1,446	212,022
Motor car parts	—	14,423	—	7,388	—	485	—	26,767	—	3,595	—	52,658
Motor lorries	204	45,679	436	53,570	—	—	784	108,021	231	75,890	1,655	283,160
(b) Tyres :—												
Car covers ...	6,563	10,972	2,455	3,521	417	530	3,455	5,335	2,772	5,333	15,662	25,601
Bicycle covers	88,690	8,629	—	—	17,389	875	—	—	39,482	5,702	145,561	15,206
Lorry covers	3,395	15,590	546	2,534	1,049	2,774	985	4,762	2,159	12,607	8,044	38,267

It will be noted that the United Kingdom portion of this trade remains satisfactory.

Building Materials.—Increases are recorded in importations of building materials during the year under review. Cement imports increased to 29,654 tons valued at £60,863 of which the United Kingdom supplied 21,426 tons valued at £49,688 and Japan 7,835 tons valued at £10,224.

Cement clinker imported was 10,204 tons valued at £15,329 as compared with 4,974 tons valued at £6,685 in 1935, the country of origin being the United Kingdom.

Galvanized iron imports were 8,638 tons valued at £107,012, Belgium supplying 6,939 tons and the United Kingdom 1,096 tons, valued at £83,819 and £15,916 respectively.

Re-exports, Transit and Transshipment Trade.

The value of goods re-exported during 1936 amounted to £2,191,124, or 30 per cent. of the total value of imports, as compared with £2,807,630 or 31·4 per cent. in 1935. Transit and transshipment traffic was valued at £48,890 and £363,559 respectively, as against £71,300 and £404,968 in 1935.

Exports.

The domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda are mainly agricultural, the principal exceptions being carbonate of soda procured at Lake Magadi in Kenya and tin ore mined in Uganda, and gold bullion mined in both territories, and were valued at £8,354,774, as compared with £6,608,836 in 1935, an increase of 26 per cent.

The following table indicates the overseas distribution of the principal articles of export during the year under review:—

(A).—KENYA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.
Principal Countries of Destination (Values to nearest £1,000).

Articles.	United Kingdom.	India.	Union of South Africa.	Zanzibar.	Canada.	Australia.	Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Germany.	Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.	France.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Japan.	Egypt.	United States of America.	Italian Somaliland.	Mozambique.	Other Countries.	Total.	Percentage of Kenya Domestic Exports.
Maize ...	138	-	-	1	50	-	10	-	6	-	-	21	-	-	1	-	3	3	233	6
Wheat meal and flour ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	41	1
Maize meal and flour ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	-
Butter ...	79	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	97	2
Coffee ...	322	-	49	-	94	13	-	15	1	5	12	1	-	15	403	3	5	30	908	25
Sugar (refined) ...	64	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	75	2
Tea ...	289	-	-	5	-	-	15	8	-	-	-	-	74	1	-	23	-	2	336	9
Cotton, raw ...	29	34	-	-	-	-	-	26	268	35	3	35	-	5	39	-	-	5	150	4
Sisal ...	231	-	2	-	24	1	-	17	14	26	1	7	-	2	1	-	-	21	690	18
Hides ...	17	-	13	-	-	-	1	4	1	10	-	1	-	-	16	-	-	24	123	3
Skins ...	23	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	1	-	3	-	1	27	-	-	13	68	2
Wattle bark ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	7	49	1
Wattle extract ...	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	2	13	2	-	-	-	4	64	2
Wool ...	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	2	-	101	-	-	-	-	28	44	1
Sodium carbonate	-	17	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	5
Gold bullion	278	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	7
Other articles ...	70	14	20	20	2	-	92	7	2	13	4	2	-	1	51	89	3	50	440	12
Kenya Total ...	1,612	66	94	28	170	68	197	83	303	90	22	72	192	27	538	115	15	196	3,888	
Percentage of Kenya domestic exports ...	41	2	2	1	4	2	5	2	8	2	1	2	5	1	14	3	-	5	-	-

KENYA, 1936

(B).—UGANDA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Principal Countries of Destination (Values to nearest £1,000).

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>United Kingdom.</i>	<i>India.</i>	<i>Union of South Africa.</i>	<i>Zanzibar.</i>	<i>Canada.</i>	<i>Australia.</i>	<i>Tanganyika Mandated Territory.</i>	<i>Germany.</i>	<i>Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.</i>	<i>France.</i>	<i>Italy.</i>	<i>Netherlands.</i>	<i>Japan.</i>	<i>Egypt.</i>	<i>United States of America.</i>	<i>Italian Somaliland.</i>	<i>Mozambique.</i>	<i>Other Countries.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Uganda Domestic Exports.</i>
Coffee ...	6	—	101	—	52	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	17	48	—	36	113	381	9
Sugar (refined) ...	55	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	2
Tobacco and Cigarettes	7	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	35	1
Tin ore ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	28	80	2
Cotton (raw)	282	1,707	—	—	—	—	—	65	21	9	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	88	3,327	74
Sisal ...	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	11	1	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	29	—
Cotton seed	240	1	—	—	—	15	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	6
Hides ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	45	1
Gold bullion	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	2
Other articles ...	60	7	4	7	—	—	7	2	1	6	8	1	1	1	5	1	—	11	122	3
Uganda Total ...	767	1,715	105	7	53	15	79	81	45	27	18	51	1,141	19	59	1	36	248	4,467	—
Percentage of Uganda domestic exports ...	17	38	2	—	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	1	26	1	1	—	1	6	—	—
Kenya and Uganda Total	2,379	1,781	199	35	223	83	276	164	348	117	40	123	1,333	46	597	116	51	444	8,355	—
Percentage of combined domestic exports ...	29	21	2	—	3	1	3	2	4	1	1	2	16	1	7	1	1	5	—	—

KENYA, 1936

27

Comparative details of the main domestic products are as follow :—

		1934.		1935.		1936.		
		Unit of Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				£		£		£
(a) Cotton.								
Kenya produce ...	Centals ...	11,748	28,483	76,326	58,152	149,789		
Uganda produce ...	" ...	1,142,568	2,927,796	2,822,739	1,285,392	3,326,879		
(Average value per cental)...	" ...		£2 11s. 3d.	£2 15s. 8d.		£2 11s. 9d.		
(b) Cotton seed.								
Kenya produce ...	Ton ...	291	694	3,210	1,066	2,867		
Uganda produce ...	" ...	35,689	85,947	135,779	85,762	263,180		
(Average value per ton)	" ...		£2 8s. 2d.	£2 13s. 7d.		£3 1s. 3d.		
(c) Coffee.								
(1) Hulled.								
Kenya produce ...	Cwt. ...	117,459	485,521	916,574	391,556	951,838		
Uganda produce ...	" ...	153,556	292,205	230,950	228,674	381,158		
(Average value per cwt.) ...	" ...		£2 7s. od.	£2 9s. 1d.		£2 3s. od.		
(2) Parchment.								
Kenya produce ...	Cwt. ...	—	—	451	336	687		
Uganda produce ...	" ...	602	1,004	—	—	—		
(Average value per cwt.) ...	" ...		£1 13s. 4d.	£2 2s. 4d.		£2 os. 11d.		
(3) Unhulled (cherry).								
Kenya produce ...	Cwt. ...	9,300	6,238	12,771	16,683	15,002		
Uganda produce ...	" ...	140	104	26	109	86		
(Average value per cwt.) ...	" ...		£0 13s. 5d.	£0 15s. 9d.		£0 18s. od.		
(d) Maize.								
Kenya produce ...	Cwt. ...	439,958	104,754	184,965	1,452,380	233,371		
Uganda produce ...	" ...	55	14	1	—	—		

	Unit of Quantity.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
		Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
(e) <i>Ghee.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cwt.	2,927	7,951	4,532	11,638	3,965	11,367
Uganda produce ...	"	19	53	3	7	7	24
(f) <i>Sugar (refined).</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cwt.	72,735	57,511	83,923	52,017	125,656	74,604
Uganda produce ...	"	294,685	240,593	253,951	168,358	186,652	90,127
(g) <i>Tea.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cwt.	22,115	112,062	45,108	217,047	67,099	335,690
Uganda produce ...	"	247	1,427	338	1,894	736	4,087
(h) <i>Tobacco (unmanufactured).</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Lb.	3,364	73	438	8	—	—
Uganda produce ...	"	912,346	26,307	479,220	15,705	228,284	8,058
(i) <i>Timber.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Cub. ft.	76,098	15,015	89,019	16,333	106,649	21,105
Uganda produce ...	"	31,611	8,204	17,816	4,556	23,578	4,637
(j) <i>Sesame seeds.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Ton	1,529	16,162	1,959	20,917	2,407	27,856
Uganda produce ...	"	1,375	14,264	1,620	17,629	1,551	19,227
(k) <i>Sisal.</i>							
Kenya produce ...	Ton	24,016	311,371	32,136	423,112	34,746	690,459
Uganda produce ...	"	—	—	574	8,746	1,451	29,179

(l) *Hides (dry and dry salted).*

(1) *Sun-dried.*

Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	...	80,618	125,428	54,340	86,111	28,317	57,944
Uganda produce	...	"	...	13,432	22,705	12,070	22,542	19,024	40,543

(2) *Shade-dried.*

Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	...	20,033	43,122	26,344	57,427	24,145	65,536
Uganda produce	...	"	...	2,604	4,590	2,006	3,655	1,918	4,368

(m) *Shins (sheep and goat).*

Kenya produce	...	No.	...	979,585	26,089	1,190,251	35,849	1,794,060	67,137
Uganda produce	...	"	...	83,399	1,937	132,797	4,642	413,907	14,172

(n) *Ivory.*

Kenya produce	...	Cwt.	...	368	10,393	328	10,377	270	7,954
Uganda produce	...	"	...	453	12,736	588	18,440	661	19,372

(o) *Gold bullion.*

Kenya produce	...	Oz. troy	...	14,759	69,422	27,556	164,997	46,799	278,796
Uganda produce	...	"	...	6,621	36,618	6,012	34,905	14,725	94,527

KENYA, 1936

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1936, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £213,108, as compared with £167,356 in 1935 and £151,648 in 1934, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, beer, tea, coconut oil and aluminium hollow-ware. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £196,769, as compared with £167,745 in 1935.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1936 amounting to £932,553 (including specie valued at £236,045) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £153,131. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £206,082 (including specie to the value of £143,410) the Customs duty involved being £14,551. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £668,191.

Air Traffic.

Considerably increased use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows:—

Year.	Landed.				Shipped.			
	No. of craft.	No. of passengers.	Value of cargo.	Included bullion value.	No. of craft.	No. of passengers.	Value of cargo.	Included bullion value.
			£	£			£	£
1933	477	500	18,602	11,681	460	491	109,572	89,981
1934	577	572	21,480	12,819	517	541	172,942	158,867
1935	969	956	20,720	1,479	809	791	262,211	250,904
1936	1,104	1,080	75,807	63,283	1,001	775	490,944	483,539

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the

Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the Excise Duties Ordinance, 1935. The rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

	<i>Shs. Cts.</i>
Sugar	1 00 per cwt.
Tea	0 10 per lb.
Cigarettes	1 25 „
Manufactured tobacco	1 25 „
Beer	40 00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Customs Department during the year. The total weight of ivory sold was 66,075 lb. (Kenya 20,731 lb., Uganda 45,340 lb.) and the total amount realized was £20,444 (Kenya £6,772, Uganda £13,672).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

An analysis made of the records of 500 registered domestic servants shows that the prevailing wage-rates are approximately as follows:—

	<i>Range.</i> <i>Shs. per month.</i>	<i>Average.</i> <i>Shs. per month.</i>
Cooks	20 to 80	28/50
House boys	15 to 50	18
Dhobies	20 to 50	25
Kitchen boys	8 to 25	14
Garden boys	8 to 25	14
Nurses	20 to 60	34
Chauffeurs	25 to 100	30

The above figures refer to estimated ruling rates in 1934. There are no data available for 1936, but there is no reason to believe that wages have declined. Further and more definite figures will be available when an analysis of the Special Labour Return for October, 1936, has been completed. The figures are inclusive, rations being provided by the servants. The rates of wages paid to unskilled labourers varies from Shs.6 to Shs.14 per month, plus rations. The rate varies according to the class of work performed, e.g., underground workers in a mine would receive higher wages than those who work on the surface. These rates are considerably less than those which prevailed in 1929. Since Kenya first began to feel the force of the world depression in 1930, there has been a general downward tendency, which has also manifested itself in the wages of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, and in the remuneration of skilled labour generally.

Cost of Living.

Figures relating to the cost of living were collated by the Statistical Department annually from 1927 until 1933. At the end of the latter year, however, owing to the necessity for economy, the Department, as previously constituted, was abolished. Consequently index numbers showing the general trend of the commodity price-levels since then are not available.

The following table shows the approximate retail cost in Nairobi in December, 1936, of a number of the more common commodities:—

		Shs. C. s.
Bread	per lb.	35
Flour, 1st grade (imported)...	"	33
Flour, 1st " (local)	"	22
Tea (imported)	"	3 53
Tea, 1st grade (local)	"	1 90
Tea, 2nd " "	"	1 60
Tea, 3rd " "	"	1 40
Sugar, white (local)	"	12
Jam (imported)	"	1 37
Jam (local)	"	1 35
Dried fruit	"	1 70
Coffee, ground, loose, 1st grade (local)	"	1 45
Coffee, " " 2nd " "	"	95
Condensed milk (imported)...	per 14 oz. tin	80
Butter (local creamery)	per lb.	1 60
Butter (farm)...	"	1 40
Cheese, 1st grade (local)	"	1 15
Eggs (native)...	per doz.	60
Eggs (European)	"	1 43
Milk, fresh	per pint	30
Beef (average price)	per lb.	96
Pork (average price)...	"	96
Mutton (average price)	"	92
Sea fish	"	78
Lake fish (approx. 1 lb. each)	"	51
Bacon (average price)	"	1 55

The minimum cost of accommodation, including food, in European boarding houses is £6 10s. per month.

As regards the cost of living for natives, the staple foodstuff is maize meal and the average consumption thereof approximately 2 lb. per day, the total cost being approximately Shs.3 per mensem. Other foodstuffs, including meat, beans, &c., also form part of the native diet, and the amount consumed by one native may be valued at roughly Shs.2 per mensem. As rations for labourers are provided by employers in kind, the natives themselves are not affected by fluctuations in the price. This does not apply to natives living in native reserves. Normally, these produce sufficient food for themselves and their families, but, during times of famine, foodstuffs have to be purchased.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Education Department, in addition to its Administration section, comprises the following four sections:—

European Education,
Indian and Goan Education,
Arab Education, and
African Education.

(i) The Administration, which controls all Government schools, carries out all school inspections and conducts external examinations held in the Colony, consists of the Director of Education, the Chief Inspector of Schools and four Inspectors of Schools, together with the Head Office staff. The Inspectors of Schools are stationed in Nairobi, Mombasa and near Kisumu.

(ii) European education is carried out in the Government schools by 60 European Education Officers and 13 Matrons.

(iii) In the Government Indian schools there are two European principals employed in the secondary schools and 110 Indian Education Officers.

(iv) The Arab schools at the Coast are staffed by four European Education Officers and 26 Arab and Swahili teachers.

(v) In the Government African Schools and training institutions there are 28 European Education Officers, 13 European Technical Instructors and 135 African teachers and instructors.

The cost of the various sections in 1936 was as follows:—

	£
Administration	11,244
European Education	46,529
Indian and Goan Education	37,341
Arab Education	5,194
African Education	70,154
Extraordinary	50
Total	170,512

Included in this expenditure were grants-in-aid to private schools amounting to £47,350. Revenue amounted to £25,879, reducing the total net expenditure on education to £144,633.

Twenty Local Native Councils made grants to Government and mission schools on account of African education amounting to £13,658 and they received a total fee revenue from the Government Schools of £690.

Organization.

Four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab and African Education respectively, appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1931, advise on matters of policy and of major

importance, and every Government European and Indian school has its own school committee. In African Education nine District Education Boards have now been established under the District Education Boards Ordinance, 1934, in the more densely populated districts. In this manner valuable assistance in framing and giving effect to educational policy is secured from Administrative and other Government officials and also from members of the public of all races.

European Education.

The average number of pupils at school in 1936 was:—

	<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Government Primary schools ...	10	431	429	860
Government Secondary schools ...	2	134	120	254
Private schools ...	22	307	424	731
Total ...	34	872	973	1,845

Of the above pupils, 960 were boarders, 495 in Government schools and 465 in private schools.

The two Government secondary schools are the Prince of Wales School, Kabete, for boys and the Girls Secondary School, Nairobi. Of the Government primary schools those at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale have boarding sections for both boys and girls.

Three of the private schools are large day and boarding schools taking girls up to School Certificate standard; three are schools preparing young boys for entrance to home public schools or to the Prince of Wales School and many of the remaining private schools specialize in catering for the needs of small children.

Indian and Goan Education.

The number of Indian pupils at school in 1936 was as follows:—

	<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Government ...	13	2,805	589	3,394
Aided ...	51	1,188	2,128	3,316
Unaided ...	9	438	79	517
Total ...	73	4,431	2,796	7,227

Of these, two Government schools and one aided school are of secondary standard, taking the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate examinations.

There are two aided Goan schools in Nairobi and Mombasa respectively. The total attendance in 1936 was 273 (138 boys and 135 girls). One aided Catholic school in Nairobi and a second in Mombasa also admit Asian children. The combined rolls at these schools amounted to 357 pupils (159 boys and 198 girls).

Arab Education.

Five schools are classified as Government Arab schools, namely, the Coast Secondary School at Shimo la Tewa, which has reached the stage of the Cambridge Junior Examination, the Arab School, Mombasa, the Ali bin Salim School, Malindi, a village school at Mambrui and a night school at Lamu. The average number of pupils at these schools was 493 (473 boys and 20 girls). In addition there are numerous private Koran schools at the Coast, the pupils of which are not at present included in educational statistics.

African Education.

The following was the number of pupils in attendance at Government schools and institutions in 1936:—

			<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys and men.</i>	<i>Girls and women.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Jeanes School	...	...	1	49	36	85
Native Industrial Training Depot	...	...	1	335	—	335
Primary schools	...	...	11	1,305	—	1,305
Village schools	...	...	38	2,717	78	2,795
Total	...	...	51	4,406	114	4,520

All pupils in the Government primary schools were boarders with the exception of 137 in one school.

Sixteen missionary societies conducted schools as shown in the table below:—

			<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Elementary schools	...	...	1,397	62,467	30,912	93,379
Primary schools	...	...	40	1,895	192	2,087
Secondary schools	...	...	2	176	—	176
Total	...	...	1,439	64,538	31,104	95,642

The two secondary schools are the Alliance High School, Kikuyu and the Catholic High School, Kabaa, both of which prepare pupils for the entrance examination to Makerere College, Uganda.

Thirty-five of the schools included in the above figures were girls' boarding schools with a total average roll of 1,331 boarders.

Inter-Territorial Trade.

In addition to the foreign trade of Uganda, virtually the whole of which passes via Kenya either in transit to or from Mombasa or through the intermediary markets of Kenya, a considerable trans-frontier traffic in local produce exists. During 1936, the value of local produce sent from Kenya to Uganda amounted to £213,108, as compared with £167,356 in 1935 and £151,648 in 1934, the principal commodities involved being soap, wheat meal and flour, maize meal and flour, beer, tea, coconut oil and aluminium hollow-ware. The value of Kenya produce exported to Tanganyika Territory amounted to £196,769, as compared with £167,745 in 1935.

Under the Customs Agreement of 1927 the free interchange of imported goods between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is allowed, the value of imported merchandise transferred from Kenya-Uganda to Tanganyika Territory during 1936 amounting to £932,553 (including specie valued at £236,045) and the total Customs duty collected by the Kenya and Uganda Customs Administration and transferred to Tanganyika Territory under this Agreement reached a figure of £153,131. Traffic in imported goods in the reverse direction was valued at £206,082 (including specie to the value of £143,410) the Customs duty involved being £14,551. Tanganyika Territory produce passing through Kenya for shipment at Mombasa amounted in value to £668,191.

Air Traffic.

Considerably increased use of the Customs aerodromes established at Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu and Entebbe was made by aircraft on foreign service during the year and comparative figures are as follows:—

Year.	Landed.				Shipped.			
	No. of craft.	No. of passengers.	Value of cargo.	Included bullion value.	No. of craft.	No. of passengers.	Value of cargo.	Included bullion value.
1933	477	500	£18,692	£11,681	460	491	£109,572	£89,981
1934	577	572	21,480	12,819	517	541	172,942	158,867
1935	969	956	20,720	1,479	899	791	262,211	250,904
1936	1,104	1,080	75,807	63,283	1,001	775	490,944	483,539

Excise and Beer Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is covered by the

Excise Duties Agreements Ordinance, 1931, and the Excise Duties Ordinance, 1935. The rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

	<i>Shs. Cts.</i>
Sugar	1 00 per cwt.
Tea	0 10 per lb.
Cigarettes	1 25 „
Manufactured tobacco	1 25 „
Beer	40 00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

Ivory.

Two sales by public auction of Kenya and Uganda Government ivory were undertaken by the Customs Department during the year. The total weight of ivory sold was 66,075 lb. (Kenya 20,731 lb., Uganda 45,340 lb.) and the total amount realized was £20,444 (Kenya £6,772, Uganda £13,672).

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

An analysis made of the records of 500 registered domestic servants shows that the prevailing wage-rates are approximately as follows:—

	<i>Range.</i>	<i>Average.</i>
	<i>Shs. per month.</i>	<i>Shs. per month.</i>
Cooks	20 to 80	28/50
House boys	15 to 50	18
Dhobies	20 to 50	25
Kitchen boys	8 to 25	14
Garden boys	8 to 25	14
Nurses	20 to 60	34
Chauffeurs	25 to 100	30

The above figures refer to estimated ruling rates in 1934. There are no data available for 1936, but there is no reason to believe that wages have declined. Further and more definite figures will be available when an analysis of the Special Labour Return for October, 1936, has been completed. The figures are inclusive, rations being provided by the servants. The rates of wages paid to unskilled labourers varies from Shs.6 to Shs.14 per month, plus rations. The rate varies according to the class of work performed, e.g., underground workers in a mine would receive higher wages than those who work on the surface. These rates are considerably less than those which prevailed in 1929. Since Kenya first began to feel the force of the world depression in 1930, there has been a general downward tendency, which has also manifested itself in the wages of Europeans and Indians engaged in commerce, and in the remuneration of skilled labour generally.

Cost of Living.

Figures relating to the cost of living were collated by the Statistical Department annually from 1927 until 1933. At the end of the latter year, however, owing to the necessity for economy, the Department, as previously constituted, was abolished. Consequently index numbers showing the general trend of the commodity price-levels since then are not available.

The following table shows the approximate retail cost in Nairobi in December, 1936, of a number of the more common commodities:—

		Shs. C.s.
Bread	per lb.	35
Flour, 1st grade (imported)...	"	33
Flour, 1st " (local)	"	22
Tea (imported)	"	3 53
Tea, 1st grade (local)	"	1 90
Tea, 2nd " "	"	1 60
Tea, 3rd " "	"	1 40
Sugar, white (local)	"	12
Jam (imported)	"	1 37
Jam (local)	"	1 35
Dried fruit	"	1 70
Coffee, ground, loose, 1st grade (local)	"	1 45
Coffee, " " 2nd " "	"	95
Condensed milk (imported)...	per 14 oz. tin	80
Butter (local creamery)	per lb.	1 60
Butter (farm)...	"	1 40
Cheese, 1st grade (local)	"	1 15
Eggs (native)...	per doz.	60
Eggs (European)	"	1 43
Milk, fresh	per pint	30
Beef (average price)	per lb.	96
Pork (average price)...	"	96
Mutton (average price)	"	92
Sea fish	"	78
Lake fish (approx. 1 lb. each)	"	51
Bacon (average price)	"	1 55

The minimum cost of accommodation, including food, in European boarding houses is £6 10s. per month.

As regards the cost of living for natives, the staple foodstuff is maize meal and the average consumption thereof approximately 2 lb. per day, the total cost being approximately Shs.3 per mensem. Other foodstuffs, including meat, beans, &c., also form part of the native diet, and the amount consumed by one native may be valued at roughly Shs.2 per mensem. As rations for labourers are provided by employers in kind, the natives themselves are not affected by fluctuations in the price. This does not apply to natives living in native reserves. Normally, these produce sufficient food for themselves and their families, but, during times of famine, foodstuffs have to be purchased.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The Education Department, in addition to its Administration section, comprises the following four sections:—

European Education,
Indian and Goan Education,
Arab Education, and
African Education.

(i) The Administration, which controls all Government schools, carries out all school inspections and conducts external examinations held in the Colony, consists of the Director of Education, the Chief Inspector of Schools and four Inspectors of Schools, together with the Head Office staff. The Inspectors of Schools are stationed in Nairobi, Mombasa and near Kisumu.

(ii) European education is carried out in the Government schools by 60 European Education Officers and 13 Matrons.

(iii) In the Government Indian schools there are two European principals employed in the secondary schools and 110 Indian Education Officers.

(iv) The Arab schools at the Coast are staffed by four European Education Officers and 26 Arab and Swahili teachers.

(v) In the Government African Schools and training institutions there are 28 European Education Officers, 13 European Technical Instructors and 135 African teachers and instructors.

The cost of the various sections in 1936 was as follows:—

	£
Administration	11,244
European Education	46,529
Indian and Goan Education	37,341
Arab Education	5,194
African Education	70,154
Extraordinary	50
Total	170,512

Included in this expenditure were grants-in-aid to private schools amounting to £47,350. Revenue amounted to £25,879, reducing the total net expenditure on education to £144,633.

Twenty Local Native Councils made grants to Government and mission schools on account of African education amounting to £13,658 and they received a total fee revenue from the Government Schools of £690.

Organization.

Four Advisory Councils for European, Indian, Arab and African Education respectively, appointed under the Education Ordinance, 1931, advise on matters of policy and of major

importance, and every Government European and Indian school has its own school committee. In African Education nine District Education Boards have now been established under the District Education Boards Ordinance, 1934, in the more densely populated districts. In this manner valuable assistance in framing and giving effect to educational policy is secured from Administrative and other Government officials and also from members of the public of all races.

European Education.

The average number of pupils at school in 1936 was:—

	<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Government Primary schools ...	10	431	429	860
Government Secondary schools ...	2	134	120	254
Private schools	22	307	424	731
Total	34	872	973	1,845

Of the above pupils, 960 were boarders, 495 in Government schools and 465 in private schools.

The two Government secondary schools are the Prince of Wales School, Kabete, for boys and the Girls Secondary School, Nairobi. Of the Government primary schools those at Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kitale have boarding sections for both boys and girls.

Three of the private schools are large day and boarding schools taking girls up to School Certificate standard; three are schools preparing young boys for entrance to home public schools or to the Prince of Wales School and many of the remaining private schools specialize in catering for the needs of small children.

Indian and Goan Education.

The number of Indian pupils at school in 1936 was as follows:—

	<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Government	13	2,805	589	3,394
Aided	51	1,188	2,128	3,316
Unaided	9	438	79	517
Total	73	4,431	2,796	7,227

Of these, two Government schools and one aided school are of secondary standard, taking the Cambridge Junior and School Certificate examinations.

There are two aided Goan schools in Nairobi and Mombasa respectively. The total attendance in 1936 was 273 (138 boys and 135 girls). One aided Catholic school in Nairobi and a second in Mombasa also admit Asian children. The combined rolls at these schools amounted to 357 pupils (159 boys and 198 girls).

Arab Education.

Five schools are classified as Government Arab schools, namely, the Coast Secondary School at Shimo la Tewa, which has reached the stage of the Cambridge Junior Examination, the Arab School, Mombasa, the Ali bin Salim School, Malindi, a village school at Mambrui and a night school at Lamu. The average number of pupils at these schools was 493 (473 boys and 20 girls). In addition there are numerous private Koran schools at the Coast, the pupils of which are not at present included in educational statistics.

African Education.

The following was the number of pupils in attendance at Government schools and institutions in 1936:—

			<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys and men.</i>	<i>Girls and women.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Jeanes School	...	...	1	49	36	85
Native Industrial Training Depot	...	...	1	335	—	335
Primary schools	...	...	11	1,305	—	1,305
Village schools	...	...	38	2,717	78	2,795
Total	...	...	51	4,406	114	4,520

All pupils in the Government primary schools were boarders with the exception of 137 in one school.

Sixteen missionary societies conducted schools as shown in the table below:—

			<i>No. of schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total pupils.</i>
Elementary schools	...	...	1,397	62,467	30,912	93,379
Primary schools	...	...	40	1,895	192	2,087
Secondary schools	...	...	2	176	—	176
Total	...	...	1,439	64,538	31,104	95,642

The two secondary schools are the Alliance High School, Kikuyu and the Catholic High School, Kabaa, both of which prepare pupils for the entrance examination to Makerere College, Uganda.

Thirty-five of the schools included in the above figures were girls' boarding schools with a total average roll of 1,331 boarders.

Examinations.

The following pupils from Kenya schools passed external examinations in 1936:—

Cambridge Junior.

Year.	Europeans.		Goans and Indians.		Arabs.	
	Entered.	Passed.	Entered.	Passed.	Entered.	Passed.
1929	51	23	38	20	—	—
1930	47	25	47	21	—	—
1931	43	15	90	58	—	—
1932	44	26	109	52	—	—
1933	58	46	104	64	6	3
1934	48	31	143	56	5	3
1935	20	15	181	77	4	1
1936	46	34	205	107	4	1

*Cambridge School Certificate.**

1929	9	6	—	—	—	—
1930	16	6	—	—	—	—
1931	20	14	—	—	—	—
1932	20	14	—	—	—	—
1933	26	15	—	—	—	—
1934	38	28	5	—	—	—
1935	25	23	4	3	—	—
1936	36	29	5	2	—	—

* A pass with the necessary credits gives London Matriculation exemption.

London Matriculation Examination.

1929	—	—	16	4	—	—
1930	—	—	29	5	—	—
1931	—	—	21	14	—	—
1932	—	—	14	8	—	—
1933	—	—	50	28	—	—
1934	—	—	41	24	—	—
1935	2	1	68	28	—	—
1936	1	—	79	13	—	—

Two Kenya African students passed the School Certificate Examination at Makerere College.

Welfare Institutions.

The Lady Northey Home for European children is maintained by public subscription and fees collected. A scheme is under consideration for utilizing and extending the training facilities so as to enable local probationers to work for a certificate.

The Lady Grigg Welfare Institutions for Indians and Africans continue to function successfully. Valuable service of a charitable and social nature is carried out by such bodies as the League of Mercy, the British Legion, the Salvation Army and the East Africa Women's League.

A seaside holiday camp for European children is held annually at Mombasa and is financed by voluntary contributions.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Posts.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department of the combined territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika provides telegraphic and telephonic communications by land line, cable and wireless and mail services, internal, overseas and air for the extensive areas which fall within the East African Postal Administration.

Financial.

The financial operations of the Department have again been satisfactory, the excess of cash revenue over recurrent expenditure in respect of Kenya being £64,849. The cash revenue amounted to £198,877 and the recurrent expenditure to £134,028.

Mail Matter.

The volume of mail matter dealt with in Kenya amounted to 13,531,600 articles (letters, postcards, book and sample packets, circulars, etc.), as compared with 13,366,000 in 1935, and includes air mail postings. Details of the latter class of business for the past two years are as follows:—

Number of letters and postcards.

1935	...	...	...	...	...	1,159,300
1936	...	...	...	...	...	1,251,800

The increase is almost entirely in respect of air mail letters despatched to places in the British Empire.

Operation of Mail Services.

Internal Surface.—Throughout the year, these services were carried out in an efficient manner, delays being negligible. A new motor mail service between Kisumu and Kitale was operated from the 16th November.

Overseas, Ocean.—Mail services by this means of transmission were maintained efficiently. The number of mail despatches remained the same as for 1935, viz., 70, and the number received amounted to 56. The average time in transit between Mombasa and London was one day longer than in 1935, being 19 days.

Air Mails.—With the exception of certain unavoidable delays due to adverse climatic conditions during the last three months of the year, the Trans-African air mail service was operated with satisfactory regularity by Imperial Airways, Ltd. Additional services to other countries in Africa, east and west of Khartoum, became available during the year through the same company and the Ala Littoria Company (Italian).

Messrs. Wilson Airways, Ltd., maintained a regular coastal feeder service between Nairobi-Mombasa-Tanga-Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam and also a service in the Victoria Nyanza area—Lolgorien-Kisumu-Musoma-Mwanza and Geita, to and from Nairobi.

Subsidiary services—Air.—The air mail service is used not only for the transport of correspondence but in addition for parcels and money orders. During the year 5,915 parcels were posted in the Colony for internal, Empire or South African destinations and 3,993 were received. The air mail money order service was extended to South Africa on the 1st January, 1936, the existing services with Great Britain and India being continued as hitherto. The total volume of business substantially increased compared with 1935. The figures for 1936 were as follows:—

Number of Orders issued	...	...	...	3,954, value £31,783
Number of Orders paid	...	...	...	195, value £1,530

Parcels.

The number of parcels of all types handled, ordinary, cash on delivery and air mail, was 151,242, an increase of 6 per cent. compared with the previous year's total. The number of cash on delivery parcels handled was 9,425.

Money Orders.

This service, which is conducted through the medium of the surface and air post and also by telegraph, showed increases in number and value of orders issued and paid compared with 1935, the comparative position being:—

			<i>Issued.</i>		<i>Paid.</i>	
			<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				£		£
1936	...	...	26,471	144,099	17,188	78,967
1935	...	...	23,679	127,076	16,246	73,592

Postal Orders.

In this class of business, a slight increase was also reflected. The figures are as follows:—

			<i>Issued.</i>		<i>Paid.</i>	
			<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
				£		£
1936	...	...	76,127	43,618	29,908	15,083
1935	...	...	75,408	42,985	29,088	13,754

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Traffic.—Inland telegrams transmitted showed a substantial increase over the figures for the previous year, 315,900 being handled as compared with 284,000, in 1935, an increase of 11 per cent. External telegrams numbered 124,300 and telegrams to and from Great Britain numbered 51,100, of which 41,100 were transmitted by the Kenya Radio. Inland Greetings telegrams containing standard texts were introduced, at a reduced rate of 50 cents per telegram, as from the 15th October.

Telephones.—The number of trunk calls made during 1936 was 122,460 as compared with 121,000 in the previous year.

Engineering Section.

Telephones.—Work was begun on three new trunk services, viz.:—

Nakuru—Kisumu.

Kisumu—Kisii.

Kisumu—Kakamega.

The following short trunk circuits from the Nairobi Exchange were built and brought into service during the year:—

Nairobi—Kabete.

Nairobi—Kiambu.

Nairobi—Ngong.

The radio telephone service to Great Britain from all telephone exchanges connected to the main trunk system in Kenya was inaugurated during the year and later extended to the continent of Europe. The service represents the successful outcome of considerable preparatory work by Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

There has been a steady demand for telephones during the year. The number in use at the end of 1936 was:—

Direct Exchange connections	...	...	...	...	1,913
Internal Extensions	...	...	...	...	1,020
External Extensions	...	...	...	...	342
Private Wires	...	...	...	...	61

Telegraphs.—The internal routes in Kenya were subjected to considerable overhauling, and on certain sections wooden poles were replaced by iron.

The main cable between Mombasa and the main land at Likoni was again repaired by replacing a faulty section with a completely new length of cable.

Overseas telegraph communication is carried out by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., by means of a submarine cable from Mombasa and the wireless station at Nairobi working direct with England. At Mombasa a 24 hours' service is operated by the company from the Coast wireless station.

Land-line communication with South Africa is also available. The pole route mileage in the Colony, carrying telephone and telegraph wires, is 2,767 miles and the length of wire is 16,724 miles.

Broadcasting.

The local broadcasting service, operated from the capital, Nairobi, by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., under licence and without cost to the Colony, maintained regular daily lunch time and evening programmes. The station transmits on wavelengths of 350 metres and 49·5 metres simultaneously.

Satisfactory results were also obtained by listeners to many programmes broadcast from overseas.

The number of current licences at the end of the year was 1,917 and the total fees collected on behalf of the operating company amounted to £3,325. Of this sum the Department retained £278. The corresponding figures for 1935 were 1,568, £2,784 and £252. There were 68 dealers' licences, as compared with 53 in the previous year.

Roads.

Although it became evident that the depression of the past few years was giving place to a brighter outlook there was no expansion possible in the programme of work for 1936. All roads were, however, maintained in very fair condition, and as is usual, a fair amount of improvement was effected in certain areas. In certain cases the provision of extra funds was necessitated to make good the damage caused by the abnormal rainfall which occurred in the early months of the year. In other cases roads were temporarily closed under the Roads Protection Ordinance.

The policy of maintaining main roads through the agency of District Councils was extended during the year in three more districts. There are now four District Councils undertaking maintenance of main roads, and negotiations were in progress at the end of the year for the main roads out of Nairobi to be similarly dealt with.

As it is evident that the use of only locally obtainable materials for the hard-surfacing of roads must give way to the use of other more durable materials, further experiments on asphaltic strip construction were made during the year. It is obvious that with such a large mileage of roads the cheapest feasible means of obtaining a durable running surface must be found.

Funds for the construction of roads in mining areas were obtained from the Colonial Development Fund, and construction on five of these roads was in progress at the end of the year.

The various statutory Local Government bodies are responsible for roads in the main towns and in the greater portion of the settled areas. The remaining roads are under direct control of the Public Works Department, whose recurrent expenditure on this item amounted to £56,828, an increase of £535 on the expenditure in 1935, with capital expenditure of £4,951 from revenue, £1,219 from loan funds and £32,895 from Colonial Development Fund.

Harbours.

The total tonnage (import and export) handled at Kilindini Harbour during the years 1935 and 1936 are given below. These figures do not include oil imports discharged through the Magadi Soda Company's pipe-line, nor soda exported from that Company's pier. Coal imports are shown separately.

COAL IMPORTS.

1935.	1936.
92,146 tons.	91,641 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OTHER THAN COAL.

Year.	Imports. B/L tons.	Exports. B/L tons.	Total. B/L tons.
1935	355,697	482,797	838,494
1936	404,896	592,487	997,383

The total trade of the Port of Mombasa including Kilindini Harbour and the Old Port for the year 1936, as compared with 1935, is summarized in the following statement:—

	1935.	1936.
Number of steamships	663	701
Net tonnage of steamers	2,090,134	2,192,588
Imports—B/L tons	446,856	486,603
Exports	511,565	603,857
Passengers landed:—		
European	6,221	6,704
Non-European	13,586	15,247
Passengers embarked:—		
European	6,265	6,770
Non-European	11,518	12,831

Shipping.

The registered tonnage (inwards and outwards) at all Kenya seaports during the year, as compared with 1935, was as follows:—

	1935.	1936.
Vanga	8,297	7,383
Funzi	6,435	8,559
Mombasa	4,226,808	4,454,912
Kilifi	6,864	5,053
Malindi	14,193	22,710
Lamu	53,990	65,732
Kipini	3,639	3,925

Railways.

The carriage of public goods provided a revenue of £2,244,245 and the tonnage of the traffic amounted to 960,507 tons, as compared with £2,120,315 and 849,795 tons in 1935.

Passenger Traffic.—Revenue from passenger traffic showed an increase on 1935 figures. In 1936, 521,297 passenger journeys contributed a revenue of £170,227, while in 1935, 487,419 passenger journeys contributed a revenue of £158,962. The following table indicates the number of passenger journeys in the various classes, as compared with 1935:—

<i>Passenger journeys.</i>					
<i>Year.</i>	<i>1st Class.</i>	<i>2nd Class.</i>	<i>3rd Class.</i>	<i>Season Tickets.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1935 ...	7,555	27,768	446,178	5,918	487,419
1936 ...	8,144	30,139	475,794	7,220	521,297

The traffic on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and on the River Nile, on which Administration services are maintained, is shown in the following table:—

					1935.	1936.
Earnings ...	...	...	...	...	£135,534	£143,677
Working expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	£64,896	£65,513
Tonnage carried ...	...	...	...	...	106,066	134,468

Fuel Consumption.—The following figures show the consumption of coal, wood and oil fuel on the railway during 1936, as compared with 1935:—

			1935.		1936.	
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
Coal ...	...	71,156	£77,920	85,564	92,284	
Oil ...	...	543	1,630	503	1,672	
Wood ...	...	125,021	40,658	132,003	42,039	

On the lake steamers the figures were:—

			1935.		1936.	
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
Oil ...	...	3,289	£8,746	3,623	9,534	
Wood ...	...	7,702	3,311	8,470	3,574	

Railways and Harbours Working Results.—The results of working the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours and ancillary services during 1936 are shown in the following table:—

		<i>Railways.</i>	<i>Harbours.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		£	£	£
Earnings ...	...	2,527,158	459,433	2,986,591
Ordinary working expenditure ...	...	1,142,276	179,387	1,321,663
Surplus of receipts over ordinary working expenditure ...	...	1,384,882	280,046	1,664,928

Aviation.

Civil Aviation continued to progress during the year. Customs aerodromes exist at Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa, and twelve landing grounds are established for regular use. In addition, nineteen emergency landing grounds are maintained at various points, some of which are fit for use by all types of aircraft. There are seven licensed landing grounds maintained by municipal or private enterprise for regular use by the flying public, and approximately ten unlicensed privately owned landing grounds also exist.

Kenya is served by a twice-weekly air service between Great Britain and South Africa, operated by Imperial Airways (East Africa) Limited, which calls at Kisumu and Nairobi. A coastal air mail feeder service, linking Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar and Mombasa with Nairobi and the Empire Service, is operated by a local company, Wilson Airways, Limited. Scheduled mail and passenger-carrying services to mining and other areas are operated by local companies, which in addition undertake an increasing amount of taxi flying.

The value of cargo landed and shipped in 1936 by aircraft at Customs aerodromes was £566,751, including bullion.

Of the thirty civil aircraft registered in the Colony, twenty-one are owned by commercial companies. During the year twenty-one pilots' "A" licences were issued, eleven of the holders of which were trained "*ab initio*" under a subsidy scheme operated by the Aero Club of East Africa with some financial assistance from Government. Nineteen pilots' "A" licences were renewed during the year, eight of which were held by persons trained under the subsidy scheme.

On the 31st December, 1936, the following licences were current:—

Pilots "A" licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Pilots "B" licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ground Engineers licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Aerodrome licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Certificates of Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Certificates of Airworthiness	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**Banks.**

The following banking institutions are established in the Colony:—

The National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu;

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitale, Nyeri, Kakamega and an agency at Nanyuki;

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) with branches at Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale and Kakamega.

Since 1910, the inculcation of thrift has been fostered by the Post Office Savings Bank. This bank is making a growing appeal to Africans, of whom 7,886 are now depositors. The increase in the number of African depositors during the year represented 60 per cent. of the increase in the total number of all classes of depositors. The sum of £422,611 is now on deposit to the credit of 19,723 persons.

In 1931, a Land and Agricultural Bank was inaugurated in terms of the Land Bank Ordinance, 1930, with a capital of £240,000. This capital was increased to £500,000 in 1933 and in 1936 a further £250,000 was provided, of which latter a sum of £100,000 was earmarked for administration under the Farmers' Assistance Ordinance, 1936, the Land Bank acting as agents for the Government in carrying out the decisions of the Farmers' Conciliation Board appointed under that Ordinance. The Land Bank makes advances to farmers for specified purposes repayable over periods up to thirty years, on first mortgage security, charging interest at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Up to 31st December, 1936, the Bank had made 516 advances, aggregating £631,260. Under an amending Ordinance passed in 1934, provision was made for short-term loans and up to 31st December, 1936, 64 such advances aggregating £13,825, had been issued.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African shilling (silver), with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). A note issue is maintained and notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

The currency is controlled by the East African Currency Board, London, which replaced the old local Board of Currency Commissioners in 1921. The Board is represented in the Colony by local Currency Officers.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and Measures legislation has application to the whole Colony and Protectorate, but in practice the staff now available confines technical supervision to the larger business centres. Any extension of such activities would necessitate an appreciable increase in the net cost of the services.

The pound, yard and gallon, identical with those used in Great Britain, are the standard weights and measures of the Colony, while the degrees of accuracy prescribed by enactment are similar to those required in the United Kingdom.

Weights, measures and instruments totalling 17364, were stamped, rejected or adjusted during the year. In addition, approximately 7,000 weights, measures and instruments were examined during visits of inspection. Prosecutions for infringements of the provisions of the Weights and Measures Ordinance were instituted in a number of instances, while revenue collected in fees for stamping and adjusting amounted to £400.

In order to provide for the introduction of a half-bushel measure of volume in Native Reserves, all Administrative and Agricultural Officers, with the exception of those stationed in the Coast Province, were appointed deputy inspectors under the Weights and Measures Ordinance, and distribution throughout the Reserves of measures verified and stamped under their supervision is being effected.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on services administered by it amounted to £300,418. Of this sum £216,022 was on account of revenue services provided for under Public Works Heads; £67,293 from various extra-departmental sources and £17,103 from loan.

The revenue collected by the Department amounted to £70,356.

The total expenditure on capital works undertaken by the Department amounted to £97,101 in direct charges, and of this amount £29,576 was obtained from revenue, £50,422 from the Colonial Development Fund, Royal Air Force and Military Extraordinary votes, and £17,103 from loan (inclusive of overhead charges).

The revenue expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	£
Buildings	10,569
Water and drainage	6,415
Roads and bridges	4,951
Miscellaneous works	7,641
	<hr/>
	£29,576

The expenditure on Colonial Development Fund, Royal Air Force and Military Extraordinary was:—

	£
Colonial Development Fund:	
Roads in mining areas	32,895
Perkerra Irrigation Scheme	382
Royal Air Force:	
Buildings, Nairobi Aerodrome	5,034
Military Extraordinary:	
Coast Defences, Mombasa	11,274
Parliamentary Grant:	
Athi River low-level bridge	837
	<hr/>
	£50,422

The loan expenditure was:—

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£
								15,884
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,219
								<hr/>
								£17,103
								<hr/>

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa is a superior Court of Record and has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Courts of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya; the Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar Protectorates; Tanganyika Mandated Territory; and from His Britannic Majesty's Court for Ethiopia. The Judges of the Court of Appeal are the Judges and the Acting Judges for the time being of the Supreme Court of Kenya, the High Courts of Uganda, Nyasaland and Tanganyika, and His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar. During the year the Court held four ordinary sessions and one special session. The total number of appeals filed was 219, of which 56 were from Kenya.

The Courts operating in the Colony are as follows:—

(1) The Supreme Court sitting at Nairobi, Mombasa, and on circuit, in which the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges have been actively engaged.

(2) The Courts of the Resident Magistrates at Nairobi (two), Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu and Eldoret, presided over by legally qualified officers or by officers seconded from the Administration.

(3) The Courts of the First, Second and Third Class, presided over by Provincial Commissioners, District Commissioners and District Officers.

(4) The Courts conducted by Liwalis, Cadis and Mudirs.

The Northern Frontier and Turkana Districts have been created special districts within the meaning of sections 14 and 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Officers-in-Charge of these Districts are the Officers specially authorized under the latter section. The District Commissioners in the Northern Frontier District have been given the powers of First Class Magistrates.

Courts.

The number of criminal cases committed for trial to the Supreme Court aggregated 164, involving 227 charges against 209 individuals. These figures compare with 174 cases and 299 charges during 1935.

Of the total of 218 charges actually tried during 1936, 209 were against males and nine against females. There were 129 convictions, 42 acquittals and 47 discharges. The convictions were against four Europeans, two Asiatics and 123 natives, and the punishments imposed were:—

Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peremptory imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Whipping, with fine or imprisonment, or both	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sentenced to death	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Detained during Governor's pleasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repatriated or committed to House of Detention	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

The number of civil cases filed in the Supreme Court during the year was 314, a decrease of 64 on the number for 1935. Probate and Administration causes numbered 183, as compared with 172 opened in 1935, and 45 Bankruptcy petitions were filed, as compared with 42 for the previous year. In addition two Trust causes were opened and 35 Divorce causes were filed.

There were 173 civil and criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts, 86 criminal revision cases and 707 confirmation cases.

During the year, 54,606 charges were brought in Subordinate Courts, an increase of 3,576 on the figures for 1935. These charges were disposed of as follows:—

Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,072
Acquittals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,820
Discharges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,714

This includes 574 charges brought against juvenile offenders, involving 536 convictions and 38 discharges.

Details of the sentences imposed are as follows:—

Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,522
Detention camp in default of payment of fine or surety	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,190
Imprisonment in default of fine or surety	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,906
Fine and detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Detention camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,722
Fine and peremptory imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554
Peremptory imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,520
Whipping, with fine or imprisonment, or both	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Whipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Whipping, with fine or detention camp, or both	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bound over; cautioned; repatriated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,007
Other punishments; tax or compensation or wages paid; bail estreated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,233
Detained pending Governor's orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Committed to prison for failure to find security	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,072

Police.

The Kenya Police.—The Kenya Police, composed of Africans, with a small percentage of Asiatic personnel, under the direction of European officers and subordinate officers, is distributed mainly throughout the settled and urban areas of the Colony and Protectorate.

Units of the Police Force, operating in certain municipal and district areas, are under the control of superior police officers or senior subordinate police officers, while, subsidiary to these units, there are police stations in settled and urban areas in charge of European or Asiatic subordinate officers.

African police are stationed in a few of the native reserves and Turkana, where they operate under the direct control of Administrative Officers, but the enforcement of law and order in most of the reserves is the responsibility of the local tribal police, to whom reference is made below. In addition, detachments of the Kenya Police Force are stationed in the Northern Frontier District; and a temporary increase of one Assistant Superintendent and 57 African ranks, sanctioned in 1935 in view of the additional duties in that district arising from the Italo-Abyssinian situation, was maintained throughout 1936.

Police detachments in the gold mining areas of the Colony at Kakamega, Gori River, Lolgorien and Bondo remained unaltered, and the police patrol, consisting of 18 African ranks established to preserve order on the borders of the Kisii-Lumbwa Native Reserves continued to operate throughout the year.

By reason of a tendency to lawlessness evinced by some of the Samburu tribesmen it was found necessary during the year to augment further the police post in the Samburu Reserve by a special police levy force, consisting of one European Assistant Inspector and 15 African ranks. This levy force was withdrawn at the close of the year.

Cognizable offences under the Penal Code reported to the police in settled and urban areas in 1936 totalled 4,609. Of that number, 4,458 were true cases, an increase of 107 true cases on the total of 1935. In 3,030 cases accused persons were charged with offences before Subordinate Courts or the Supreme Courts. In 2,701 cases convictions were recorded. The total stated value of property stolen was Shs.270,529, of which Shs.95,587, or 35 per cent. was recovered.

Tribal Police.—In the year 1927 the units of the Kenya Police Force stationed in native reserves were greatly reduced, in consequence of a decision by Government to inaugurate a system of village police, to be known as Tribal Police, and incorporate in that force the body of men previously known as Tribal Retainers. This class of subordinate native official was originally instituted to assist the Administration by the provision of

messengers in the reserves, and through the supervision of communal services, and had proved its usefulness in the past.

By the Tribal Police Ordinance, 1929, powers were given to the Tribal Police enabling them to make arrests, guard prisoners, and generally act as a Police Force in the native reserves and support the official headmen in maintaining law and order in these areas.

The total strength of the Force in the native reserves now numbers 829 non-commissioned officers and men. In the more progressive reserves the force has achieved a high standard of discipline and efficiency, and from some reserves a small unit is lent to the Kenya Police to assist in the detection of crime in the settled areas.

Prisons.

The penal establishments under the administration of the Commissioner of Prisons comprise the following three divisions:—

- (1) The prisons of the Colony and Protectorate, numbering 28;
- (2) Detention camps, numbering 52;
- (3) Approved schools for juveniles, numbering 2.

Details of committals during the year to the above establishments are as follows:—

Prisons:

Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,193
Remand prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,644
Civil debtors	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
Lunatics	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,289
Detention camps	Total	...	...	...	...	...	23,759
Approved schools	Total	...	...	...	...	...	39
							40,087

The total increase in the number of committals amounted to 4,088, distributed as follows:—

Prisons: an increase of	...	...	...	...	1,916
Detention camps: an increase of	...	...	...	...	2,197
Approved schools: a decrease of	...	...	...	...	25

The nationalities of the 7,193 convicted persons committed to serve sentences of imprisonment were as follows:—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	9
Eurasian	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seychellois	...	...	...	...	...	2
Goans	...	...	...	...	...	6
Indians	...	...	...	...	...	51
Arabs	...	...	...	...	...	46
Somalis	...	...	...	...	...	19
Africans	...	...	...	...	...	7,059
						7,193

Of the above, females numbered 314 and juveniles 230. Of the latter, one was sentenced to five years, twelve to between one and five years, five to between three and twelve months, ten to three months and less, and 202 underwent sentences of caning only. Out of the total of juvenile offenders, sixteen had been previously convicted.

Seven cases of commuted death sentences came under the review of His Excellency the Governor, in three of which a recommendation that his clemency should be exercised was approved. As a consequence one convict is to be released after eleven years of imprisonment, one is to be released after seven years of imprisonment and the third on account of old age and infirmity was ordered to be released immediately. This latter order was made effective during February, 1937.

Health.—The general health of the prisoners was good, the percentage of prisoners on the sick list being 4·6. Despite the very considerable increase in the number of committals, the total number of deaths dropped from 60 in 1935 to 58 in 1936. Of these deaths, 38 were caused by pneumonia.

Administration.

Prisons.—The policy of concentrating all but very short-term convicts in the first and second class prisons, staffed by European officers of the Department, has been steadily pursued. As an outcome of this centralization it was possible to make arrangements with the Public Works Department to supply convict labour for work on the Fixed Defences at Mombasa. The convict establishment housed at the Railways and Harbours Quarry Camp near Nairobi was increased from 250 to 350 and that of the Nairobi Prison was kept up to full strength throughout the year by a system of transfers of short-term convicts from outlying stations in the Central Province. The new prison van was operated on this service.

Amongst other improvements brought into effect during the year were:—

(a) The special enlistment of African warder clerks and warder artisans;

(b) The introduction of convict overseers in the first class prisons of the Colony.

These overseers were personally selected by Superintendents and amongst other privileges were entitled to wear special convict uniform, live apart from the other convicts in a convict overseers mess, and earn 10 cents a day, which was credited to them and would be administered for their benefit on release by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committee.

(c) The formation of this latter committee.

The output of the Prison Industries was again increased, with a corresponding increase in revenue which for the first time exceeded £10,000. This is largely the outcome of the introduction of more rapid methods of production and more efficient control. The clerical side of the various industries was overhauled and brought up to date. Side by side with this, increased attention was paid to the desirability of obtaining employment for released convicts in the trades which they acquired during their incarceration.

Detention Camps.—During the year a scheme for the re-organization of the African staff was introduced into certain of the larger detention camps, with a view to the exercise of a more effective control over those detained. In consequence it was hoped that detention might be somewhat more of a deterrent and that at the same time the labour available might become more efficient and economic. By the end of the year the re-organization had been completed in nine camps and reports which have been received indicate that the scheme, within the limits of the small staffs at present available, has proved a success.

Approved schools.—The administration of the combined class I and III approved schools at Kabete has progressed satisfactorily and the application of Borstal principles to African juvenile offenders shows promise of good results. The fundamental principle on which the Kenya approved schools are conducted is that "it is impossible to train men for freedom in a condition of captivity".

In September the purchase by Government of fifty acres at Dagoretti, with excellent buildings, was completed, and the site was gazetted as a class II approved school. After certain alterations have been made this school will be occupied early in 1937. The school at Kabete will then become a class III school only and the two institutions will be run separately, although the closest liaison will be maintained.

The number of inmates on the 31st December was 109. The average age of boys committed was 13.7 years, somewhat lower in fact than in the previous year.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Fifty-one Ordinances were passed during the year 1936. A summary of the more important enactments is given below.

No. VII.—The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, brings the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1932, into line with international legislation regarding the importation and exportation of Indian hemp, resin obtained from the plant *cannabis sativa*, or any products of which *cannabis sativa* forms the base.

No. VIII.—The British and Colonial Probates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, amends the British and Colonial Probates Ordinance so as to provide for the recognition and resealing in Kenya, without any condition as to reciprocity, of probates and letters of administration obtained in any other part of the Empire.

No. IX.—The Specific Loan Ordinance, 1936, makes provision for raising a loan of £625,000 and such further sum as may be necessary to defray the expenses of issue.

No. XI.—The Control of Fugitive Belligerents Ordinance, 1936, establishes an internment camp for the fugitives of belligerent forces entering Kenya from across the frontier.

No. XV.—The Ferries Ordinance, 1936, empowers the Director of Public Works to enter into an agreement with any person for the operation of a ferry-boat service, and to prohibit any person, without the consent of the Director, operating a ferry-boat service within such area or areas as may be prescribed by the Director.

No. XVIII.—The Farmers Assistance Ordinance, 1936, makes provision for a system of short term agricultural relief in the Colony and follows, to a limited extent, the procedure adopted in New Zealand.

No. XIX.—The Foreign Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Ordinance, 1936, provides for the enforcement in the Colony of judgments given in foreign countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in the Colony, and for facilitating the enforcement in foreign countries of judgments given in the Colony.

No. XXIII.—The Alteration of Time Ordinance, 1936, introduces, with effect from the 1st January, 1937, a standard time of two and three-quarter hours fast on Greenwich mean time. The same standard time has been adopted in Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar.

No. XXIX.—The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936, replaces the existing legislation on the subject with a Bill drafted by a committee appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the system of savings banks established in the Colonies.

No. XXX.—The Evidence Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, amends the law of evidence consequent upon the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Woolmington versus the Director of Public Prosecutions.

No. XXXI.—The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936 (a) repeals the section of the Penal Code which established the presumption that killing is murder; and (b) brings the law of the Colony into line with that of the United Kingdom and into conformity with the rules contained in an International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeit Currency signed at Geneva in 1929.

No. XXXII.—The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance, 1936, is based on a model submitted by the Secretary of State and replaces the existing system of registration of designs under which registration in the Colony was dependent upon registration in England.

No. XXXIII.—The Fugitive Offenders (Pursuit) Ordinance, 1936, enables the police of adjoining British territories in hot pursuit of an offender to cross the frontier and arrest the offender within certain areas to be defined by the Governor-in-Council. It is anticipated that the power given by this Ordinance will be particularly useful in regard to cattle thefts near the Kenya-Tanganyika border.

No. XXXV.—The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, gives effect to the provisions of a draft convention concerning the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, which was adopted by the International Labour Conference in June, 1935.

No. XXXVII.—The Money Lenders (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, excludes from the operation of the Money Lenders Ordinance, 1932, all chattels transfers in which the interest provided for is not in excess of 9 per cent. per annum, and mortgages and charges upon immovable property, irrespective of whether or not the transactions referred to are effected with a money lender or not. It further provides that a money lender and a company must take out a licence in respect of every address at which he or it carries on business, and that not more than one partner in a firm of money lenders, consisting of two or more partners, need pay a licence fee in respect of that firm.

No. XXXIX.—The Trading in Unwrought Precious Metals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, legalizes the importation of bullion of a fineness exceeding that which is produced by gold mines in the Colony, in order to meet the demand among certain classes of the Indian community for refined gold to be wrought into ornaments—a form both of saving and adornment, with in some cases religious significance.

No. XLIV.—The Mining (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, increases the period during which mining locations are tenable from five to ten years and reduces the renewal fee. The Wardens Court has been abolished and the Court of the Commissioner substituted therefor. The opportunity has also been taken to make verbal and phraseological amendments in the interests of clarity and in order to bring the Ordinance into closer relationship with actual conditions in the goldfields.

No. XLVI.—The Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936: (a) gives effect to the recommendation contained in the report of the special Commissioner, Sir Alan Pim, that natives under the age of eighteen years should not

be required to pay Poll Tax; (b) makes it clear that, if a native has more wives than huts he must pay a tax in respect of each wife, and if he has more huts than wives, he must pay a tax in respect of each hut; and (c) gives to the court power to remit the whole or any portion of the tax due if the defaulter proves that he is without sufficient means to pay.

No. XLIX.—The Education and Poll Taxes (Repeal) Ordinance, 1936, provides for the repeal of the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance (Cap. 52 of the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya) which was due to revive on the expiry at the end of 1936 of the Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, and also for the repeal of the European and Asiatic Education Tax Ordinance of 1926. This Ordinance anticipates the passing of Ordinance No. L, to which reference is made below, and other legislation to be enacted early in 1937, introducing alternative means of raising revenue.

No. L.—The Non-Native Poll Tax Ordinance, 1936, provides for the payment of an annual poll tax by non-natives, and makes provision for the collection of such tax.

No. LI.—The Traders Licensing Ordinance, 1936, reduces the fees for trading licences to figures more in keeping with those in force before the enactment of the Licensing Ordinance, 1933.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1932	3,010,214	3,119,723
1933	3,121,497	3,168,035
1934	3,182,939	3,180,795
1935	3,304,026	3,252,784
1936	3,496,389	3,350,381

The above are gross figures. The nett figures are obtained by deducting a sum approximating to 33½ per cent. of the expenditure total from both sides. This sum mainly consists of reimbursements from neighbouring territories in respect of joint services, from the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in respect of loan interest and from other sources on account of services which are not a charge against the local revenues of the Colony. In consequence the annual accounts for 1936 show an actual net local revenue of £2,362,984 and an actual nett local expenditure of £2,216,976.

STATEMENT-OF LOAN POSITION OF COLONY AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936,
PUBLIC DEBT AND SINKING FUND.

<i>Public Debt.</i>					
<i>Floated.</i>	<i>Amount of issue.</i>	<i>Rate of Interest.</i>	<i>Price of Issue.</i>	<i>Redeemable.</i>	<i>Expenditure at 31st December, 1936.</i>
	£	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>per cent.</i>		£
1921 ...	5,000,000	6	95	1946-56	5,000,000
1927 ...	5,000,000	5	99½	1948-58	5,000,000
1928 ...	3,500,000	4½	95	1950	3,410,176
1930 ...	3,400,000	4½	98½	1961-71	3,113,853
1933 ...	305,600	3½	98½	1957-67	275,230
1936 ...	375,000	3	100	1956-61	183,741
	<u>£17,580,600</u>				<u>£16,983,000</u>

Sinking Fund.

Sinking Fund contributions of not less than 1 per cent. commence not later than three years from the date of issue.

The rate of contribution established in respect of each loan is 1 per cent.

Contributions to the sinking fund in respect of the 1936 Loan commence in October, 1939.

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC DEBT AND ANNUAL CHARGES.

Loan.	Capital Debt.			Annual Charges.						Total Annual Charges.
	Kenya Colony.	Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.	Total Public Debt.	Kenya Colony.			Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.			
				Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total.	
1921 ...	£ 754,614	£ 4,245,386	£ 5,000,000	£ 45,277	£ 7,546	£ 52,823	£ 254,723	£ 42,454	£ 297,177	£ 350,000
1927 ...	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	—	—	—	250,000	50,000	300,000	300,000
1928 ...	659,669	2,840,331	3,500,000	29,685	6,596	36,281	127,815	28,404	156,219	192,500
1930 ...	2,233,909	1,166,091	3,400,000	100,526	22,339	122,865	52,474	11,661	64,135	187,000
1933 ...	305,600	—	305,600	10,696	3,056	13,752	—	—	—	13,752
1936 ...	375,000	—	375,000	11,250	3,750*	15,000	—	—	—	15,000
Total	4,328,792	13,251,808	17,580,600	197,434	43,287	240,721	685,012	132,519	817,531	1,058,252

* Commences October, 1939.

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE COLONY AND
PROTECTORATE OF KENYA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.**

<i>Liabilities.</i>			<i>Assets.</i>		
	£	Shs. cts.		£	Shs. cts.
Deposits ...	1,024,168	2 62	Investments ...	724,595	16 20
Drafts ...	3,728	15 30	Advances ...	356,815	13 97
Loan Funds, un- spent balances	597,600	7 42	Suspense ...	372	14 05
Excess of assets over liabilities	404,888	19 52	Cash ...	948,602	0 64
	<u>£2,030,386</u>	<u>4 86</u>		<u>£2,030,386</u>	<u>4 86</u>

MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND THE YIELD OF EACH.

1936.

	£
Customs Revenue ...	775,011
Hut and Poll Tax (Native) ...	544,897
Non-Native Poll Tax ...	75,091
Petrol Tax ...	62,791
Estate Duty ...	11,108
European Education Tax ...	11,378
Asiatic Education Tax ...	13,783
Entertainment Tax ...	5,753
	<u>£1,499,812</u>

EXCISE AND STAMP DUTIES.

1936.

	£
Stamp Duties, various Revenue purposes ...	60,659
Beer, Excise Duty ...	5,801
Sugar, Excise Duty ...	11,906
Tea, Excise Duty ...	5,037
Tobacco and Cigarettes, Excise Duty ...	4,884
	<u>£88,287</u>

Customs Tariff.

There have been no alterations in Customs and Excise Management and Tariff legislation during the year.

Native Hut and Poll Tax.

Rate.—The rate of hut and poll tax imposed under the Native Hut and Poll Tax Ordinance, 1934, was prescribed at Shs.12 in

1936, except for the members of the following tribes residing in the areas named, who paid at the rates shown below:—

<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Rate. Shs.</i>
Meru and Tharaka	Meru	8
Emberre	Emberre Location, Embu District	8
Kamba	Kikumbulio Location, Machakos District	9
Kamba	Kitui	9
Masai	Masai	10
North Kamasia	Baringo	6
South Kamasia	Baringo	6
East Suk	Baringo	10
Njemps	Baringo	10
Elgeyo	Elgeyo-Marakwet	8
Marakwet	Elgeyo-Marakwet	8
Duruma	Digo	6
Digo	Digo	10
Giriama	Bamba, Chakama, Shakahola, Sameta, Koromi, Kesikicha, Mzungu, Adu Giriama, Aduwasanye, Dagamra, Marikaano and Mangea Locations, Kilifi District	8
Galla, Pokomo, Boni, Nyika, Shambara.	Elsewhere in Kilifi District	10
Galla, Boni, Sanye, Kore, Shambara.	Tana River	10
Turkana	Lamu	10
West Suk	Turkana	3
Ndigiri, Il Mwesi, Mukogodo ...	Turkana	8
	North Nyeri	8

Section 3 of the Northern Frontier Poll Tax Ordinance, 1930, empowers the Governor to order that the poll tax prescribed under section 4 shall be paid by the tribesmen of any tribe which is ordinarily resident in the Northern Frontier District. The Governor has power to reduce the amount of the tax payable by the natives of any specified area, and in certain districts temporary reductions have been made.

Method of Assessment.—A tax at the prescribed rate is payable on each hut (dwelling house) owned or occupied by the taxpayer.

The age of liability for payment of poll tax was raised from 16 to 18 years by the Native Hut and Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, and the Northern Frontier Province Poll Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936. A poll tax at the prescribed rate is now payable by all able-bodied male natives of the apparent age of 18 years or over who are not liable to pay the hut tax.

Hut and poll tax is collected mainly by District Officers, assisted in the more advanced areas by the Headmen. The taxpayer is given a receipt in the form of a hut or poll tax ticket for each tax paid; at the same time, the payment is noted in the register of taxpayers. During 1936 a system was introduced, designed to assist individuals to accumulate their tax by means of stamps, known as Kodi Stamps. Revenue stamps, similar in size and shape to postage stamps, have been printed. They bear a special design and are of the denomination of Sh.1. These stamps are for sale at all post offices, Administrative offices and certain other centres, and are purchasable in bulk by large employers of labour. At the time of the tax census, natives liable to pay are issued with a tax stamp collection card which is endorsed with the native's name and certain particulars. The design of the card provides separate spaces for affixing twelve stamps, representing a sum equivalent to one hut or poll tax. At any time at which a contributor has completed his total of twelve stamps, or when he is prepared to hand in a sum of money representing the cash difference between the number of stamps already affixed and the amount due on the card, he is entitled to a tax receipt in respect of one hut or poll.

Yield.—The yield of native hut and poll tax in 1936 amounted to £544,897.

APPENDIX.

List of Selected Publications.

- Annual Reports of the several Government Departments. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Blue Book. Annually. 10s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs of Kenya Colony. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Closer Union in East Africa. Correspondence arising from Report of Joint Select Committee. Cmd. 4141. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1932. 1s.
- Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa Law Reports. Annually. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Early Days in East Africa. By Sir Frederick Jackson. Edward Arnold, 1930. 21s.
- Geological Report No. 4 (1936)—
Survey of No. 2 Mining Area, Kavirondo. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Geological Report No. 5 (1936)—
Preliminary Report of No. 1 Area, North and Central Kavirondo. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1931.
Vol. I.—Report (H.L.184). 4s. 6d.
Vol. II.—Minutes of Evidence (H.L.29). £1 10s.
Vol. III.—Appendices (H.L.29). 4s. 6d.
- Kenya, from Chartered Company to Crown Colony. By C. W. Hobley. Witherby, 1929. 16s.
- Kenya Law Reports. Annually. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Kenya Legislative Council Debates. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Kenya without prejudice. By H. O. Weller. "East Africa." 1931. 5s.
- Law Relating to Customs (Revised up to 30th June, 1936). 2s. 6d. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Law Relating to Water (September, 1936). 2s. 6d. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa. Cmd. 3573. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1930. 3d.
- Mining Laws, 1934. 6s. Government Printer, Nairobi, and Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Papers relating to the Question of Closer Union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Colonial No. 57. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1931. 1s. 6d.
- Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon allegations of abuse and hardship in the collection of Non-Native Graduated Poll Tax and of Native Hut and Poll Tax. 1s. Government Printer, Nairobi.
- Report on Co-ordination of Transport in Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory. By Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Osborne Mance. Government Printer, Nairobi. 1s.

Report of the Commission Appointed to Enquire into and Report on the Financial Position and System of Taxation of Kenya. H.M. Stationery Office and Government Printer, Nairobi. 9s.

Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. Cmd. 3234. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1929. 6s.

Report of Committee on Co-ordination of Transport in the Colony (August, 1936). 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Report of Committee on Reorganisation of Defence Forces of the Colony (July, 1936). 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Report of the Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556. Evidence and Memoranda (3 vols.). Colonial No. 91. His Majesty's Stationery Office. £2 each volume.

Report of the Kenya Land Commission. Cmd. 4556. His Majesty's Stationery Office. 1934. 11s.

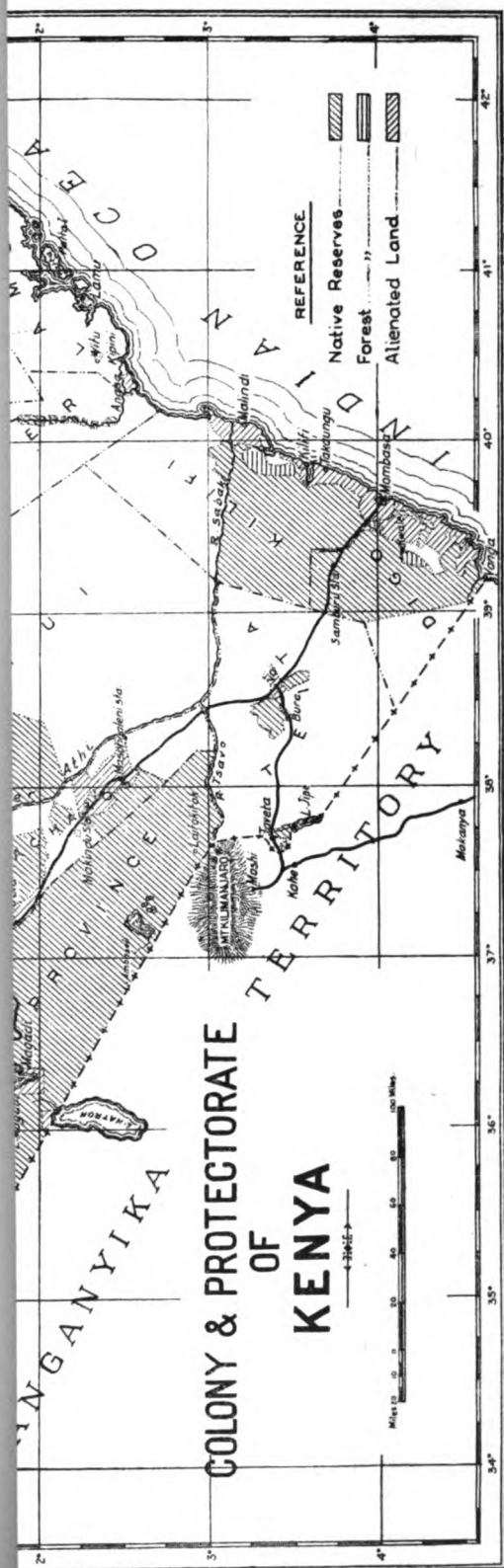
Report on Native Taxation. By G. Walsh, C.B.E., and H. R. Montgomery, C.M.G. 2s. Government Printer, Nairobi.

Statement of Conclusions of His Majesty's Government in United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East Africa. Cmd. 3574. His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1930. 4d.

The Vanishing Tribes of Kenya. By Major G. St. J. Orde Browne (Seeley Service, 1925). 21s.

Underground Water Resources of Kenya. 1934. By H. L. Sikes. 5s. Government Printer, Nairobi and Crown Agents for the Colonies.

White Man's Country. By Elspeth Huxley. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London, 1935. 2 Vols.



(44715—48) WL 2163—3884 750 10/37 P. St. G. 377/7

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS	KENYA COLONY &
BARBADOS	PROTECTORATE
BERMUDA	LEEWARD ISLANDS
BRITISH GUIANA	MAURITIUS
BRITISH HONDURAS	NEW HEBRIDES
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS	NIGERIA
PROTECTORATE	NORTHERN RHODESIA
BRUNEI, STATE OF	NYASALAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
FALKLAND ISLANDS	ST. VINCENT
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	SEYCHELLES
FIJI	SEIRRA LEONE
THE GAMBIA	SOMALILAND
GIBRALTAR	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	TONGAN ISLANDS
GOLD COAST	PROTECTORATE
GRENADA	TRENGGANU
HONG KONG	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
JAMAICA	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
JOHORE	UGANDA
KEDAH	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE
KELANTAN	

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN	CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

8.342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1807



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1706 and
1766 respectively, price 2s. od. each)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS.

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1807

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1706 and
1766 respectively, price 2s. od. each)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

26 York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE FOR 1936

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	4
III.—POPULATION	5
IV.—HEALTH	7
V.—HOUSING	10
VI.—PRODUCTION	11
VII.—COMMERCE	13
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	19
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	20
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	24
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	27
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	28
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	29
XIV.—LEGISLATION	32
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	35
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS	38
APPENDIX :	
I. BIBLIOGRAPHY	41
SKETCH MAPS OF ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58.59 inches and in Pemba to 73.25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in

November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84.4° F. and the mean minimum 76.6° F. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86.3° F. and 76.1° F., respectively.

References to Zanzibar date back to early times. The Islands probably were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and re-organized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate

Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Certain Indian Acts, such as the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

Under existing arrangements, the island of Zanzibar is administered by a District Commissioner with an Assistant District Commissioner working under him. A similar arrangement obtains in the island of Pemba.

The District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners are granted judicial powers to various extents, but most of the civil and criminal work of the Districts is performed by the Resident Magistrates whose headquarters are in Zanzibar town and at Chake Chake in Pemba.

The District Commissioners are under the general direction of the Provincial Commissioner.

The Districts are divided into Mudirias, nine in the case of Pemba and seven, excluding the town area, in the case of Zanzibar. The Mudirias are further sub-divided into Shehias which consist of a number of scattered villages. In control of these units are officials designated Mudirs and Shehas respectively. Appointments of Shehas are made from the inhabitants of the Shehias and, in making them, the wishes of the majority of the people concerned are followed so far as is compatible with ability to perform the prescribed duties. Such appointments tend to be hereditary. Shehas receive salaries varying from Shs.22/50 to Shs.37/50 per month, but they are not expected to devote their full time to Government work. Their principal functions are to maintain order in their Shehias and to bring to the notice of higher authority any unusual occurrences that may take place. They are, as a rule, members of the District Courts to which reference will be made later. All births and deaths taking place in their Shehias are reported to them and, in certain selected instances, they act as brokers and auctioneers in connection with the administration of petty native estates. The position is one which is much sought after on account of the standing which the appointment gives the holder in the community. In immediate authority over the Shehas are the Mudirs, who are responsible to the District Commissioner for the maintenance of order throughout their units and for reporting to him any irregularities that may occur. Instructions to the Shehas which emanate from the District Commissioner are transmitted through them and they are responsible to him for their due execution. For administrative purposes, the native quarter (population 29,000) of Zanzibar town is divided into 16 areas each having its headman. These headmen, who work under the Town Mudir, correspond to the Shehas of the rural parts and receive salaries ranging from Shs.18 to Shs.27 per month.

District Courts.—These native tribunals, which were first established in 1926, are presided over by the Mudirs and are composed of the Shehas, together with two or more unofficial members who may be Arabs, Indians, or Africans. The offences justiciable by these Courts are prescribed by law, as is the maximum punishment which they may inflict.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Zanzibar Protectorate at the end of the year 1934 was 244,104, a figure obtained from the 1931 census by the addition of the number of births in excess of deaths and of immigrants in excess of emigrants since the date

of the census. The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 census):—

Population (1931 Census).

District.	Area in square miles.	Whites.		Coloured Population.		Total.	Total popula- tion of Pro- tectorate.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	} 235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

				Zanzibar Town.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	222	5	16	243
Arabs	...	...	...	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	...	...	...	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	...	...	...	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	...	...	...	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauriti- ans, Chinese, Japanese, and others	...	...	...	27	—	—	27
Totals	...	...	...	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

PEMBA ISLAND.

				Wete.	Chake Chake.	Mkoani.	Total.
Europeans	...	...	...	16	17	2	35
Arabs	...	...	...	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	...	...	...	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	...	...	...	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	...	...	...	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauriti- ans, Chinese, Japanese, and others	...	...	...	10	—	—	10
Totals	...	...	...	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

The crude birth-rate for the whole Protectorate for all races was 16.3 per thousand and the death-rate 16.8; registration of births and deaths is unreliable. The infant mortality-rate was 90.0 but it is believed that the correct rate may be a hundred per thousand births.

The following tables give the number of marriages registered and figures concerning immigration and emigration:—

Marriages.

In Zanzibar District marriages number 1,524 and in Pemba District 566.

Immigration and Emigration.

(1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936.)

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Immigration.</i>			<i>Emigration.</i>		
	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Ships and Air.</i>	<i>Dhows.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Europeans ...	828	1	829	796	1	797
Indians ...	5,874	59	5,933	5,944	115	6,059
Arabs ...	944	1,446	2,390	789	691	1,480
Africans ...	3,081	889	3,970	3,806	1,252	5,058
Miscellaneous ...	465	3	468	464	—	464
Totals ...	11,192	2,398	13,590	11,799	2,059	13,858

Note.—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shown as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

IV.—HEALTH.

The number of new cases, in-patients and surgical operations and the total attendances for treatment at Government institutions during the last five years are set out in the table below:—

	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
New cases ...	140,175	157,167	159,686	130,115	128,235
In-patients ...	4,534	4,815	4,463	3,853	4,413
Total attendances ...	434,284	502,672	536,242	444,175	459,170
Surgical operations (major) ...	1,393	1,320	1,299	1,151	1,016
Surgical operations (minor) ...	2,812	3,040	3,370	2,683	2,295

The following table shows the proportions in which the two sexes have been represented during the last six years at hospitals and dispensaries:—

	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Males ...	70·9	73·2	74·5	73·6	73·9	71·4
Females ...	29·1	26·8	25·5	26·4	26·1	28·6

At the three main hospitals the proportions in 1936 were as follows:—

<i>Zanzibar.</i>	<i>Chake.</i>	<i>Wete.</i>
40	27	20

No major epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases occurred in the Protectorate. Malarial figures were lower both actually and proportionately. Malaria, however, as it appears

in hospital returns represents cases from the outskirts of townships, rural African cases in general not troubling to seek treatment. Partly owing to the diminished incidence of malaria in Zanzibar Town and partly owing to a greater interest in the investigation of the Enteric group of infections, more cases of typhoid fever and allied infections have come to light in Zanzibar Town this year. These cases seem to be related to the existence of a number of carriers.

The following table sets out the incidence of the various groups of disease met with during the last five years:—

	1932. <i>Per cent.</i>	1933. <i>Per cent.</i>	1934. <i>Per cent.</i>	1935. <i>Per cent.</i>	1936. <i>Per cent.</i>
Epidemic, endemic and infectious ...	12	11	13	12	13
Nervous ...	7	6	7	6	6
Respiratory ...	8	7	7	8	7
Digestive ...	31	26	27	30	26
Skin and cellular tissue ...	23	32	29	27	28
External causes ...	8	7	7	8	8
Others ...	11	11	10	9	12

The most notable change in this table for the year is the return of the Skin and Cellular Tissue Group to the second position. The significance of this change is a subsidence of the ulcer epidemic of 1933, ulcers accounting at one time in that year for more than half the cases at certain institutions in Pemba.

Of the helminthic diseases, ankylostomiasis and ascariasis cases are included in the Digestive Group. Helminthic infestation is in a large proportion of cases of disease so indefinitely culpable as a main factor that the labelling of illnesses with helminthic names provides no certain indications of prevalence of helminthic disease. Ankylostomiasis as an infestation is almost universal among Africans; ascariasis is frequently encountered particularly from certain areas; bilharziasis is found among a very large proportion of school children especially in Pemba.

Much dental disease is still ascribed to definite neglect of hygienic principles among children. Food deficiency is also suspected as a factor, and as having too a relationship to the epidemicity of ulcers and to the general resistance of the people to infections. Nervous phenomena ascribable to avitaminosis have, however, been less strikingly encountered during this year.

The Leper Settlement on Funzi has now declined to less than half the numbers there several years ago. Many lepers are now accommodated in huts round the Walezo Infirmary outside Zanzibar Town; many are on parole in the districts. At Walezo, a ward is also maintained for tuberculosis cases which are passed

on there from the hospitals and the tuberculosis clinic. Repatriation has been arranged in several cases of tuberculous patients originating from the mainland.

The activities of Government institutions may be summarized in the following table:—

	Zanzibar Island.		Pemba Island.		Total.
	Zanzibar Town.	District.	Towns.	District.	
Medical Units—					
European Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Asiatic and African Hospital	1	—	3	—	4
Police Lines	1	—	—	—	1
Prison Infirmary	1	—	—	—	1
Mental Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Walezo Poor House	—	1	—	—	1
Makondeni Leper Colony ...	—	—	—	1	1
Eye Disease Clinic	1	—	—	—	1
School Clinic	1	—	—	—	1
Sub-Dispensaries	2	13	—	7	22
Walezo Leper Colony	—	1	—	—	1
Total	10	15	3	8	36
In-Patients—					
Beds available—					
European	14	—	—	—	14
Asiatic and African in hospitals	*96	—	108	—	204
Special Native hospital ...	81	192	—	—	273
Total	191	192	108	—	491
Cases admitted—					
European	71	—	—	—	71
Asiatic and African in hospitals	1,967	436	1,614	—	4,071
African in sub-dispensaries	—	110	—	—	110
Total	2,038	546	1,614	—	4,198
Out-Patient repetitious attendances—					
Hospitals	100,211	46,938	88,979	—	236,128
Sub-dispensaries	59,709	102,395	—	60,938	223,042
Total	159,920	149,333	88,979	60,938	450,170
Total New Cases—					
European	312	—	—	—	312
Asiatic and African in hospitals	22,234	11,521	28,883	—	62,638
African in sub-dispensaries ...	12,388	36,668	—	16,229	65,285
Total	34,934	48,189	28,883	16,229	128,235

* 20 extra temporary beds are in use on the verandah of Zanzibar Hospital.

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush or the seashore. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from material available on the spot or near-by, and is, on the whole, not ill-ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, whitewashing, and lime plastering and washing.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers, but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, sites of 50 feet by 25 feet are required for most houses. In the more crowded parts 30 feet by 25 feet, or 750 square feet, is the minimum. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme is being prepared and will be gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water supply is plentiful, the water being of excellent quality. A high-pressure system was inaugurated in May, 1935.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists principally of cloves and coconuts; citrus fruit and tobacco being minor exports. The clove and coconut plantations are owned by Arabs, Africans and to a lesser extent Indians.

There are no European producers, but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totaling approximately 9,500 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—The Protectorate produces about 83 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. The figures of exports for the last five years are given in Chapter VII.

The ex-duty price during 1936 averaged Shs.16·21 per *frasila* of 35 lb.

The erection of a factory for the local distillation of clove stems was begun in 1935 and completed in 1936.

The Clove Growers Association continued to make advances in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and also against the security of cloves deposited in their stores. Free storage for six months is also provided.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree (No. 3 of 1934) and the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) applied during the year. The former provides for the inspection and grading of agricultural produce; under this Decree, rules were made which established grades of cloves suitable for various markets. The latter Decree establishes a minimum standard for cloves (16 per cent. of moisture and 5 per cent. of extraneous matter) and prohibits the sale and export of cloves which do not comply with that standard.

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,000 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small, but rich in oil. A considerable quantity of the nut crops is consumed locally for crushing and as food.

The quality of copra showed a very marked improvement in 1936 owing to the effects of an Agricultural Department campaign for the building and use of copra-drying kilns and also of the application to copra of the provisions of the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934). Export merchants were able to segregate their copra and send consignments to markets buying higher grade copra. An increase in price to the producer resulted from the general improvement. Government Grading Rules are ready for introduction early in 1938.

Other Crops.—The Department of Agriculture is investigating the suitability for the Protectorate of oil palms and kapok, good strains of each of these having been imported from Malaya and Java and small blocks successfully established. In addition attention has been given to the selection of improved varieties of locally grown food crops and importations of pigeon peas, yams, maize, rice and cassava have been received from a variety of sources. Some of the introduced varieties of cassava have proved extremely palatable to the local people. The purchases, by the public, of budded oranges have been gratifying.

Cattle.—The local cattle are typical of the East African cattle and present the characteristics of the Zebu type. They are small, seldom weighing more than 9 cwt., shorthorned, possess medium size humps, and vary considerably in colour. The cows are poor milkers, but the average milk they yield contains a higher percentage of fat than prescribed by the English standard. The bulls make good transport animals and are used extensively for this purpose.

The people in the country districts possess few cattle; seldom does any individual own more than two or three cows, and these are generally maintained to meet his domestic requirements. Some farmers who produce milk within easy reach of Zanzibar Town retail it in the town.

The main milk supply of the town is derived from comparatively large privately-owned herds of milch cows housed in Government dairy buildings and grazed on land adjoining the town. The animals are mostly crosses of Ayrshires, Freisians and various Indian breeds. Breeding is indiscriminate, with a result that many types of crossbred animals exist and milk yields are poor.

The Protectorate is unable to produce its own meat requirements, and cattle for slaughter are imported from Kenya and Tanganyika. The cattle imported for slaughter are usually lean but the meat is of fair quality. Locally-produced beef is seldom available, but is invariably superior to the imported beef.

The Department of Agriculture continued to maintain a flock of pure-bred Rhode Island Red fowls at their experiment stations in Zanzibar and Pemba. The demand for setting eggs and for cockerels was good.

Small-holdings Experiment.

During the year 1934 an experiment was made with regard to the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators, with whom in the opinion of many competent observers lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate.

The idea underlying the scheme is to provide each holder with a suitable area of land in one or more portions on which he may cultivate cloves, coconuts, fruit and ground crops. He and his family will provide the labour for harvesting his cloves as and when they are ready, while his other crops will occupy him at other times and will provide food and a surplus for sale.

As suitable applicants of the type desired are not as a rule in possession of ready money of sufficient amount to pay for their holdings, a system of payment by instalments over a period of seven years was adopted.

There was no extension of the scheme during the year 1936; the progress of those in occupation varies considerably.

VII.—COMMERCE.

1.—General.

1. During the year 1936 the total value of the external trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate amounted to £1,908,000, the declared value of imports being £871,000 and that of exports £1,037,000.

2. On the basis of declared quantities the volume of trade over the same period was assessed at 102,000 tons weight, of which imports accounted for 65,000 tons and exports 37,000 tons.

3. The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for 1935 as follows:—

	Total value £ '000.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Value exclud- ing bullion and specie £ '000.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Weight. Tons '000.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.
	1935.	1936.		1935.	1936.		1935.	1936.	
Imports ...	975	871	-10·67	915	794	-13·22	75	65	-13·33
Exports ...	918	1,037	+12·96	853	997	+16·88	38	37	-2·63
Total of Im- ports and Exports...	1,893	1,908	+0·99	1,768	1,791	+1·30	113	102	-9·73

(Note.—In the preceding tables and throughout this Section, in order to facilitate comparison figures formerly quoted in Rupees have been converted to Pounds at the rate of Rs.1 = Shs.1·50.)

4. From the foregoing tables it will be seen that whilst the tonnage-value of Imports in 1936 did not materially differ from that prevailing in 1935, that of Exports rose from £22.45 to £26.95 per ton. This increase is to be ascribed to the enhanced values of local produce.

5. *Customs Tariff.*—The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree No. 9 of 1935 which was enacted by reason of the change-over in currency from a rupee to an East African shilling basis, remained unchanged throughout the year, except for a minor enactment whereby cinematograph films certified in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Exemption) Order, 1936, were placed on the free list.

2.—Imports.

6. The value of total imports compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

Year.	Trade Imports.	Direct Transshipment.	Goods imported on Government account.	Bullion and Specie.	Total Imports.
	£	£	£	£	£
1935 ...	851,399	29,458	34,384	59,550	974,791
1936 ...	717,810	37,728	38,738	76,796	871,072

3.—Principal Articles of Import.

7. The following statement shows the values of the principal articles imported into the Protectorate during the quinquennial period 1932-6:—

Item.	1932. £ '000.	1933. £ '000.	1934. £ '000.	1935. £ '000.	1936. £ '000.
Rice and Grain ...	163	179	128	169	145
Cotton piece-goods ...	105	84	76	99	83
Motor Spirit and petroleum ...	50	48	38	62	48
Ivory, elephant ...	14	15	23	31	41
Flour, wheat ...	29	28	16	35	30
Sugar ...	36	39	28	40	29
Tobacco, manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes) ...	36	25	27	32	23
Silk and art silk piece-goods ...	25	23	23	28	19
Tea ...	11	9	17	16	18
Sesame (sim-sim) ...	10	7	10	11	16
Ghee (clarified butter) ...	22	15	16	15	12
Apparel, unenumerated ...	9	11	10	17	9
Fish, dried ...	6	11	7	12	7
Iron and steel manufactures ...	7	4	6	10	7
Milk, preserved or condensed ...	7	7	6	7	7
Motor cars ...	5	3	3	8	6
Cattle ...	13	9	7	7	6
Motor lorry, truck or chassis ...	4	1	4	8	5

4.—Total Exports.

8. The following table gives a comparison of the total value of total exports divided into the classifications Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Bullion and Specie, during the years 1935 and 1936:—

Year.		Domestic Exports.	Re- Exports.	Direct Transshipment.	Bullion and Specie.	Total Exports.
		£	£	£	£	£
1935	...	656,404	166,668	29,458	66,034	918,564
1936	...	801,286	158,148	37,728	39,389	1,036,551

5.—Domestic Exports.

9. *Cloves and clove stems.*—The following table shows the exports of cloves and clove stems during the years 1932-6:—

		Cloves.		Clove Stems.		
Year.		Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.	
		'000.	£	'000.	£	
1932	...	162	487,395	...	39	19,547
1933	...	215	496,265	...	54	19,821
1934	...	218	477,663	...	73	24,332
1935	...	190	474,513	...	90	40,011
1936	...	207	618,671	...	—	—

According to the record of receipts at the Clove Depot 12,839,459 lb. were delivered to the Zanzibar market, while the quantity declared for export was 23,036,971 lb., with declared F.O.B. values ranging from Shs.46·37 to Shs.61·21 per cental (100 lb.) during the year. For the first time on record locally distilled clove oil was exported, to the extent of 62,389 lb. weight, valued at £9,359.

10. The following records of clove prices for the years 1932-6 include duty at the rate of Shs.10 a cental:—

Year.	Zanzibar Cloves.		Pemba Cloves.	
	Average price per 100 lb.	Range of average prices during the year.	Average price per 100 lb.	Range of average prices during the year.
	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
1932	49·50	42·34 to 53·10	47·70	39·85 to 50·23
1933	37·50	31·84 to 44·23	34·71	29·70 to 42·09
1934	38·40	33·46 to 44·56	36·60	32·53 to 41·26
1935	44·31	40·71 to 46·75	43·89	40·50 to 46·59
1936	57·90	46·44 to 66·12	61·67	46·41 to 66·05

II. *Direction of Clove Exports.*—The following statement shows the quantities of cloves exported, and the countries of consignment, during the years 1932-6:—

<i>Countries.</i>	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	<i>Cwt.</i> '000.	<i>Cwt.</i> '000.	<i>Cwt.</i> '000.	<i>Cwt.</i> '000.	<i>Cwt.</i> '000.
Dutch East Indies ...	40	70	89	80	101
India	62	69	67	73	64
United States of America	25	31	33	16	19
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland	14	26	13	7	7
Germany	4	2	2	1	3
Straits Settlements ...	3	2	2	1	1
Egypt	1	2	2	2	3
Australia	1	2	1	1	1
Holland	5	1	1	2	—
Canada	1	1	2	1	1
All other Countries ...	6	9	6	6	7
Total	162	215	218	190	207

12. *Copra.*—The following statement shows the exports of copra during the quinquennial period 1932-6:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Domestic Exports.</i>		<i>Re-Exports.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		£		£		£
1932	11,804	143,506	4,831	58,527	16,635	202,033
1933	12,244	105,271	4,560	39,208	16,804	144,479
1934	12,607	71,463	1,096	6,203	13,703	77,666
1935	11,694	120,352	181	1,868	11,875	122,220
1936	13,037	142,686	153	1,661	13,190	144,347
Average for five years	12,277	116,655	2,164	21,493	14,441	138,148

As in the past Reports re-exports of copra are taken as the equivalent of the total quantity imported and domestic exports as the difference between total exports and total imports. It will be noted that re-exports show a very considerable decline over the past few years, indicating that the practice of importing mainland copra for the purpose of bulking with the local product is on the wane. This may be taken as indication that the policy of improving the quality of locally-produced copra is attaining success and merchants no longer find it necessary to admix copra produced elsewhere in order to retain their markets.

13. *Other Domestic Produce.*—The following statement shows the exports of other domestic produce during the last three years:—

Item.	Unit.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Sesame oil ...	lb.	33,525	384	325,000	4,838	439,947	6,754
Coconuts ...	no.	928,898	1,336	792,980	1,744	1,024,057	2,444
Fruit, fresh ...	value	—	1,877	—	2,725	—	1,911
Bêche-de-mer	cwt.	1,731	7,587	304	1,236	549	1,681
Ox hides ...	cwt.	780	1,058	688	775	338	465
Coconut oil ...	lb.	68,770	435	78,875	688	167,664	1,666
Skins, other animal ...	no.	15,726	468	14,205	449	33,800	281

6.—Re-Export and Transhipment Trade.

14. The items of trade classified in this report as re-exports and as transhipments are common in their characteristics, and may be taken as representing the aggregate entrepôt trade of the port. Transhipment goods, i.e., goods usually imported by local merchants and re-shipped direct from the customs transit sheds, are accordingly included as exports in the totals of the general trade of the Protectorate.

15. *Re-Exports.*—Merchandise classified as re-exports was valued at £158,000 in 1936, being decrease of £9,000 as compared with the previous year.

16. *Transhipment of Goods.*—Goods entered in transhipment for immediate exportation were valued at £38,000 in 1936 as compared with £29,000 in 1935.

7.—Territorial Distribution of Trade.

17. *Inter-African trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-African trade of the Protectorate for the last three years:—

Countries.	Imports from			Exports to		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tanganyika Territory	48,150	55,950	50,173	59,325	64,200	75,171
Kenya and Uganda	37,875	43,125	46,218	15,675	26,700	22,157
Union of South Africa	1,725	1,200	4,424	3,825	3,450	7,539
Portuguese East Africa	16,725	23,475	19,329	4,200	3,450	6,568
Italian Somaliland ...	16,800	13,425	705	9,075	37,800	28,787
Egypt ...	4,950	3,300	3,530	4,275	5,850	7,291
French Somaliland ...	150	—	—	450	150	131
Total ...	126,375	140,475	124,379	96,825	141,600	147,644
Percentage of total trade of the Protectorate ...	16·48	14·42	14·28	12·66	15·43	14·24

18. *Inter-Empire trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports from</i>			<i>Exports to</i>		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£ '000.	£ '000.	£ '000.	£ '000.	£ '000.	£ '000.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	130	205	183	57	41	44
India and Burma ...	218	171	146	192	283	270
Tanganyika Territory ...	48	56	50	59	64	75
Kenya and Uganda ...	38	43	46	16	27	22
Union of South Africa ...	2	1	4	4	3	8
Aden ...	2	4	2	2	6	6
Straits Settlements ...	—	1	1	4	4	4
Canada ...	2	5	3	4	3	3
Australia ...	11	31	26	1	2	3
Ceylon ...	2	1	2	1	—	—
Other parts of British Empire ...	2	4	4	1	3	3
Total ...	455	522	467	341	436	438
Percentage of total trade of the Protectorate ...	59·26	53·52	53·58	44·64	47·46	42·25

19. The following statement shows the percentages of imports from, and exports to, the principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1935 and 1936:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Imports and Exports.</i>	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	21·02	20·97	4·46	4·26	12·99	11·89
India and Burma ...	17·54	16·73	30·84	26·08	24·00	21·82
Tanganyika Territory ...	5·74	5·76	6·99	7·25	6·35	6·57
Kenya and Uganda ...	4·42	5·30	2·91	2·14	3·67	3·58
<i>Foreign Countries:—</i>						
Dutch East Indies ...	6·20	6·06	22·50	29·43	14·11	18·76
France ...	0·49	0·32	6·51	12·18	3·41	6·77
Japan ...	13·27	13·70	0·56	0·50	7·10	6·52
United States of America ...	2·63	2·87	4·23	5·42	3·41	4·26
Siam ...	3·27	4·73	0·11	0·08	1·73	2·20
Holland ...	3·99	3·89	1·39	0·34	2·69	1·96
Germany ...	1·27	1·43	2·09	2·05	1·67	1·77

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in: (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) portorage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 65 cents *per diem* or Shs.15 *per mensem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money-making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are by piece-work, and they vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 10 to 20 cents a *pishi* of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to Shs.1.50 cents *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 75 cents *per diem* in the country and 85 cents in the town of Zanzibar for an eight-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, Shs.25 is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 12 to 55 shillings a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) A limited number of natives are employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as Shs.1.30 cents to Shs.2.25 cents *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piecework.

It may be stated that the cost of living for an African labourer is approximately as follows:—

		<i>Married.</i>		<i>Single.</i>
Town ...	...	Shs.22 per month	...	Shs.15 per month
Country ...	...	Shs.18 per month	...	Shs.12 per month

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush or the seashore. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from material available on the spot or near-by, and is, on the whole, not ill-ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, whitewashing, and lime plastering and washing.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers, but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, sites of 50 feet by 25 feet are required for most houses. In the more crowded parts 30 feet by 25 feet, or 750 square feet, is the minimum. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme is being prepared and will be gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water supply is plentiful, the water being of excellent quality. A high-pressure system was inaugurated in May, 1935.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists principally of cloves and coconuts; citrus fruit and tobacco being minor exports. The clove and coconut plantations are owned by Arabs, Africans and to a lesser extent Indians.

There are no European producers, but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totaling approximately 9,500 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—The Protectorate produces about 83 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. The figures of exports for the last five years are given in Chapter VII.

The ex-duty price during 1936 averaged Shs.16·21 per *frasila* of 35 lb.

The erection of a factory for the local distillation of clove stems was begun in 1935 and completed in 1936.

The Clove Growers Association continued to make advances in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and also against the security of cloves deposited in their stores. Free storage for six months is also provided.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree (No. 3 of 1934) and the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) applied during the year. The former provides for the inspection and grading of agricultural produce; under this Decree, rules were made which established grades of cloves suitable for various markets. The latter Decree establishes a minimum standard for cloves (16 per cent. of moisture and 5 per cent. of extraneous matter) and prohibits the sale and export of cloves which do not comply with that standard.

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,000 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small, but rich in oil. A considerable quantity of the nut crops is consumed locally for crushing and as food.

The quality of copra showed a very marked improvement in 1936 owing to the effects of an Agricultural Department campaign for the building and use of copra-drying kilns and also of the application to copra of the provisions of the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934). Export merchants were able to segregate their copra and send consignments to markets buying higher grade copra. An increase in price to the producer resulted from the general improvement. Government Grading Rules are ready for introduction early in 1938.

Other Crops.—The Department of Agriculture is investigating the suitability for the Protectorate of oil palms and kapok, good strains of each of these having been imported from Malaya and Java and small blocks successfully established. In addition attention has been given to the selection of improved varieties of locally grown food crops and importations of pigeon peas, yams, maize, rice and cassava have been received from a variety of sources. Some of the introduced varieties of cassava have proved extremely palatable to the local people. The purchases, by the public, of budded oranges have been gratifying.

Cattle.—The local cattle are typical of the East African cattle and present the characteristics of the Zebu type. They are small, seldom weighing more than 9 cwt., shorthorned, possess medium size humps, and vary considerably in colour. The cows are poor milkers, but the average milk they yield contains a higher percentage of fat than prescribed by the English standard. The bulls make good transport animals and are used extensively for this purpose.

The people in the country districts possess few cattle; seldom does any individual own more than two or three cows, and these are generally maintained to meet his domestic requirements. Some farmers who produce milk within easy reach of Zanzibar Town retail it in the town.

The main milk supply of the town is derived from comparatively large privately-owned herds of milch cows housed in Government dairy buildings and grazed on land adjoining the town. The animals are mostly crosses of Ayrshires, Friesians and various Indian breeds. Breeding is indiscriminate, with a result that many types of crossbred animals exist and milk yields are poor.

The Protectorate is unable to produce its own meat requirements, and cattle for slaughter are imported from Kenya and Tanganyika. The cattle imported for slaughter are usually lean but the meat is of fair quality. Locally-produced beef is seldom available, but is invariably superior to the imported beef.

The Department of Agriculture continued to maintain a flock of pure-bred Rhode Island Red fowls at their experiment stations in Zanzibar and Pemba. The demand for setting eggs and for cockerels was good.

Small-holdings Experiment.

During the year 1934 an experiment was made with regard to the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators, with whom in the opinion of many competent observers lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate.

The idea underlying the scheme is to provide each holder with a suitable area of land in one or more portions on which he may cultivate cloves, coconuts, fruit and ground crops. He and his family will provide the labour for harvesting his cloves as and when they are ready, while his other crops will occupy him at other times and will provide food and a surplus for sale.

As suitable applicants of the type desired are not as a rule in possession of ready money of sufficient amount to pay for their holdings, a system of payment by instalments over a period of seven years was adopted.

There was no extension of the scheme during the year 1936; the progress of those in occupation varies considerably.

VII.—COMMERCE.

1.—General.

1. During the year 1936 the total value of the external trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate amounted to £1,908,000, the declared value of imports being £871,000 and that of exports £1,037,000.

2. On the basis of declared quantities the volume of trade over the same period was assessed at 102,000 tons weight, of which imports accounted for 65,000 tons and exports 37,000 tons.

3. The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for 1935 as follows:—

	Total value £ '000.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Value exclud- ing bullion and specie £ '000.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	Weight. Tons '000.		Increase or Decrease. Per cent.
	1935.	1936.		1935.	1936.		1935.	1936.	
Imports ...	975	871	—10·67	915	794	—13·22	75	65	—13·33
Exports ...	918	1,037	+12·96	853	997	+16·88	38	37	—2·63
Total of Im- ports and Exports...	1,893	1,908	+ 0·99	1,768	1,791	+ 1·30	113	102	— 9·73

(Note.—In the preceding tables and throughout this Section, in order to facilitate comparison figures formerly quoted in Rupees have been converted to Pounds at the rate of Rs.1=Shs.1·50.)

4. From the foregoing tables it will be seen that whilst the tonnage-value of Imports in 1936 did not materially differ from that prevailing in 1935, that of Exports rose from £22.45 to £26.95 per ton. This increase is to be ascribed to the enhanced values of local produce.

5. *Customs Tariff.*—The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree No. 9 of 1935 which was enacted by reason of the change-over in currency from a rupee to an East African shilling basis, remained unchanged throughout the year, except for a minor enactment whereby cinematograph films certified in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Exemption) Order, 1936, were placed on the free list.

2.—Imports.

6. The value of total imports compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

Year.	Trade Imports.	Direct Transshipment.	Goods imported on Government account.	Bullion and Specie.	Total Imports.
	£	£	£	£	£
1935 ...	851,399	29,458	34,384	59,550	974,791
1936 ...	717,810	37,728	38,738	76,796	871,072

3.—Principal Articles of Import.

7. The following statement shows the values of the principal articles imported into the Protectorate during the quinquennial period 1932-6:—

Item.	1932. £ '000.	1933. £ '000.	1934. £ '000.	1935. £ '000.	1936. £ '000.
Rice and Grain ...	163	179	128	169	145
Cotton piece-goods ...	105	84	76	99	83
Motor Spirit and petroleum ...	50	48	38	62	48
Ivory, elephant ...	14	15	23	31	41
Flour, wheat ...	29	28	16	35	30
Sugar ...	36	39	28	40	29
Tobacco, manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes) ...	36	25	27	32	23
Silk and art silk piece-goods ...	25	23	23	28	19
Tea ...	11	9	17	16	18
Sesame (sim-sim) ...	10	7	10	11	16
Ghee (clarified butter) ...	22	15	16	15	12
Apparel, unenumerated ...	9	11	10	17	9
Fish, dried ...	6	11	7	12	7
Iron and steel manufactures ...	7	4	6	10	7
Milk, preserved or condensed ...	7	7	6	7	7
Motor cars ...	5	3	3	8	6
Cattle ...	13	9	7	7	6
Motor lorry, truck or chassis ...	4	1	4	8	5

4.—Total Exports.

8. The following table gives a comparison of the total value of total exports divided into the classifications Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Bullion and Specie, during the years 1935 and 1936:—

Year.	Domestic Exports.	Re- Exports.	Direct Transshipment.	Bullion and Specie.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£
1935 ...	656,404	166,668	29,458	66,034	918,564
1936 ...	801,286	158,148	37,728	39,389	1,036,551

5.—Domestic Exports.

9. *Cloves and clove stems.*—The following table shows the exports of cloves and clove stems during the years 1932-6:—

Year.	Cloves.		Clove Stems.	
	Cwts.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.
	'000.	£	'000.	£
1932 ...	162	487,395	39	19,547
1933 ...	215	496,265	54	19,821
1934 ...	218	477,663	73	24,332
1935 ...	190	474,513	90	40,011
1936 ...	207	618,671	—	—

According to the record of receipts at the Clove Depot 12,839,459 lb. were delivered to the Zanzibar market, while the quantity declared for export was 23,036,971 lb., with declared F.O.B. values ranging from Shs.46·37 to Shs.61·21 per cental (100 lb.) during the year. For the first time on record locally distilled clove oil was exported, to the extent of 62,389 lb. weight, valued at £9,359.

10. The following records of clove prices for the years 1932-6 include duty at the rate of Shs.10 a cental:—

Year.	Zanzibar Cloves.		Pemba Cloves.	
	Average price per 100 lb.	Range of average prices during the year.	Average price per 100 lb.	Range of average prices during the year.
	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.
1932 ...	49·50	42·34 to 53·10	47·70	39·85 to 50·23
1933 ...	37·50	31·84 to 44·23	34·71	29·70 to 42·09
1934 ...	38·40	33·46 to 44·56	36·60	32·53 to 41·26
1935 ...	44·31	40·71 to 46·75	43·89	40·50 to 46·59
1936 ...	57·90	46·44 to 66·12	61·67	46·41 to 66·05

II. *Direction of Clove Exports.*—The following statement shows the quantities of cloves exported, and the countries of consignment, during the years 1932-6:—

<i>Countries.</i>	1932. <i>Cwt.</i> '000.	1933. <i>Cwt.</i> '000.	1934. <i>Cwt.</i> '000.	1935. <i>Cwt.</i> '000.	1936. <i>Cwt.</i> '000.
Dutch East Indies ...	40	70	89	80	101
India	62	69	67	73	64
United States of America	25	31	33	16	19
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland	14	26	13	7	7
Germany	4	2	2	1	3
Straits Settlements ...	3	2	2	1	1
Egypt	1	2	2	2	3
Australia	1	2	1	1	1
Holland	5	1	1	2	—
Canada	1	1	2	1	1
All other Countries ...	6	9	6	6	7
Total	162	215	218	190	207

12. *Copra.*—The following statement shows the exports of copra during the quinquennial period 1932-6:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Domestic Exports.</i>		<i>Re-Exports.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
		£		£		£
1932	11,804	143,506	4,831	58,527	16,635	202,033
1933	12,244	105,271	4,560	39,208	16,804	144,479
1934	12,607	71,463	1,096	6,203	13,703	77,666
1935	11,694	120,352	181	1,868	11,875	122,220
1936	13,037	142,686	153	1,661	13,190	144,347
Average for five years	12,277	116,655	2,164	21,493	14,441	138,148

As in the past Reports re-exports of copra are taken as the equivalent of the total quantity imported and domestic exports as the difference between total exports and total imports. It will be noted that re-exports show a very considerable decline over the past few years, indicating that the practice of importing mainland copra for the purpose of bulking with the local product is on the wane. This may be taken as indication that the policy of improving the quality of locally-produced copra is attaining success and merchants no longer find it necessary to admix copra produced elsewhere in order to retain their markets.

13. *Other Domestic Produce.*—The following statement shows the exports of other domestic produce during the last three years:—

Item.	Unit.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£		£
Sesame oil ...	lb.	33,525	384	325,000	4,838	439,947	6,754
Coconuts ...	no.	928,898	1,336	792,980	1,744	1,024,057	2,444
Fruit, fresh ...	value	—	1,877	—	2,725	—	1,911
Bêche-de-mer	cwt.	1,731	7,587	304	1,236	549	1,681
Ox hides ...	cwt.	780	1,058	688	775	338	465
Coconut oil ...	lb.	68,770	435	78,875	688	167,664	1,666
Skins, other animal ...	no.	15,726	468	14,205	449	33,800	281

6.—Re-Export and Transhipment Trade.

14. The items of trade classified in this report as re-exports and as transhipments are common in their characteristics, and may be taken as representing the aggregate entrepôt trade of the port. Transhipment goods, i.e., goods usually imported by local merchants and re-shipped direct from the customs transit sheds, are accordingly included as exports in the totals of the general trade of the Protectorate.

15. *Re-Exports.*—Merchandise classified as re-exports was valued at £158,000 in 1936, being decrease of £9,000 as compared with the previous year.

16. *Transhipment of Goods.*—Goods entered in transhipment for immediate exportation were valued at £38,000 in 1936 as compared with £29,000 in 1935.

7.—Territorial Distribution of Trade.

17. *Inter-African trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-African trade of the Protectorate for the last three years:—

Countries.	Imports from			Exports to		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tanganyika Territory	48,150	55,950	50,173	59,325	64,200	75,171
Kenya and Uganda	37,875	43,125	46,218	15,675	26,700	22,157
Union of South Africa	1,725	1,200	4,424	3,825	3,450	7,539
Portuguese East Africa	16,725	23,475	19,329	4,200	3,450	6,568
Italian Somaliland ...	16,800	13,425	705	9,075	37,800	28,787
Egypt ...	4,950	3,300	3,530	4,275	5,850	7,291
French Somaliland ...	150	—	—	450	150	131
Total ...	126,375	140,475	124,379	96,825	141,600	147,644
Percentage of total trade of the Protectorate ...	16.48	14.42	14.28	12.66	15.43	14.24

18. *Inter-Empire trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports from</i>			<i>Exports to</i>		
	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
	£ '000.	£ '000.	£ '000.	£ '000.	£ '000.	£ '000.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	130	205	183	57	41	44
India and Burma ...	218	171	146	192	283	270
Tanganyika Territory ...	48	56	50	59	64	75
Kenya and Uganda ...	38	43	46	16	27	22
Union of South Africa ...	2	1	4	4	3	8
Aden ...	2	4	2	2	6	6
Straits Settlements ...	—	1	1	4	4	4
Canada ...	2	5	3	4	3	3
Australia ...	11	31	26	1	2	3
Ceylon ...	2	1	2	1	—	—
Other parts of British Empire ...	2	4	4	1	3	3
Total ...	455	522	467	341	436	438
Percentage of total trade of the Protectorate ...	59·26	53·52	53·58	44·64	47·46	42·25

19. The following statement shows the percentages of imports from, and exports to, the principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1935 and 1936:—

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Imports and Exports.</i>	
	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	21·02	20·97	4·46	4·26	12·99	11·89
India and Burma ...	17·54	16·73	30·84	26·08	24·00	21·82
Tanganyika Territory ...	5·74	5·76	6·99	7·25	6·35	6·57
Kenya and Uganda ...	4·42	5·30	2·91	2·14	3·67	3·58
<i>Foreign Countries:—</i>						
Dutch East Indies ...	6·20	6·06	22·50	29·43	14·11	18·76
France ...	0·49	0·32	6·51	12·18	3·41	6·77
Japan ...	13·27	13·70	0·56	0·50	7·10	6·52
United States of America ...	2·63	2·87	4·23	5·42	3·41	4·26
Siam ...	3·27	4·73	0·11	0·08	1·73	2·20
Holland ...	3·99	3·89	1·39	0·34	2·69	1·96
Germany ...	1·27	1·43	2·09	2·05	1·67	1·77

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in: (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) portorage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 65 cents *per diem* or Shs.15 *per mensem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money-making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are by piece-work, and they vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 10 to 20 cents a *pishi* of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to Shs.1.50 cents *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 75 cents *per diem* in the country and 85 cents in the town of Zanzibar for an eight-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, Shs.25 is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 12 to 55 shillings a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) A limited number of natives are employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as Shs.1.30 cents to Shs.2.25 cents *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piecework.

It may be stated that the cost of living for an African labourer is approximately as follows:—

				Married.		Single.
Town	...	...	Shs.22 per month	...	Shs.15 per month	
Country	...	...	Shs.18 per month	...	Shs.12 per month	

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows:—

(100 cents=Sh.1.)

				<i>Cents.</i>
Fish	...	...	...	20
Rice	...	...	...	15
Cassava	...	...	...	10
Bread	...	...	...	10
Tea	...	...	...	10
				—
Total	...	...	...	65
				=Shs.4.55 a week.

(6) It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for Europeans. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Arab and African Education.

The education of Arabs and Africans devolves almost entirely on Government. Three missions (the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Society of the Holy Ghost, and the Friends' Industrial) operate in the Protectorate but Islamic influence is supreme and the educational activities of Christian missions are in consequence very much restricted to mainland adults and children resident in Zanzibar.

The most important task is to provide suitable elementary education for the rural masses who are predominantly agricultural.

Until 1927, Government educational activities were confined to boys but during the last nine years some provision has been made for the education of girls and it is the policy of the Government to extend these facilities as widely as possible.

Owing to the very limited demand for artisans, Government industrial education is confined to the training of a small number of carpenters and metal-workers in the Public Works Department, and a class for tailor apprentices in the Government Central School, Zanzibar. The Society of the Holy Ghost has an industrial school in Zanzibar where a few African boys are taught carpentry, smithery, painting and building.

The Rural Middle Boarding School at Dole, inaugurated in 1935, provides a further four years' education for rural pupils who have already completed the elementary four-year course provided in village schools. The syllabus is very practical, and includes, in addition to the ordinary school subjects, which are taught as far as possible with a rural bias, nature study, general

and rural science, physiology, elementary surveying, carpentry, various native handicrafts and agriculture. In addition the pupils run their own poultry club under the supervision of one of the teachers.

There were 48 pupils on the roll in 1936, and at the end of the year 32 new pupils were selected for enrolment in 1937. It has been decided to add a preparatory tutorial section providing a two years' course following on two years in a district elementary or town school, for eight sons of prominent Arabs in each year, commencing in 1938. The additional buildings required will be erected in 1937. By the end of 1936 the new water supply, provided by means of a hydraulic ram, had been installed. The health of the pupils has been excellent; a fact due to the situation of the school on the Dole ridge, regular hours and good food, and the joy which the pupils take in the manual and outdoor activities of the schools. The buildings are of native style.

In 1935, the Government opened a secondary school offering a four-year course designed to equip boys for Government and business posts for which a university education is not necessary.

Government and missionary educational institutions may be summarized as follows:—

GOVERNMENT.

(a) *Boys.*

(i) Twenty elementary schools providing a four-year vernacular course. Two of these are urban but the remainder are rural. All these elementary schools follow the same curriculum which comprises Swahili, arithmetic, geography, physical exercises, hygiene, gardening and Mohammedan religious instructions. A little nature study is included where members of the staff possess the necessary knowledge.

(ii) Two urban central schools, one in Zanzibar and the other in Pemba, where an eight-year elementary-middle course is provided. The elementary course is the same as in rural schools except that gardening is not taught. During the last four years the subjects in the elementary school curriculum are carried further while English and history are added. It was decided at the end of 1935 to close down gradually the middle section of the Pemba central school, as it was not justifying the expenditure involved. Accordingly one class was closed at the beginning of 1936, and another at the end of that year, when the school reopened for the new session.

(iii) A rural boarding school which provides a four-year middle course, including English, for boys who have completed the elementary course in rural schools.

(iv) A secondary school, open to all nationalities, with 47 pupils.

(v) An adult evening school for illiterates with a roll of 59 pupils.

(b) Girls.

(i) An urban school providing an eight-year elementary-middle course with 232 girls of whom 59 were boarders. The curriculum stresses practical activities which include cookery, needlework, child welfare and mothercraft.

(ii) An elementary school in Pemba with 25 girls on the roll. In Government elementary and middle schools there were 2,066 boys and 257 girls on the rolls. Of these 1,090 were attending urban schools and 1,233 were pupils of rural schools.

MISSIONS.

Missionary activities among Africans may be summarized as follows:—

(i) Four elementary boys' schools with a combined roll of 70.

(ii) One elementary girls' school with a roll of 8.

(iii) Two elementary mixed schools with a combined roll of 53.

(iv) An elementary upper-middle boys' school (U.M.C.A.) recruited from families of local and mainland Christians with a roll of 49 pupils all of whom are boarders.

(v) Nineteen adult schools with 322 men and 20 women on the rolls.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS.

Comorian.—The Comorian community maintains an elementary school with boys' and girls' departments conducted separately in the same building. Last year there were 44 boys and 17 girls on the roll.

Indian Education.

A Government grant-in-aid system allows up to 25 per cent. of recurrent expenditure. Five schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while in 1936 a special grant which amounted to 66 per cent. of recurrent expenditure, was given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian-aided schools was 891 boys and 671 girls, while in unaided schools there were 371 boys and 285 girls, a total of 2,218 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,431 if to this figure be added 85 boys and 128 girls of a convent school conducted by the Society of the Holy Ghost. All these schools are urban, and the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the "middle" stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

In 1936 it was decided that Indian pupils might be admitted to the Rural Middle Boarding School described above, on condition that they had adequate knowledge of Swahili and were

willing to accept all the rules of the school, especially as regards food, clothing and worship. Amongst the pupils selected for enrolment in 1937 were one Indian and two Baluchis.

Medical Inspection and Care.

Routine medical inspections are carried out in all Government schools, and as far as possible, in grant-aided schools also, and history sheets are kept. Routine inspections are followed up by treatment when required. Casual sickness is treated at rural dispensaries and, in the case of schools in Zanzibar city, at a school clinic and the Government hospital.

Full dental treatment was accorded to pupils of the Arab Girls' School and much conservative work was carried out among pupils of the Government Central School. In all 715 children received clinical attention.

Welfare Institutions.

The Government poorhouse, situated at Welezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Scheme.

Government officials (Europeans and Asiatics) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools, a provident scheme is under consideration.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions. Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931, athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Scouting has become very popular among town boys. In 1936 there were four Arab and African and four Indian troops in addition to three Arab and African and four Indian Wolf Cub packs with a combined enlistment of 352 scouts and cubs and 25 scouters and cubbers.

The Chief Scout visited Zanzibar in December, 1935, and expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the progress that had been made and the high standard of the work accomplished.

The Girl Guide movement was inaugurated in Zanzibar at the time of the visit of the Chief Guide. It has made such rapid progress that at the end of 1936 there were already three troops of guides, and one pack of brownies, all Indian, comprising in all 119 guides and brownies and 4 guiders.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

Construction of six miles of new main-road was commenced in 1936. This new road connects Mchangani to Kinyasini.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar:—

Chwaka Road ...	21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	23	„	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Kinyasini Road...	12	„	A loop road on Mkokotoni Road.
Makunduchi Road	41	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba Road ...	14·75	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani Road	6·25	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa Road ...	5·75	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani Road	7·25	„	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	7·50	„	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba:—

Mkoani-Wete ...	37·65	miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka-Kengeja Road.	4·20	„	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake-Wesha Road.	4	„	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete-Matanga-twani Road.	6·16	„	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

In addition to the above, the following feeder roads, linking up the remoter areas to the main-road system, are in various stages of construction:—

Zanzibar.

Uroa Road ...	5	miles.	Northwards along the east coast from Chwaka.
Paje Road ...	8	„	Eastwards from mile 24 on the Makunduchi Road.
Kigunda Road ...	6	„	Northwards from mile 26 on the Kinyasini-Mkokotoni road.

Pemba.

Mtambwe Road...	8	„	Eastwards from the Mtambwe peninsula to the main road system.
Jambangome Road.	3	„	Eastwards from Jambangome to the main road system.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Air Services.

Messrs. Wilson Airways maintain a weekly mail and bi-weekly passenger service between Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi, connecting with the Imperial Airways London—Cape service at Nairobi.

The Zanzibar Aerodrome has been enlarged.

In Pemba the aerodrome constructed in 1935 was opened for traffic and has been enlarged.

Omnibuses.

There are approximately 220 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is only Shs.1·13 cents.

Posts.

During the year, 588 vessels arrived and 562 sailed with mails, compared with 596 and 566, respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1935 and 1936 is given below:—

	1935.	1936.
<i>Letter mail (approximately)—</i>		
Foreign	852,200	869,000
Inland	135,600	138,500
Transit	22,400	23,000
<i>Parcel mail (actual)—</i>		
Inland	284	124
Foreign	9,516	8,909
	<hr/> 1,020,000	<hr/> 1,039,533

The feeder service was maintained with marked regularity except on a few occasions when the Imperial Airway machines were not up to schedule.

There was again considerable increase in postal traffic by air during 1936, when approximately 52,300 articles, as compared with 43,100 in 1935, were despatched, showing an increase of 22 per cent.

The number of parcels handled both ways was 194 as compared with 188 in 1935.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 7,000 messages, including press and meteorological messages, annually.

There are no inland telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the Port of Zanzibar during the year 1936 was 341, representing a total of net registered tonnage of 1,748,727; a decrease of 16 ships and an increase of 91,668 net tons as compared with figures for 1935.

The total number of coasting vessels entered during 1936 was 291 with a total net registered tonnage of 165,058, an increase of 47 ships and 16,869 net tons over 1935 figures.

During 1936 the number of native vessels entered was 2,421 with an aggregate tonnage of 46,632, as compared with 2,677 vessels of 51,688 tons in 1935.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintained a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintained a monthly service to and from London via Suez, also a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar. This company also maintained a fortnightly coastal service between Lamu and Ibo. There is also a frequent coastal service of tugs and lighters operated by the African Wharfage Company, Limited.

The Bank Line Limited maintained a monthly service between Calcutta and Cape Town via Zanzibar.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines called at Zanzibar at monthly intervals.

La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes maintained a fortnightly service between Marseilles and Mauritius via Zanzibar and Madagascar.

The "Tirrenia" Line maintained a monthly service to and from Genoa via Suez, a monthly coastal service between Zanzibar and Red Sea ports, also a service to and from Venice via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The Hamburg-Amerika, the Woermann, and the Deutsche Ost-Africa Lines maintained a service to and from Hamburg via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction. This combine also operates a coastal steamer on the East African coast.

The Holland-Africa Lijn maintained a service to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction, and the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij a monthly service between Zanzibar and Java.

The Osaka Shosen K.K. maintained a monthly service between Japan and Cape Town via Zanzibar. This service is occasionally extended to South America. Ships of the Kokusai Kisen, Yamashita, and Kawasaki Lines called, at approximate intervals of a fortnight, from Japan.

Steamers of the Robin Line called monthly on a New York—East Africa Service.

The American South African Line have also made Zanzibar a port of call in a monthly service between New York and East Africa.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintained a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba, and between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

With a view to making the attractions of Zanzibar accessible to visitors a Tourist Traffic Committee has been inaugurated. The Committee is taking steps to improve facilities for landing and embarkation of passengers at the Port of Zanzibar.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is principally in the hands of the National Bank of India, Limited, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Clove Growers' Association assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and by daily direct purchases of cloves coming on the market.

Currency.

In pursuance of the Currency Decree 1935, East African Currency Board notes and coin became legal tender on and from the 1st January, 1936, replacing the previous currency which consisted of British Indian Rupee silver, Seyyidieh copper pice and Zanzibar Currency Board notes which ceased to be legal tender on and from the 6th April, 1936.

The standard coin is the East African Currency Board shilling (silver) with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). East African Currency Board notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs. 10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

The currency has been controlled since the 1st January, 1936, and is maintained at parity with sterling, by the operations of the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in the Protectorate by a Currency Officer.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones:—

	<i>Weights.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Frasila: For produce generally	35
Gisla: For grain	360
For native salt	600
For groundnuts without husks	285
For groundnuts in husks	180
Tola: For gold and silver: equal to the weight of one rupee.		
40 tolas = 1 lb.		

Measures.

Pishi or keila: Equal to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba: Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice; subdivided into $\frac{1}{2}$ kibaba and $\frac{1}{4}$ kibaba.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Extraordinary.—Owing to the improved financial position, the Extraordinary Works Programme was large, building work being above the average for the last ten years. The main item was complete new workshops and stores for Public Works, Electricity and Stores Department.

Public Works Recurrent.—These included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works and water supply, and maintenance of buildings.

Loan Works.—Twenty-one miles of road were waterproofed during the year. A contribution towards the cost of this was received from the Colonial Development Fund.

A loan of £4,500 was also received for the construction of a second Clove Storage Shed. The shed was practically completed by the end of the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are (a) British subjects, (b) British protected persons, (c) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (d) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the judicial staff consists of a Chief Justice, an Assistant Judge and two Resident Magistrates. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, cap. 95, and discharges magisterial duties.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Commissioners, and Assistant District Commissioners, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the court sits. The jurisdiction of the several courts is shown in the annexed table.

Normally, criminal appeals from subordinate courts are heard by the High Court in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are:—

High Court	...	...	...	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	...	...	...	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several courts in 1936 is shown in the annexed table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

<i>Court.</i>	<i>Presiding officers.</i>	<i>Place of sitting.</i>	<i>Civil jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1936.</i>	<i>Criminal jurisdiction.</i>	<i>No. of cases heard in 1936.</i>
District ...	One Mudir in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudirs' headquarters in :— 1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Shs. 75.	(1) 211 (2) 257
Kathis ...	Kathis.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to Arabs and Mohammedan Africans. (a) Matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance where the claim does not exceed Shs. 1,500. (b) Civil suits not exceeding Shs. 750. <i>First Class</i> :— Limited to suits not exceeding Shs. 2,250. <i>Second and Third Class</i> :— Limited to suits not exceeding Shs. 750.	(1) 215 (2) — (3) 131 (4) — (5) 545 (6) 424 (7) Nil	Nil.	(1) 211 (2) 257
First, Second and Third Class Subordinate.	Resident Magistrates, District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	(a) Original unlimited. (b) Appeals from all Subordinate Courts. (c) Probate. (d) Insolvency.	(1) 2,453 (2) — (3) — (4) — (5) 1,432 (6) —	<i>First Class</i> :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Shs. 4,500. and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes. <i>Second Class</i> :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, fine not exceeding Shs. 750 and whipping not exceeding 10 lashes. <i>Third Class</i> :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Shs. 225. (a) Original—full jurisdiction. (b) Appellate. (c) Revisional. (d) Supervisional.	(1) 1,572 (2) 122 (3) — (4) 607 (5) 517 (6) 173
High ...	Chief Justice. Assistant Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba		(a) 102 (b) 24 (c) 128 (d) 23		(a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 14 (d) 36

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 1 European Chief Inspector, 1 Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, 5 clerks, 1 teacher, 473 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen, 14 followers and 5 literate constables.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were three deaths and eleven invalidings during the year.

Five hundred and seventeen cases of grave crime were reported, of which 8 were found to be false or "mistake of fact", and 460 true cases, of which 158 ended in conviction, with 49 cases pending.

Of 3,257 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or local Decrees 2,294 ended in conviction.

There were four cases of murder, one of attempted murder and two cases of manslaughter.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated in Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 280 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories:—

- (a) Old offenders.
- (b) First offenders.
- (c) Asiatic.
- (d) Europeans.
- (e) Awaiting trial.
- (f) Civil debtors.
- (g) Females.
- (h) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Chake Chake and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are confined.

There is no probation system.

During the year, 1,348 persons were admitted to the prisons in the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 173.32. One juvenile was admitted for a short term.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in clearing the site of the new aerodrome.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

General.

During the year 20 Decrees were passed of which 16 were amending Decrees. The following is a list of the more important of these enactments and contains a short summary of the objects and reasons therefor:—

Alienation of Land (Restriction and Evidence) (Amendments). Nos. 1 and 9.—The object of these Decrees was to extend for further periods the moratorium effected by Section 19 of the principal Decree (Cap. 112) which is applicable in the case of debts secured by mortgaged land owned by Arabs and Africans. The extension is now of indefinite duration, but it is expected that the remedial legislation necessary to effect a settlement of the indebtedness problem will be introduced in 1937.

Pawnbrokers (Amendment) No. 2.—This amending Decree was enacted to overcome the difficulty presented by the unsuitability of the conversion table contained in the third schedule of the Currency Decree, 1935, for the purpose of interpreting Sections 15 and 16 of the principal Decree (Cap. 86) in the terms of the new currency, owing to the fact that such conversion does not yield a mathematically accurate integral figure which could be applied to pawnbroking transactions.

Marriage and Divorce (Mahommedan) Registration (Amendment) (No. 4).—This amending Decree was enacted to provide that the disability from taking notice of unregistered marriages and divorces which is imposed upon the courts by Section 20 of the principal Decree (No. 8 of 1935) shall apply equally to the case of unregistered revocations of revocable divorces.

Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) No. 7.—This amending Decree was enacted so as to describe more completely the various constituents of Indian hemp included in the definition of Dangerous Drugs in the principal Decree (Cap. 64), and to include "coca leaves" in the said definition.

Native Hut Tax (Remission and Exemption) (Amendment) No. 8.—This amending Decree was enacted for the purpose of enabling remissions and exemptions to be granted by Administrative Officers in charge of districts in certain cases in respect of native hut tax. Under the principal Decree (Cap. 98) exemptions from payment of the tax can only be granted by His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council, and this has proved inconvenient in certain individual cases where remission or exemption is desirable on the score of poverty, infirmity or old age, the merits of which cases are best known to the Administrative Officer concerned in the collection of the tax.

Revised Edition of the Laws (Annual Supplements) No. 10.—This Decree was enacted to make provision for the preparation and issue of an annual supplement to the Laws of the

Protectorate, which will contain a complete record of all legislation enacted between the date of the last revision of the Laws (the 31st December, 1934) and the 31st December of the year next preceding the date of the issue of the supplement, and remaining in force on the later date.

Ngoma Regulation (Amendment) No. 11.—The amendment of the definition of “ Ngoma ” in the principal Decree (Cap. 36) effected by this Decree is designed to bring every form of Oriental entertainment and dance held publicly during the prescribed hours under the control of the District Commissioner, irrespective of its accompaniment by music, drumming or singing. The characteristic of such accompaniment in the existing definition excludes from control dances such as the *Raz-ha*, which is accompanied by the display of naked swords but is not invariably accompanied by music, drumming or singing. Opportunity has been taken to omit from the definition the reference to the *Kinanda*, which connotes a musical instrument and is not, therefore, agreeable to the context.

External Probates (Amendment) No. 12.—The provisions of Section 5 of the principal Decree (Cap. 14), as it existed prior to the amendment effected by the present Decree, enabled probate and letters of administration granted by a British Court outside the Protectorate to be sealed in the Protectorate only when proof was forthcoming either that estate duty had been paid on the property liable to such duty in the Protectorate, or that security for the full value of the property (not the amount of the estate duty payable) had been given. The effect of this provision would appear to be to disable the courts from requiring evidence either of payment of duty or of security given therefor, and in that respect the provision differed from the conditions precedent to the grant of internal probate and letters of administration. The section as replaced by this Decree makes it clear that the two alternatives relate to different subject-matter, and opportunity has been taken to enable security for estate duty to be given in such cases instead of actual payment. Opportunity has further been taken to dispense with the conditions precedent as to the payment of duty and security in the case of applications under the Decree by the Administrator-General.

Councils (Amendment) No. 14.—The object of this Decree is to amend the principal Decree (Cap. 28) in the following respects:—

(a) To make it clear that an Official Member of the Executive or Legislative Councils on ceasing to hold office under the Government ceases to be a Member of the Councils. Effect is given to this by Section 2 and 4 of the Decree.

(b) To remove any doubt which might be occasioned by the terms of Section 16 of the principal Decree as to whether the provisions of Articles 23 and 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, which *inter alia* require the counter-signature of the British Resident to make Decrees binding on the persons to whom that Order extends, apply equally to Orders and other enactments made under the authority of and having the force and effect of a Decree. Effect is given to this by Section 3 (b) of the Decree.

Government Savings Bank, No. 16.—This Decree was enacted to replace the Government Savings Bank Decree (Cap. 77) and to give effect to the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the savings bank systems in the Colonies. The broad principle reflected by the Decree is to make the savings bank financially sound and self-supporting independently of general Protectorate funds.

Arab and African Guardianship (Amendment) No. 17.—The powers of a guardian under the principal Decree (Cap. 17) to utilize the corpus of the property of which he has the care for the ward's benefit is restricted to one-half of the property. Circumstances occasionally arise where it is manifestly in the interests of the ward that judicial sanction may be given to the utilization of more than one-half of the property on his behalf. The object of the amendment was to confer such power upon the courts. The new Section 4A by which this was effected follows the provisions of Section 57 of the Trustee Act, 1925, a provision which has been much resorted to by trustees in England who, though anxious to comply with the reasonable wishes of their *cestuis que trust*, are not minded to incur the risk of committing a breach of trust.

Native Liquor Regulation (Amendment) No. 18.—The amendment of the principal Decree (Cap. 45) effected by this Decree was designed to confer upon the authorities greater powers than are afforded by the principal Decree to counteract the growing evil of manufacture and consumption of native liquor within the Protectorate. The amendments which call for explanation are as follows:—

(a) The new definition of "native liquor" introduces no alteration of substance (except the inclusion of the liquors known as *mvinyo ya tende* and *Kangara* which are well-known liquors of native consumption), but is designed to clarify the meaning of the existing definition and to remove doubt.

(b) Section 3 of the principal Decree which prohibits certain acts in relation to native liquor has been extended so as to include manufacture and the tapping of palm trees by which process certain kinds of native liquor are obtained.

(c) The new Section 5A was designed to facilitate proof of the commission of an offence in the case of persons whose association with the discovery of native liquor is such as to raise a *prima facie* presumption of their being concerned in its illicit possession. As regards the landlord who is actually living on the premises at the time of such discovery, it was considered to be a fair presumption that he is aware of the illicit practice which is being conducted in his own house, and, if he has such knowledge, that it is no hardship to cause him to share the criminal responsibility.

(d) The new Section 5B was designed to simplify proof of analyses of native liquor made by a government chemist, which is especially convenient in the case of prosecutions instituted at some distance (such as Pemba) from headquarters.

(e) The new Section 5C supplies the necessary power to order the confiscation and destruction of utensils used in connection with contraventions of the Decree.

Public Markets (Amendment) No. 20.—It has been the practice over a long period to levy a fee of 10 per cent. of the realized value of goods sold in public markets which have not been leased under the provisions of the principal Decree (Cap. 35). Although reference is made in Section 7 of that Decree to the market rents heretofore levied of a character corresponding to the fee above-mentioned, it does not appear that the levying of this fee, or indeed of any charge whatsoever in such markets, was authorised by existing law. The object of the amending Decree was to legalize the existing practice, and to take power to levy similar charges in the future.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last six years:—

							Revenue. £ '000s.	Expenditure. £ '000s.
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	581
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	459
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	449
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	451	440
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	434
1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	446

Debt.

There is no public debt.

Assets.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December, 1936, amounted to £305,946 of which an amount of £60,000 is earmarked as working balances.

Taxation.

The yield from import duties in 1936 was £135,161 of which £9,000 represented duty paid on potable and perfumed spirits, wines and beer.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves and 10 per cent. on clove stems. The yield in 1936 was £116,975.

Earnings of Government, in respect of Fees of Court and Government enterprises, amounted to £140,902, the main items being Port and Light Dues £17,516, Court Fees £5,027, Government Steamers £12,481, Wharfage £8,691, Agricultural Produce £8,561, Post Office £21,295 and Electricity £22,707.

Rents of Government Property and Interest amounted to £34,338.

Licences, Estate and Stamp Duty and Fines amounted to £18,599 of which Trading Licences accounted for £6,362.

Customs Tariff Summarized.

Under the Customs Tariff Decrees imports are generally subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are, however, sundry exceptions to this rule, which can be summarized as follows:—

(a) Certain goods are permitted to be imported without payment of duties, the general principle being to exempt articles necessary for reasons of health, for agricultural or industrial purposes, for the improvement of local industries, and for scientific and similar purposes. Articles imported only for later re-exportation and forming part of the entrepôt trade of the Protectorate are similarly exempt. The principal items coming under these heads are agricultural machinery and vehicles, packing materials, medical and surgical appurtenances, disinfectants, germicides, etc., mosquito netting, copra, coconuts, sesame, and sisal; Government importations are also exempt.

(b) Certain goods are subject to the higher of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties. The principal items are tobacco, cotton piece-goods, bicycles and tricycles, rubber-soled boots and shoes, shirts, singlets and stockings, umbrellas and parasols.

(c) Certain goods are subject to a specific duty alone, of which the principal are spirits, wines, cattle, sheep and goats, matches, petrol and kerosene, and rubber tyres.

(d) Certain luxury goods, namely, perfumery and toilet preparations, including spirituous preparations, but excluding soaps and dental cleansers, are subject to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* tax.

Cloves and clove stems are subject to an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively. The values on which these taxes are assessed are fixed from time to time by Government.

The definition of value for the purpose of assessing *ad valorem* duties is as follows:—

“ The value of goods for purposes of duty shall be taken to be the domestic value, as hereinafter defined, together with the extra cost of packing and packages, for export, carriage to the port of shipment, and all other expenses incidental to placing the goods on board the ship, together with the cost of freight, insurance, and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Protectorate: provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of importation. Provided further that the Comptroller of Customs may, in respect of goods imported by air, reduce the cost of freight to be added to the value for purposes of assessment of duty to a figure not less than one-fourth of the actual cost of such freight.

“ For the purposes of this section, the expression ‘ domestic value ’ shall, in respect of imported goods, mean the market price at which at the time of exportation such or similar goods are offered for sale, for consumption in the country from which the goods are exported, to all purchasers in the usual wholesale quantities in the ordinary course of trade in the principal markets of such country, including the cost of packages ordinarily used in those markets, but not including duties payable in that country ”.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Duty Decree (Cap. 95, Laws of Zanzibar, 1934), imposed stamp duty on various instruments including:—

Conveyance.—On every Shs.150 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected, Shs.1·50.

Exchange of Property.—The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease.—Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage Deed.—On every Shs.150 or fraction thereof of the amount secured, Shs.1·50.

Hut Tax.

The hut tax is levied on native type buildings in the townships at a flat rate of Shs.4·50 per hut per annum. These huts are exempted from sanitary and lighting rates. The yield in 1936 was £1,216.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Surveys.**

Topographical Surveys (Maps).—All the survey sheets have been forwarded to the Ordnance Survey for reproduction. Approximately two-thirds of the sheets have been printed and received in Zanzibar. The balance will be completed early in 1937.

Cadastral Survey.—Various small cadastral surveys in connection with Government sales and acquisitions have been carried out in both Pemba and Zanzibar Island. The enlargement of the Kisauni Aerodrome has necessitated extra surveys.

As a result of the experiments mentioned in the 1935 Report it was decided to survey holdings for registration purposes on the basis of aerial photography. The long outstanding case concerning the division of the Mgagadu Estate, Pemba Island, amongst the heirs, was utilized as a final testing ground for the new survey organization. The survey was carried out during the August, September, October dry period and amply demonstrated the great possibilities in the use of aerial photographs for cadastral purposes in Zanzibar. The work was based on photographs taken by a private firm with a 10-in. lens at 5,200 ft. The same firm was employed to produce an aerial mozaic of Zanzibar Town.

The demarcation of shehia boundaries has been expedited as much as possible. By the end of the year 44 shehias had been completed leaving a balance of 94 still to be done.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows:—

	<i>Zanzibar (Town).</i>		<i>Pemba (Wesha).</i>	
	<i>1892-1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1899-1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Temperature of the air:—				
Mean of daily maxima	... 84·4	84·7	86·3	86·5
Mean of daily minima	... 76·6	77·4	75·8	73·3
Mean of daily range	... 7·8	7·4	10·5	13·2
Mean ...	... 80·5	81·1	81·1	79·9
Rainfall (inches) ...	... 60·02	77·15	72·93	100·59
Rainy days	... 104	103	161·4	149

Principal Events.

The early part of the year was overshadowed by the death of His Majesty King George V in January, by a riot of "Manga" Arabs on the 7th February and by anxiety as to the health of His Highness the Sultan whose complete recovery did not take place until August. By this time the trade outlook was better, the prices of both clove and copra having improved,

though the clove crop was very poor in quantity, and the rising tide of comparative prosperity accorded well with the enthusiastic celebration of His Highness's Silver Jubilee in December.

2. The riot of the 7th February was mainly due to discontent amongst the Arab traders and copra makers at the Government's efforts to improve the quality of Zanzibar copra. It resulted in the deaths of Mr. I. H. D. Rolleston, Assistant District Commissioner, and Assistant Inspector Camur-ud-deen of the Zanzibar Police. The situation was brought under control within a few hours. A Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the disturbance was set up and its report was published on the 13th May.

3. The Currency Decree, 1935, introduced the East African shilling into the Protectorate as the legal tender on the 1st January, 1936, in place of the Indian rupee. Little objection was encountered in exchanging the respective note issues or silver coins, but the subsidiary copper coins were not readily accepted at first and an unknown but not inconsiderable, number of pice were still in use at the end of the year.

4. The change of currency necessitated a fresh issue of postage and revenue stamps and in commemoration of the Sultan's Jubilee in December a special issue of the 10, 20, 30 and 50 cents denominations was made.

5. The Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness, which had been published in September, 1935, together with the related problems of control of land alienation and the survey and registration of titles to land, continued to be under close examination throughout the year.

6. Mr. B. H. Binder, a Chartered Accountant of London, was commissioned by the Secretary of State to report on the Clove Industry of Zanzibar with special reference to the activities of the Clove Growers Association. His report was published on the 4th December and accepted in principle.

7. On the 25th of August there occurred the death of Mr. R. J. Dunlop, Manager of the local branch of the National Bank of India. He was an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, a member of the Board of the Clove Growers Association and a valued adviser both to the Government and members of the public.

8. During the months of August and September His Excellency visited South Africa in connection with the Transport Conference and the opening of the Johannesburg Exhibition.

9. For the first time in the history of Zanzibar a Health Exhibition was held and was largely attended by the public, who evinced great interest. The initiation of this form of propaganda was possible owing to the generous grant to the Peace Memorial Museum by the Carnegie Trust for educational health measures.

10. On the 25th of September, a two-day Agricultural Show was opened by His Highness the Sultan at the Kizambani Agricultural Experimental Station. A Health Exhibition was staged at the same time. The show was the first of its kind in the Island and warrants hopes that development on these lines will bring home to the public the great agricultural potentialities of the country.

11. On the 9th of December, His Highness the Sultan completed the twenty-fifth year of his reign. The various communities of the Protectorate participated with great enthusiasm in the Silver Jubilee celebrations which were postponed until the 28th-30th December, as the true date fell within the fasting month of Ramadhan. His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to appoint His Highness to be an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Seyyid Abdulla, his son and heir, to be an Honorary Companion of that Order.

APPENDIX I.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Title of Publication.	Circulation	Published Price and Subscription Rate per Annum.		Postage.	Address of London Agent, if any.
		Shs. cts.	Shs. cts.		
Government Publications.					
The Official Gazette of the Zanzibar Government (weekly)	400	25	12 50	10*	} The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Annual Blue Book		15 00		60	
Annual Trade Report (obtainable on application at the Customs House)		3 00		25	
Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers, 1926		7 50		40	
Debates of the Legislative Council (for each Session) ...		4 50		15	
Guide to Swahili Examinations, 1927		3 00		15*	
Laws of Zanzibar, Revised Edition, 1934,		20 00		1 50	
" " " " Vol. I (Cloth)		20 00		1 45	
" " " " Vol. II (")		20 00		1 10	
" " " " Vol. III (")		20 00		2 00	
" " " " Vol. IV (")		30 00		1 50	
" " " " Vol. I (Half calf)		30 00		1 45	
" " " " Vol. II (")		30 00		1 10	
" " " " Vol. III (")		30 00		2 00	
" " " " Vol. IV (")		15 00		40	
" " " " Supplements to the, 1935-1936		3 00		10*	
Papers laid before the Legislative Council (for each Session)...					
Report of the Committee appointed to discuss the Rationalization of the Clove Industry, 1929...					
Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928		75		10	
		12	50	60	

10. On the 25th of September, a two-day Agricultural Show was opened by His Highness the Sultan at the Kizambani Agricultural Experimental Station. A Health Exhibition was staged at the same time. The show was the first of its kind in the Island and warrants hopes that development on these lines will bring home to the public the great agricultural potentialities of the country.

11. On the 9th of December, His Highness the Sultan completed the twenty-fifth year of his reign. The various communities of the Protectorate participated with great enthusiasm in the Silver Jubilee celebrations which were postponed until the 28th-30th December, as the true date fell within the fasting month of Ramadhan. His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to appoint His Highness to be an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Seyyid Abdulla, his son and heir, to be an Honorary Companion of that Order.

APPENDIX I.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

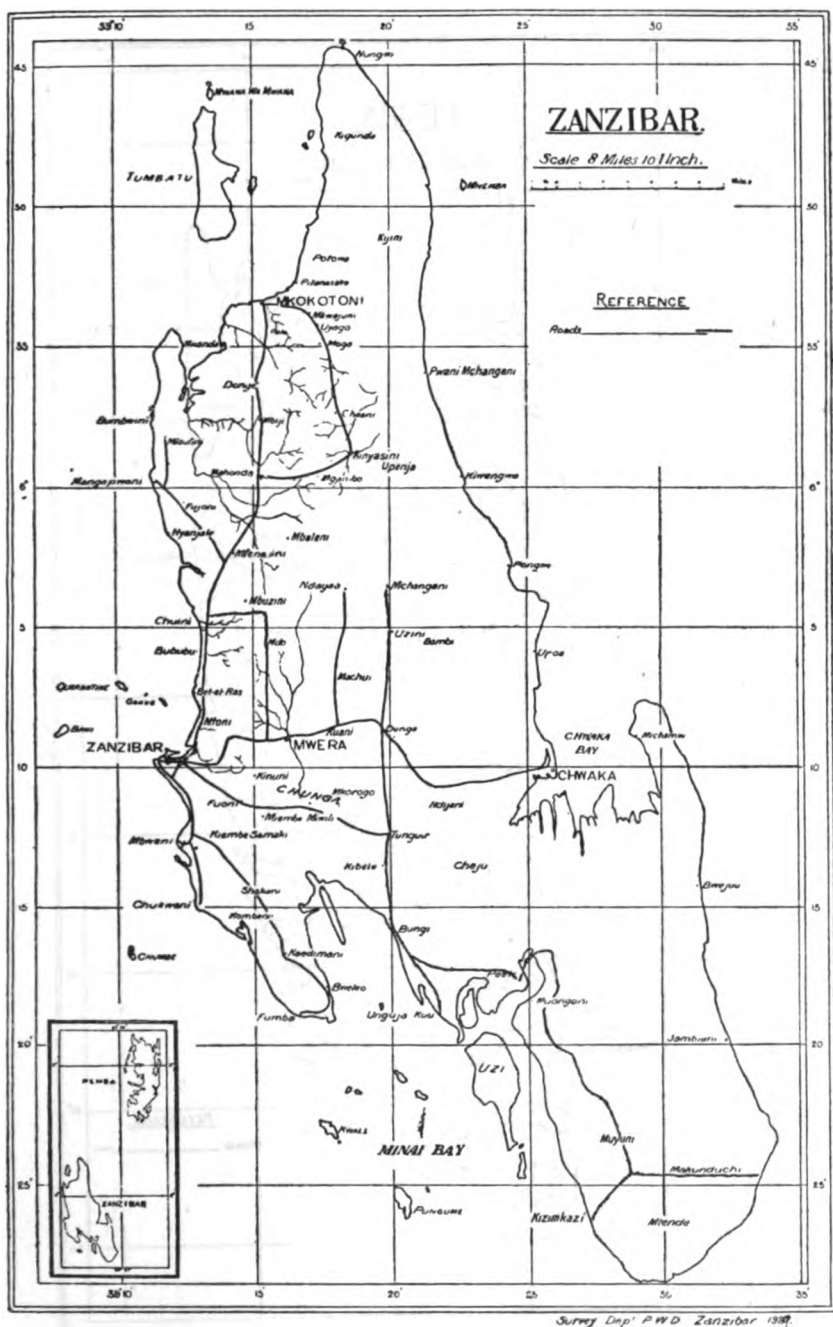
<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate per Annum.</i>		<i>Postage.</i>	<i>Address of London Agent, if any.</i>
		<i>Sks.</i>	<i>cts.</i>	<i>Sks.</i>	<i>cts.</i>
<i>Government Publications.</i>					
The Official Gazette of the Zanzibar Government (weekly)	400				
Annual Blue Book		25	12 50	10*	
Annual Trade Report (obtainable on application at the Customs House)		15 00		60	
Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers, 1926		3 00		25	
Debates of the Legislative Council (for each Session) ...		7 50		40	
Guide to Swahili Examinations, 1929		4 50		15	
Laws of Zanzibar, Revised Edition, 1934, Vol. I (Cloth) ...		3 00		15*	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		20 00		1 50	do.
" " " " " " " " " " " "		20 00		1 45	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		20 00		1 10	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		20 00		2 00	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		30 00		1 50	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		30 00		1 45	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		30 00		1 10	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		30 00		2 00	
" " " " " " " " " " " "		15 00		40	
Papers laid before the Legislative Council (for each Session) ...		3 00		10*	
Report of the Committee appointed to discuss the Rationalization of the Clove Industry, 1929... ..					
Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928		75		10	
		12 50		60	

Title of Publication.	Circulation	Published Price and Subscription Rate per Annum.		Postage.	Address of London Agent, if any.
		Shs. cts.	Shs. cts.		
Government Publications.—(continued).					
Report on the Census Enumeration of the Whole Population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931	1 50	...	10	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Report on the Native Census, 1924	1 50	...	10	
Report on the Non-Native Census, 1921	75	...	10	
Report on the Palæontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1927	21 00	...	75	
Report on the Preliminary Survey of the Marine Fisheries of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1929	1 50	...	10	
Report on the Water Supply and the Possibilities of Cement Making in Zanzibar, 1921	1 50	...	10	
Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness and Memorandum thereon by the Government of Zanzibar	1 50	...	10	
Report of Zanzibar Government Delegates to the Jeanes Conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from 27th May to 6th June, 1935, and Memorandum thereon by a Committee composed of the Directors of Agriculture, Medical Services and Education with a Note by the Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education	2 25	...	15	
Report of a Sub-Committee of Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education on Grant-in-aid and on the Reorganization of Indian Education, November, 1935...	1 50	...	10	
Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1893-1935	...	1 00	...	10	
Zanzibar Law Reports, 1868 to 1918, Vol. I	...	37 50	...	1	do.
" " " 1923 to 1927, Vol. III	...	12 00	...	30	
" " " 1927 to 1934, Vol. IV	...	3 75	...	30	
Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in Relation to its Economic Development		do.

Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic Condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar. By C. F. STRICKLAND, C.I.E.	1 00		10	
Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate. By R. S. TROUP, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.S.	1 00		15	
Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies. By G. D. KIRSOPP and C. A. BARTLETT	5 00		30	
Report on the Indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes. 1933. By C. A. BARTLETT and J. S. LAST	3 00		10	
Report by Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Johnson on a visit to the U.S.A. to study the Organization, Aims and Methods of Rural Schools for Negroes, 1934	1 50		10	
The Clove Industry of Madagascar—Report of a Visit to Madagascar by A. J. Findlay, M.A., B.Sc. (Agric.), Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar	3 00		15	
Report of the Commission of Enquiry concerning the Riot in Zanzibar on the 7th of February, 1936	1 00		10	
The Dual Jurisdiction in Zanzibar. By J. H. VAUGHAN, M.C. Report on the Zanzibar Clove Industry. By B. H. BINDER, F.C.A.	10 50 2 00		40 20	
<i>Other Publications.</i>				
A Guide to Zanzibar (Second Edition). By G. H. SHELSWELL-WHITE	1 50		15	Witherby, London.
Zanzibar, Its History and Its People. By W. H. INGRAMS	25 00	18 00	85	Mather and Crowther Ltd. (Modern Advertising), New
Samachar (English-Gujarati, weekly)	1,200		10	Bridge Street, London, E.C.4.
Zanzibar Voice (English-Gujarati, weekly)	1,200	18 00	10	D. J. Keymour & Co. Ltd., Australia House, Strand. Special Daily Cable News Service between India and Zanzibar published in Daily Edition (Zanzibar Voice Press Service).

Title of Publication.	Circulation	Published Price and Subscription Rate per Annum.		Postage.	Address of London Agent, if any.
		Sks. cts.	Sks. cts.		
Other Publications.—(continued).					
Al-Falaq (English-Arabic weekly) 1872. By Zanzibar; City, Island and Coast (2 vols.), 1872. By RICHARD F. BURTON 1905 Zanzibar in Contemporary Times, by R. N. LYNE, 1905 Pemba, The Spice Island of Zanzibar, London, 1913. By CAPT. J. E. E. CRASTER 1920, by THE Peoples of Zanzibar Island. London, 1920, by THE VEN. GODFREY DALE Documents sur l'Histoire, la Géographie et le Commerce de l'Afrique Orientale, Bertrandi Paris, 1856, by M. GUILLAIN Zanzibar, The Island Metropolis of Eastern Africa. London, 1920, by MAJOR F. B. PEARCE Report on the Zanzibar Dominions, 1860, by LT.-COL. P. RIGBY Said bin Sultan, Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His place in the History of Arabia and East Africa, 1929, by RUDOLPH SAID RUETE	200	50 30s. od. 12s. 6d. 30s. od. 16s. od.	12 00 10	Tinsley Bros. Hurst & Blackett. Unwin. Unwin. Alexander-Ouseley.	

* Approximate. According to weight.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935

[Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa

[Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific

[Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies

[Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps

[Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey

[Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937

[Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report

[Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine

[Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

[Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map)

3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission

[Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies

[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY &
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SEIRRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

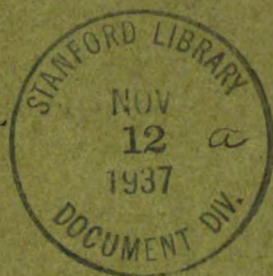
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5.342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1808



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

FALKLAND ISLANDS

1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1749 and 1788
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS	KENYA COLONY &
BARBADOS	PROTECTORATE
BERMUDA	LEEWARD ISLANDS
BRITISH GUIANA	MAURITIUS
BRITISH HONDURAS	NEW HEBRIDES
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS	NIGERIA
PROTECTORATE	NORTHERN RHODESIA
BRUNEI, STATE OF	NYASALAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
FALKLAND ISLANDS	ST. VINCENT
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	SEYCHELLES
FIJI	SEIRRA LEONE
THE GAMBIA	SOMALILAND
GIBRALTAR	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	TONGAN ISLANDS
GOLD COAST	PROTECTORATE
GRENADA	TRENGGANU
HONG KONG	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
JAMAICA	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
JOHORE	UGANDA
KEDAH	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE
KELANTAN	

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN	CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1808



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

FALKLAND ISLANDS

1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1749 and 1788
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF 1: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1808

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

FALKLAND ISLANDS
1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1749 and 1788
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;

26 York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES FOR THE YEAR 1936

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Chapter.</i>		COLONY.	DEPENDENCIES.
		<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	...	2	18
II.—GOVERNMENT	...	5	20
III.—POPULATION	...	5	21
IV.—HEALTH	...	5	21
V.—HOUSING	...	7	21
VI.—PRODUCTION...	...	8	21
VII.—COMMERCE	...	9	22
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	...	10	23
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	...	11	23
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	...	12	23
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	...	14	24
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	...	14	24
XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE	...	15	24
XIV.—LEGISLATION	...	16	25
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	...	17	25
APPENDIX—BIBLIOGRAPHY	...		26
MAP.			

PART I.—THE COLONY.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean some 300 miles east and somewhat to the north of the Straits of Magellan between 51° and 53° south latitude and 57° and 62° west longitude. In addition to the two main islands, known as the East and West Falklands, which are divided by the Falkland Sound, running approximately north-east and south-west, the group comprises about 200 smaller islands clustered around them within a space of 120 by 60 miles. The area of the group, as computed by measurement from the Admiralty chart, is as follows:

	<i>Square Miles.</i>
East Falkland and adjacent islands	2,580
West Falkland and adjacent islands	2,038
Total area of the group	4,618

The islands have a very deeply indented coast-line and possess many excellent harbours and anchorages. The surface is hilly, attaining its maximum elevation of 2,315 ft. in Mount Adam on the West Falkland. There are no rivers navigable at any distance from the coast. The entire country is covered with wild moorland interrupted by outcrops of rock and the peculiar collection of angular boulders called "stone runs" the origin of which is scientifically disputed. There is no cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of the farm settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables and in some places oats and hay are grown. The soil is chiefly peat, but considerable areas of sand also occur. In comprehensive appearance the Falkland Islands are bleak and inhospitable. Trees are almost entirely absent and the scenery is said to resemble parts of Scotland and the northern islands. The only town is Stanley, the capital, situated on a natural harbour entered from Port William, at the north-east corner of the group. It has about 1,200 inhabitants. Smaller settlements have been established throughout the Colony as the headquarters of the various farm stations into which it is divided; of these the most important is Darwin, the headquarters of the Falkland Islands Company, with a population of about 100 persons.

The climate of the Falkland Islands is characterized by the same seasonal variations as in the United Kingdom. These are, however, less noticeable in the Colony on account of its scant vegetation. The winters are slightly colder and the summers much cooler than in London, which is about as far north of the equator as Stanley is south. The average midsummer temperature of the Colony is even lower than the annual mean at London. While the relatively low temperatures are mainly due to the oceanic circulation, the daily weather is largely dependent on the direction of the wind, which, not infrequently, is so inconstant as to give rise to wide ranges of temperature within short intervals. Though the annual rainfall is not excessive, averaging only 26 ins., precipitation occurs on two out of every three days in the year, and, in consequence, the atmosphere is usually damp. A large proportion of the days are cloudy and tempestuous; calm, bright weather being exceptional and seldom outlasting 24 hours.

The Falkland Islands, called by the French "Iles Malouines" and by the Spaniards "Islas Malvinas", were discovered on 14th August, 1592, by John Davis in the *Desire*, one of the vessels of the squadron sent to the Pacific under Cavendish. They were seen by Sir Richard Hawkins in the *Dainty* on 2nd February, 1594, and were visited in 1598 by Sebald Van Weert, a Dutchman, and styled by him the Sebald Islands, a name which they still bear on some of the Dutch maps. Captain Strong in the *Welfare* sailed through between the two principal islands

in 1690 and called the passage, where he landed at several points and obtained supplies of wild geese and fresh water, the Falkland Sound, in memory of the well-known Royalist, Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, killed at the battle of Newbury in 1643; and from this the group afterwards took its English name of "Falkland Islands," although this name does not appear to have been given to it before 1745.

The first settlement on the islands was established in 1764 by de Bougainville on behalf of the King of France, with a small colony of Acadians transferred from Nova Scotia, at Port Louis in the East Falkland Island on Berkeley Sound. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of the West Falkland Island and left a small garrison at Port Egmont on Saunders Island, which lies off and close to the north coast of the mainland.

The Spaniards, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, bought out the French from the settlement at Port Louis, which they renamed Soledad in 1766, and in 1770 forcibly ejected the British from Port Egmont. This action on the part of Spain led the two countries to the verge of war. The settlement was restored, however, to Great Britain in 1771, but was again in 1774 voluntarily abandoned. The Spaniards in turn abandoned their settlements early in the nineteenth century, and the entire group of islands appears for some years to have remained without formal occupation and without inhabitants until in 1829 Louis Vernet, enjoying the nominal protection of the Government of the Republic of Buenos Aires, planted a new colony at Port Louis. Vernet thought fit to seize certain vessels belonging to the United States' fishing fleet and in 1831 his settlement suffered from an American punitive expedition. Finally, in 1833, Great Britain, who had never relaxed her claim to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, expelled the few Argentine soldiers and colonists yet remaining at Port Louis and resumed occupation, which has been maintained without break to the present day.

The Colony was under the charge of Naval Officers engaged in making Admiralty surveys until 1843, in which year a Civil Administration was formed, the headquarters of Government being at Port Louis until 1844, when they were removed to Stanley, then called Port William. Prior to the opening of the Panama Canal, the Falkland Islands lay on the main sea route from Europe, through the Straits of Magellan to the west coast of South America, and in the days of sail frequently harboured vessels which had been worsted in the struggle to round Cape Horn. On 8th December, 1914, they were the scene of the naval battle in which Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee defeated and destroyed the German Squadron under Admiral Graf von Spee, and a memorial commemorating this victory was unveiled at Stanley on 26th February, 1927.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

At the head of the Government of the Colony is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by an Executive Council consisting of five official and two unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council composed of four official and four unofficial members, the latter being nominated by the Crown. The Colony received a regular grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury until 1880, and a special grant for a mail service until 1885, since which date it has been wholly self-supporting. There is no local Government in the Colony.

III.—POPULATION.

The inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are of European descent, and are chiefly of British blood, in which Scottish ancestry is marked. There is no indigenous or native population.

The estimated population on the 31st of December, 1936, was 2,399 made up of 1,329 males and 1,070 females. The density of the population is about one person to every two square miles. Approximately one-half of the inhabitants live in Stanley, the capital, and the remainder are divided more or less equally between the outlying districts of the East and West Falklands. The number of births registered in 1936 was 45, and of deaths 21, or respectively 18.8 and 8.79 per 1,000. Twenty-six marriages were celebrated during the year. One death occurred among infants under two years of age. Ninety-six persons arrived in the Colony and 153 left in the course of the period under review.

IV.—HEALTH.

The climate is healthy, especially in the Camp districts, but damp in and about Stanley; consequently it is not very suitable for persons with any rheumatic tendencies.

During the summer months the constant high winds are rather trying. The weather conditions in winter are slightly milder and more pleasant than those of the north of England. The conditions of living are simple; the ordinary social amenities of a larger Colony are almost entirely lacking. The quality of the food is good but lacks variety especially with regard to vegetables, but with care in cultivation it is possible to guarantee at least a nine months' supply. Fruit is imported from Montevideo and the supply becomes better each year with the improved transport and a greater local demand. Steps are being taken by both the Medical and Stock Departments to improve the supply of fresh milk in the town of Stanley.

Dental caries and pyorrhea are very prevalent amongst the Falkland Islanders, the children suffering from defective teeth

at a very early age. The Dental Surgeon makes periodical tours of the East and West Falklands and holds a special clinic for school children every Saturday morning.

Vaccination is compulsory and the Vaccination Ordinance is rigidly enforced, every Medical Officer being appointed a Public Vaccinator for the area in which he is stationed.

Gastritis and dyspepsia are common complaints. Forty appendicectomies were performed during 1936, the majority being in the quiescent stage. From time to time outbreaks of acute enteritis occur but so far the origin of these outbreaks has not been definitely determined.

Coryza in epidemic form is very common.

Twelve case of tuberculosis were under treatment during the year. The incidence of bovine tuberculosis is being investigated, the double intradermal test being used.

Eleven school children were under treatment for impetigo contagiosa. Thread worm infection is very common among the children also.

Twenty-six confinements took place in the hospital and three in the town, making a total of 29 as compared with 48 in the previous year.

The Government maintains out of public funds a hospital in Stanley, the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. The hospital has 17 beds, an operating theatre, quarters for nurses, stores, and an out-patient department. Outside buildings provide an office and workshop for the Dental Surgeon, and also a drug store and laboratory. An improved X-ray apparatus has been installed.

The staff of the Medical Department includes a Senior Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, one of whom is stationed on the West Falkland Island, a Dental Surgeon, a Nurse Matron and a qualified Nursing Sister, in addition to junior nurses locally recruited and trained.

A Medical Officer made periodical tours of the North-East Falkland, the remainder of the East Falkland being under the Falkland Islands Company's Medical Officer stationed at Darwin.

During the year the Senior Medical Officer made an extensive tour of the West Falkland.

The out-patient department of the hospital provides ante-natal and post-natal services. Maternity nursing services are provided for Stanley and outlying districts.

During the year 1936, 151 persons were admitted to the hospital as compared with 239 in the previous year and 1,318 new cases were seen in the out-patients department. Three deaths occurred in hospital; 241 operations were performed as compared with 230 in the previous year.

The medico-electrical section of the out-patient department has carried out successful work during the year with radiant heat, vapour and Turkish baths, especially valuable in skin disease and muscular rheumatism.

Artificial sunlight treatment has been carried out in cases of adenitis and anaemia in children, and also in cases of tubercular bone and joint diseases.

In the town of Stanley, sewage is disposed of partly by the water-carriage system and partly by the earth closet method. It is satisfactory to record that the number of inhabitants taking advantage of water-carriage facilities is steadily increasing. The night soil from earth closets is removed by means of special carts under the control of the Public Works Department. The disposal of sewage, which is deposited in the harbour, is efficient as it is carried out to sea by the strong tidal currents.

In accordance with the Public Health bye-laws, all ashes and household refuse must be stored in properly constructed bins which are required to be emptied once a month at least. This system is found to work satisfactorily.

The water supply is wholesome and satisfactory. Water is brought by pipe-line from a distance of three miles and stored in a reservoir and a tank with an aggregate capacity approximating to 500,000 gallons. Distributing mains have now been extended so as to serve the whole of Stanley. The inhabitants have taken advantage of the facilities offered, and the use of rain water from tanks and barrels is gradually disappearing.

The system of roads in Stanley is now adequate for present needs. The drainage system of the town continues to be improved.

There are three licensed slaughter-houses in Stanley: these were inspected with reasonable frequency and were found to comply with the Board of Health by-laws. Meat for human consumption was also inspected at regular intervals.

Dairies were inspected from time to time and found to be satisfactory.

Bi-annual rat weeks continued, with considerable success; rats appear to have diminished as a result, but they are still numerous enough to warrant periodical poison-baiting of rubbish dumps, waste lands and the foreshore.

V.—HOUSING.

A certain number of new houses were erected during the year. The buildings erected are of a suitable type, and conform to the requirements of the Board of Health as regards both construction and sanitary arrangements. There is no overcrowding in Stanley, the rate of building being adequate to the needs of the population. In the majority of cases, the wage-earning population own their own houses, which are well built and comfortable.

Building loans are made by the Government in suitable cases, to facilitate the construction of new houses. The Government also maintains sufficient accommodation for its officials, and two blocks of tenement dwellings which are rented to the more necessitous families in the community.

All premises in the town are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and householders are required to keep their premises in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. In case of need, powers exist to condemn premises as unfit for human occupation. In general terms the housing of the people may be said to be fully satisfactory.

V.—PRODUCTION.

Wool, skins, and tallow are the principal products of the Colony at the present time. All produce is exported to the United Kingdom.

Sheep farms vary approximately in extent from 24,000 acres to 150,000 acres, and carry on the average between 8,000 and 35,000 sheep, or, say one sheep for every three to five acres.

No statistics are kept of the actual quantity of wool produced in any one year, as distinct from the quantity exported, but the average production during the past five years was four million pounds annually. The actual return of wool exported during 1936 was 3,994,537 lb. valued at £98,684, or less by 200,515 lb. than the preceding year. The average price realized was between 8d. and 9d. per lb. against an average price of about 7½d. per lb. in 1935.

Hides and skins exported were valued at £7,825 as against £6,927 in the preceding year, or an increase of £898.

Live Stock.—During the year 387 rams were imported from Chile for the purpose of improving flocks in the Colony.

Seal Oil.—The Falkland Islands and Dependencies Sealing Company, Limited, conducted sealing operations during the year and was successful in obtaining 541 tons of oil valued at £6,581. The price of seal oil continued to remain low realizing £16 per ton as compared with £15 in 1935.

General.—The Colony has no resources of known value apart from the commodities described above. Forage crops are produced to a limited extent, but with this exception there is practically no agriculture in the Colony.

During the year arrangements were made for the secondment to the Colony of an officer from the New Zealand Department of Agriculture for a period of three years to advise on all matters concerning the sheep-farming industry. It is also intended that an officer of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station at Aberystwyth should visit the Falkland Islands in 1937 to carry out investigations with a view to improving the pastures of the Colony.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values of imports and exports during the year 1936, and as compared with previous years was as follows:

IMPORTS.					
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco...	33,117	28,858	35,113	32,741	34,078
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	8,210	5,902	9,125	10,513	13,403
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	39,561	33,729	45,644	48,599	51,245
Miscellaneous and un- classified ...	1,162	747	1,315	8,988	2,401
Bullion and Specie ...	—	25	750	—	960
<i>Total imports ...</i>	<i>£82,050</i>	<i>69,261</i>	<i>91,947</i>	<i>100,841</i>	<i>102,087</i>

EXPORTS.					
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool ...	109,475	100,749	130,325	109,381	98,684
Hides and skins ...	5,119	8,807	9,257	6,927	7,825
Tallow ...	1,150	1,768	1,867	2,070	2,089
Livestock ...	246	—	—	457	591
Seal oil ...	5,000	4,660	16	4,135	6,581
Bullion and specie ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles ...	957	988	1,249	1,331	887
<i>Total exports ...</i>	<i>£121,947</i>	<i>116,972</i>	<i>142,714</i>	<i>124,301</i>	<i>116,657</i>

Imports.

The principal articles imported during 1936, in value:—

	£
Provisions ...	22,471
Hardware ...	15,865
Drapery ...	5,123
Coal, coke and oil fuel ...	7,510
Timber ...	4,526
Paints, etc. ...	4,110
Chemicals ...	5,279

and in quantities:—

Beer ...	10,384 gal.
Spirits ...	2,079 „
Tobacco ...	8,293 lb.
Wines ...	1,050 gal.

44300

A 4

Approximately 80 per cent. of the total imports came from the United Kingdom.

The countries of origin were as follows:—

United Kingdom	£ 80,143
Other parts of the British Empire	116
Total from the British Empire	<u>£80,259</u>
Uruguay	£ 9,567
Argentina	5,520
Brazil	1,035
Chile	4,491
Other countries	1,215
Total from foreign countries	<u>£21,828</u>

Exports.

Almost the whole of the export trade of the Colony was to the United Kingdom, exports to other countries amounting only to a value of £981.

The following is a comparative table showing the quantities exported during the past five years:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Wool (lb.)... ..	3,934,852	4,021,444	3,992,984	4,159,952	3,994,537
Tallow (lb.)	164,642	425,712	235,200	234,655	248,496
Hides and sheepskins (No.)	56,565	77,679	100,844	81,092	75,812
Seal oil (barrels)	1,701	1,806	8	2,006	2,732

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

No change occurred during 1936 in regard to rates of wages or hours of work. Labourers in Stanley were paid at the rate of 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per hour and artisans at 1s. 7d. per hour. The hours of work were eight a day with a total of 40 to 45 a week. In domestic service, monthly wages with board and lodging for housemaids vary from £2 to £3 10s.; for cooks, from £3 to £4 10s. In Stanley employment is almost solely at the disposal of the Government and of the Falkland Islands Company, and there was little or no reduction in the number of men seeking employment in 1936. The dole introduced in 1935 was discontinued in October, 1936. Relief was granted to an average of 17 applicants during the 43 weeks ended on the 31st October, 1936. The cost amounted to £2,310.

The average rate of wages on farm stations was £5 to £8 a month, quarters, fuel, meat and milk found.

The cost of living varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food were as follows:—

Mutton	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Beef	...	...	...	5d. per lb.
Pork, fresh	...	...	...	1s. per lb.
Fowls	...	...	...	2s. to 3s. each.
Fish, fresh	...	...	...	2d. to 3d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	2s. to 3s. per doz.
Milk	...	...	...	8d. to 1s. per quart.
Potatoes	...	...	...	1½d. to 3d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	...	1s. per 4 lb. loaf.
Sugar	...	...	...	4d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	...	2s. to 3s. per lb.
Coffee	...	...	...	1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.
Fresh vegetables	...	...	...	5d. per lb.
Butter (imported)	...	...	...	1s. 6d. per lb.

The supply of fresh fish, fowls, and fresh pork is uncertain and irregular and in consequence diet is somewhat limited in variety.

On the whole the cost of living is moderate. No hotels exist in Stanley in the accepted sense of the term, but there are several boarding houses which offer a reasonable degree of comfort and convenience for residents and occasional visitors with charges ranging from £2 2s. to £3 3s. per week.

Unfurnished houses for workmen cost from £2 to £3 10s. per month.

Houses, if not provided by the Government, are hard to obtain and the average rent of an unfurnished house suitable for occupation by an official is £50 a year.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The education of children between the ages of five and fourteen years residing in Stanley is compulsory. In Stanley there are two elementary schools, one maintained by the Government and one under Roman Catholic management. Provision is also made at the Government school for attendance at a continuation class for a two-year course of more advanced study. Grants are made in approved cases to enable children from country districts to be taught in Stanley.

For the benefit of children who are unable to come to Stanley, the Government maintains three itinerant schoolmasters on the West Falkland Island and one on the East Falkland Island.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited, also maintains a schoolmaster at its settlement at Darwin, and in addition certain itinerant schoolmasters for service in the outlying districts of Lafonia.

No facilities exist in the Colony for higher or vocational education.

There are no Government institutions, orphanages, or Poor Law institutions, and no Legislative provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness, or for old age. Poor relief is granted by the Government in certain necessitous cases. The cost in 1936 amounted to £520. A society known as the Stanley Benefit Club insures its members for sickness and death.

There are three social clubs, namely, the Colony Club, the Falkland Club and the Working Men's Social Club. There are football, badminton, golf, and hockey clubs.

Rifle shooting may be well described as the national sport of the Colony, and the Defence Force Rifle Association, which is affiliated to the National Rifle Association holds an annual meeting at Stanley on the lines of those held at Bisley. The Falkland Islands have been represented at Bisley by teams in the Junior Kolapore and Junior Mackinnon Competitions for several years, and in 1930 and again in 1934 they were successful in winning the Junior Kolapore Cup. Miniature shooting in the Drill Hall is very popular during the winter months. The local Miniature Rifle Club has been successful in the competitions inaugurated by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, having won the trophy put up in the Colonial Rifle Association's Small Bore Match in 1932 and 1934, and gaining second place in 1936, whilst it carried away the honours in the Dominion Clubs' Team shoot in 1933.

Physical training forms an important part of the regular curriculum of the Government school and in it are included football, hockey and gymnastics, as well as the formal Swedish drill.

There are also public baths, and a well-equipped gymnasium.

The Town Hall, Stanley, contains a large stage which is fitted with modern appliances for theatrical productions including a draw curtain and lighting effects. It can seat an audience of 500 people in comfort and safety. It has an excellent dance floor and is much used for dancing during the winter months.

The Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and Rover Sea Scouts continued their useful work. There are also troops of Cubs and Brownies.

There is one cinema in Stanley. There is also a public library at which books to suit every taste may be obtained.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Montevideo, to which port a service is maintained in accordance with actual requirements by the s.s. *Fitzroy* a vessel of some 600 tons dead weight, belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, which has been running on a mail contract for a period of five years from October, 1931. The contract has been renewed for a further period of five years

and arrangements have been made with the Falkland Islands Company for an improved mail service and for the provision of a larger vessel of some 1,800 tons. Under the terms of the new contract which will come into operation on the 1st January, 1937, 12 voyages will be made between Stanley and Montevideo, and two voyages between Stanley and South Georgia.

The distance from Stanley to Montevideo is rather more than 1,000 miles and the time taken on the voyage by the s.s. *Fitzroy* averages four and a half days, and by other vessels from three to five days according to the class of vessel.

The average time occupied in the transit of mails to and from the United Kingdom, via Montevideo, is 26 days; by the direct route, passenger vessels complete the journey in the same time. On the average, opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails are available every four to five weeks.

Communication with South Georgia was maintained by the Falkland Islands Company's s.s. *Fitzroy* which made two voyages between Stanley and the Dependency during the year. The time taken on the voyage in either direction averages three and a half days.

A wireless station for external traffic is operated by the Government at Stanley under the style of the Falkland Islands Radio. Regular communication is maintained direct with London and Montevideo, while the South Georgia Radio at Grytviken provides a link between Stanley and that Dependency.

Telegraph charges to the United Kingdom are 2s. 6d. a word for "ordinary", 1s. 3 a word for "deferred", and 1s. 6d. a word for "code" messages.

There are no submarine cables.

The postal rate for the United Kingdom and the Empire is one penny per ounce.

At the end of 1936 there were 132 wireless sets licensed.

The Government maintains a broadcast relay service. The licence for subscribers to this service is £1 per annum and the number of licences issued in 1936 was 116. The principal overseas programmes are relayed from the Broadcasting Studio to subscribers. Local programmes of gramophone records are also given, as well as news and sports items from England.

There are no railways in the Colony. Certain roads suitable for motor traffic have been constructed to a limited extent. Internal communication is carried out on horseback or by boat. The interinsular service for mails and passengers is carried out by the s.s. *Fitzroy* and s.s. *Roydur* belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

There are no inland telegraphs, but a telephone system is run by the Government in Stanley both for official and general use. Many of the farmers have their own lines which join up with the Stanley system on the East Falkland and on the West Falkland converge at Fox Bay where the Government also maintains

a small wireless station for the purpose of interinsular traffic. Two farm stations have constructed radio stations of low power for local communication.

There are no omnibuses or tramways plying for the service of the public in the Falkland Islands; nor have the means of aerial travel hitherto been introduced, although the possibilities in the latter direction would seem certainly to warrant investigation.

The following table shows the number, nationality, and description of the vessels which entered the Colony from overseas during 1936:—

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Steam Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
British	...	...	...	21	46,739
Foreign	...	...	...	3	689
				<hr/> 24	<hr/> 47,428

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The only bank in the Colony is the Government Savings Bank. The rate of interest paid is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. At the close of the Bank's financial year on the 30th September, 1936, the total sum deposited was £266,346, and the number of depositors, 1,049. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was £254, or about £III per head of the population. There is no agricultural or co-operative bank or similar institution in the Colony.

Remittances for the credit of any person or firm in the Colony can be made through the Commissioner of Currency and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, a charge being payable at the rate of one per cent. A similar service is undertaken by the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, who act generally as bankers or financial agents for the farm stations.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and paper currency of 10s., £1 and £5 notes issued by the Colonial Government under the Falkland Islands Currency Notes Ordinance, 1930. It is estimated that on the 31st December, 1936, there were £3,000 of coin and £24,000 of currency notes in circulation.

The system of weights and measures in use in the Colony is the same as that in the United Kingdom.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year completion of roads for the transport of peat, paving in the town, and construction of new roads in the upper reaches of the town were carried out, and improvements in drainage and gutters, and surfacing with bitumen over a considerable area was continued.

A wood and iron bridge was placed over the Murrel River for the convenience of travellers when the river is in flood, and the tracks leading to the West and South camps were redressed and a pathway for horse traffic formed in the centre of each.

Alterations forming part of the improvements to King Edward VII Memorial Hospital were carried out to the interior, increasing the number of wards and enlarging offices, etc., in use by the Medical Officers and staff.

Improvements were effected in Government Paddock by the playing field being extended, levelled and returfed.

A concrete building was erected on Ross Road for the Electrical Department embodying Telegraph Office, Broadcasting Studio, workshop and storerooms.

During the year the demand for water connections increased and the supply was enlarged by the addition of a spring to the south of the town, pumped by windmill, thus ensuring a continuous supply for the town and shipping.

A new Quarantine Station for imported stock was laid out, with sheds, pens, etc., at Navy Point on the north of Stanley Harbour, and improvements carried out on the Common by the drainage of marshlands, erection of turf animal shelters, fencing, etc.

The average number of men on the pay roll exclusive of monthly employees was 68 as compared with 92 in 1935.

The total expenditure incurred under Public Works was £15,725 for the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The judicial system of the Colony is administered by a Supreme Court, in which the Governor sits alone as Judge, and a Magistrate's Court in Stanley. The majority of the farm managers are Justices of the Peace, and as such, have power to deal with minor offences. The local Police Force consists of four constables and a Chief Constable and is stationed entirely in Stanley. The Police Force is adequate to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and security of life and property. There is practically no crime in the Colony. Cases of petty theft and of injury to property, however, occur from time to time. Eight persons were dealt with in 1936 in the Summary Court and of this number five were convicted. No criminal issue came before the Supreme Court during the year; one case came before the Juvenile Court.

The prison in Stanley was inspected regularly by the medical authority and was found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The Chief Constable is Gaoler-in-Charge of the gaol in Stanley.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Fourteen Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council in 1936, the most important of which were as follows:—

The Motor Car Ordinance, 1936, declaring the Law relating to Motor Cars.

The Immigration (Restriction) Ordinance, 1936, prohibiting immigrants to land in the Colony.

The Administration of Intestate Estates Ordinance, 1936, providing for the succession to Real and Personal Estate on Intestacy.

The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936, governing the control and management of the Savings Bank.

The Whale Fishery (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1936, consolidating and amending the laws relating to Whale Fishery in the Colony of the Falkland Islands and its Dependencies.

The following subsidiary legislation was also enacted during the year:—

Proclamation No. 1 of 1936, prohibiting the export, including re-export, to Spain of arms and war materials, aeroplanes, aeroplane motors separate parts thereof, and munitions.

Order in Council of 12th September, 1936, amending Schedules I and II of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1913.

Rules of 8th February, 1936, for the grant of Travelling and Subsistence Allowances to Officers travelling on duty.

Rules of 12th May, 1936, for the grant of Travelling and Subsistence Allowances to Officers attending Conferences while on leave in the United Kingdom.

Rules of 11th July, 1936, made under section 14 (1) of the Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936, cancelling the Savings Bank Regulations, 1916.

Regulations of 8th February, 1936, repealing and replacing the Schedule to the Harbour Regulations, 1935, relating to the employment of local stevedores in loading and unloading ships trading to ports in the Colony.

Regulations of 9th April, 1936, repealing section 27 (a) of and repealing and replacing the Schedule to, the Pensions Ordinance, 1928.

Regulations of 16th April, 1936, amending the regulations relating to the award of the Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal made on the 5th of February, 1935.

Regulations of 11th July, 1936, repealing the Regulations made under the Whale Fishery Ordinance, 1908, and amending legislation.

Regulations of 12th September, 1936, made under the section 6 of the Motor Car Ordinance, 1936, relating to the registration and licensing of motor vehicles.

Regulations of 12th September, 1936, amending section 3 of the Whaling Regulations, 1936, in regard to the period during which Whales may be taken.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue of the Colony for the year 1936 from all sources was £64,505 as compared with £49,813 in 1935, and from ordinary sources £57,944 as compared with £49,633 in 1935. The increase in revenue is mainly due to the following surplus receipts:—Interest on Joint Colonial Fund Deposits, £450; Sale of Postage Stamps, £3,455; Wireless Messages, £686; and Arrears of Contribution from the Dependencies to the Central Administration for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935, £5,169.

The expenditure on recurrent services was £41,115 or less by £3,714 than in 1935, and less by £16,829 than the revenue from ordinary sources.

The principal causes contributing to the excess expenditure on recurrent services in 1936 were:—An over-expenditure of £222 under Harbour Department, attributable to the cost of surveying Stanley Harbour; £122 under Education, due to the appointment of a Second Assistant Master and the inauguration of a Domestic Science Centre; an excess of £199 under Stock Department, as the result of purchasing grass-seeds for the improvement of grasslands; whilst under Miscellaneous £379 was the additional amount spent on passages, and the vote for Charitable Relief was exceeded by £220. In addition to expenditure or recurrent services a sum of £10,588 was expended on Public Works Extraordinary.

The revenue from all sources during the year was more than the expenditure of £51,702 by £12,803.

The following table gives the comparative figures of the expenditure and the revenue for the past five years:—

		Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Ordinary.	Total.	Ordinary.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1932	...	64,199	98,463	38,711	54,798
1933	...	59,333	66,417	37,156	52,335
1934	...	101,584	102,700	37,519	54,463
1935	...	49,633	49,813	44,329	59,806
1936	...	57,944	64,505	41,115	51,702

The Colony has no public debt. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1936, amounted to £308,344 made up as follows:—

Land Sales Fund	...	...	...	£
Other Surplus	...	...	...	246,398
				61,946
				<hr/>
				£308,344
				<hr/>

The Colony's Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1936, amounted to £34,000.

The main heads of taxation are:—

1. Customs import and export duties.
2. Rates levied on house property.

The Customs import duties are on wines, malt, spirits, tobacco and matches, at the following rates:—

Wines ...	3s. a gallon in bulk or 3s. 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Malt ...	6s. a gallon in bulk or 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Spirits ...	20s. a gallon.
Tobacco...	4s. a pound.
Matches...	For every gross of boxes not exceeding 10,000 matches, 4s.

A preferential rate of nine-tenths of the duty is allowed on tobacco and cigarettes of Empire production and manufacture and matches of Empire manufacture and provenance are admitted duty free.

Export duties are collected on wool, whale oil and seal oil at the following rates:—

Wool	1s. for every 25 lb.
Whale oil and seal oil ...	1s. 6d. for every barrel of forty gallons, or 9s. a ton.

The yield in 1936 from each source was as follows:—

	£
Import Duties	4,222
Export duties	8,275
Rate on house property	853

There are no excise or stamp duties and no hut tax or poll tax.

PART II.—THE DEPENDENCIES.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

General.

The Dependencies are divided into two main groups, the one consisting of South Georgia with the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands, and the other of the South Shetlands with Graham's Land.

Geography.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, in $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south latitude, the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands being 450 miles to the south-west and south-east, respectively, of South Georgia. The northern point of the South Shetlands is about 500 miles to the

south of the Falkland Islands. South Georgia with the South Orkneys and South Sandwich group of Dependencies is bounded by the fiftieth parallel of south latitude and by the twentieth and fiftieth meridians of west longitude, and the South Shetlands and Graham's Land by the fifty-eighth parallel of south latitude and by the meridians of longitude 50 and 80 west. South Georgia is the principal island in the Dependencies and is the only portion of them inhabited throughout the year except for the meteorological station which is maintained by the Argentine Government on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys. It has an area of about 1,450 square miles (statute), is about 100 miles in length with a maximum breadth of 20 miles, and consists mainly of steep mountains from which glaciers descend. There is but little flat land and the island is almost entirely barren, the south-west side being permanently frozen. The main vegetation is some coarse grass which grows on the north-eastern side of the island, where the snow melts in the summer. There are no indigenous quadrupeds other than seals but reindeer have been introduced and are thriving well. There are many sea-birds including penguins and albatrosses. The sea-elephant, the sea-leopard and the Weddell's seal frequent its shores. The coast line has been indifferently charted but much useful work has been done in this direction during the past five years by the "Discovery" Expedition.

Climate.

Although Grytviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, is little over a 100 miles further south than Stanley the difference in climate is very marked, that of the former approximating closely to conditions in the Antarctic. The mountains are ice-bound and snow-capped throughout the year and glaciers descend on the grand scale right to the sea. During the year 1936 the average mean temperature was 35.87° F. Rain fell on 88 days and snow or sleet on 91 days.

Within recent years instances of volcanic activity at Deception Island, South Shetlands, have been frequent. The first earthquake of which there is any definite record occurred to 1923, though it is stated by some of the whaling community that shocks were felt in 1912. In February, 1924, a strong tremor was experienced when a large rock forming the crest of a natural arch, and known locally as the "Sewing Machine," at the approach to Port Foster was disturbed, and, in 1925, during the absence of the whaling factory *Ronald*, one of the giant columns in the entrance of the harbour disappeared. Again, in the season 1928-9 several earthquake shocks were felt, the most pronounced being in March, 1929, when a large quantity of rock fell, completely changing the formation of the ridge on the east side of the harbour. The water in the harbour of Port Foster frequently becomes agitated by the subterranean heat, the shores in places being completely obscured by the dense vapour emitted.

History.

South Georgia and the South Shetland Islands were sighted and taken possession of for Great Britain by Captain Cook in 1775, and the South Orkneys were discovered by Captain Powell of the British ship *Dove* who landed on Coronation Island on 7th December, 1821, and took possession of the group in the name of King George IV. The South Shetlands were discovered by Mr. W. Smith in the brig *Williams* in 1819 and were examined by Captain Bransfield in 1820. Captain Bransfield also discovered the first part of Graham's Land and Mr. John Biscoe discovered the west coast in 1832. Profitable sealing voyages to South Georgia were made prior to 1793 and British whalers were reported there in 1819. The fur-seal industry in the Dependencies achieved such proportions in the early part of the nineteenth century that expeditions were made to them in the two seasons 1820-1 and 1821-2 by no less than 91 vessels. So recklessly did they slaughter, however, that they are said practically to have exterminated the fur-seal, James Weddell stating that in 1822-4 these animals were almost extinct.

The meteorological station on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys to which reference has been already made was established in 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition under Mr. W. Bruce and was transferred by him in 1904 to the Argentine Government. Valuable contributions to the survey of the Dependencies have been made in recent years by the ships under the direction of the Discovery Committee, particularly the R.R.S. *Discovery II*. Knowledge of the South Georgia coast was much advanced in the years 1926-30, the South Sandwich group was surveyed in 1930, extensive running surveys were made in the South Orkneys in 1933, and from time to time in the South Shetlands.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Constitutionally the Dependencies are subject to the same authority as the Colony proper, that is to say to the Governor and to the Executive and Legislative Councils. Ordinances enacted by the latter body, however, in respect of the Colony do not have application to the Dependencies unless they are specially applied.

The Dependencies, in contradistinction to the Colony, are peopled almost exclusively and utilized mainly by foreigners and are governed from the Falkland Islands with a central administration in common. A resident magistrate and official staff are maintained at South Georgia, and control over whaling operations in the other Dependencies as carried out by representatives of the Government who accompany the expeditions.

There is no local government in South Georgia; in fact there are no communities other than the whaling stations which are run by the managers on behalf of the several companies owning them.

III.—POPULATION.

There is no permanent population in the Dependencies except in South Georgia where the figures fluctuate with the seasons of the whaling industry. The population in South Georgia is resident either at the privately-owned whaling stations or at the Government Headquarters at King Edward Cove in Cumberland Bay. During the summer it approximates to 700, practically all males, but during the winter it is not more than one-third of that number. The British inhabitants of South Georgia are limited practically to the Government staff and to the crews of British vessels. The remainder are almost exclusively Norwegian. One death, no births and no marriages occurred in the Dependencies in 1936.

IV.—HEALTH.

There is very little sickness in the Dependencies, even colds being of rare occurrence, though some unhealthiness arises from the lack of fresh food-stuffs.

No Medical Officer is maintained by the Government in the Dependencies, but the whaling companies have their own doctors, the Government contributing a share of the salary of the doctor stationed at Grytviken. At South Georgia there are well-equipped hospitals maintained by the whaling companies.

Weather conditions in 1936 were generally bad but health conditions were relatively good except that the constant bad weather and lack of sunshine tended to produce a state of mental depression bordering on melancholia in a number of cases.

V.—HOUSING.

The question of Housing does not really arise in the Dependencies. The officials in South Georgia are suitably housed in the quarters at King Edward Cove, and the arrangements made by the whaling companies to accommodate the personnel working on their stations are fully adequate.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The only industry in the Dependencies, apart from sealing on a small scale, is whaling, and whale and seal oil and by-products of the whale, such as guano, are their sole products. The whaling season in the Dependencies during 1936-7 was restricted to the period from 16th October to 16th April, while sealing operations were carried on at South Georgia from 1st March to 31st October.

No floating factories operated under licence from the Government and the land station at Deception Island remained closed, fishing being suspended entirely at the South Shetlands and also

at the South Orkneys. At South Georgia only two of the five stations worked, namely, the *Compania Argentina de Pesca* at Grytviken and the *South Georgia Company, Limited*, at Leith Harbour. There was a slight improvement in the price of whale oil during the year.

The season was an exceptionally poor one, whales being scarce and weather conditions very unfavourable. Whales were rarely caught close to the Island and catching took place at a distance of from 80 to 150 miles from the whaling stations.

A total catch of 1,759 whales was made of which 121 were blue, 1,080 fin, 70 sperm, 471 sei and 17 humpback. The quantity of oil produced amounted to 81,089 barrels, with an average per "standard whale" of 103·56 barrels (a barrel is one-sixth of a ton or 40 gallons). The production of guano and whale-meat meal amounted to 80,378 bags of 100 kilograms.

The following table shows, for comparative purposes, the actual catch, "standard whales", the oil and guano production, and the average for the past five seasons:—

Season.	Actual Whales.	"Standard" Whales.	Oil Produced. Barrels.	Guano. Bags.	Averages.	
					Oil. Barrels.	Guano. Bags.
1932-33 ...	996	631	54,583	49,572	86·50	78·56
1933-34 ...	2,364	1,431	132,190	123,996	92·37	86·65
1934-35 ...	1,575	1,022	108,261	91,073	105·90	89·09
1935-36 ...	1,785	1,493	143,192	114,666	95·90	76·80
1936-37 ...	1,759	783	81,089	80,378	103·56	102·65

The total value of the season's production is estimated at £327,566, of which £270,300 represents the value of the oil, £56,266 guano, and £1,000 baleen.

A number of Falkland Islanders were again employed as labourers on the two land stations at South Georgia and also on board the floating factories belonging to Messrs. Chr. Salvesen, of Leith.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total trade of the Dependencies in 1936 was valued at £816,748 of which £260,567 represented imports and £556,181 exports. Of the imports, whale oil (for re-export) accounted for £133,658; coal, coke and fuel oil, £75,076; hardware, £18,847; and provisions, £6,910. The exports of whale and seal oil amounted to £478,377 and of guano and bone meal to £74,722.

The following table gives the comparative values of the trade of the Dependencies for the past five years:—

			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
			£	£	£
1932	...	...	228,952	369,452	598,494
1933	...	...	200,557	337,353	537,910
1934	...	...	204,854	455,468	660,322
1935	...	...	177,239	325,483	502,722
1936	...	...	260,567	556,181	816,748

The increase in the value of the import and export trade is due to the greater amount of oil imported into South Georgia from the "high seas" for re-exportation and to the improvement in the market value of the oil. Excluding importations and exportations of whale oil from and for the "high seas", about 25 per cent. of the value of the imports came from the United Kingdom. About 11 per cent. of the total exports were shipped to the United Kingdom. The bulk of the coal imported was obtained from the United Kingdom, and of the fuel oil from the Dutch West Indies. About 22 per cent. of the hardware came from the United Kingdom and 55 per cent. from Norway, while provisions were about equally divided between the United Kingdom, Argentina and Norway.

During the year 1936 the price of oil ranged from £16 to £21 a ton according to grade.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in South Georgia and on board the floating factories is especially recruited on contract terms, almost exclusively from Norway. The bonus system on production is generally in vogue, the total earnings of an ordinary labourer ranging from £10 to £15 a month with all found. As there are no shops and no private trade in the Dependencies and as all food-stuffs are provided by the whaling companies for the personnel engaged on their stations the question of the cost of living does not arise.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There were three children only in the Dependencies in 1936 all under school age and therefore the problem of education does not arise.

The whaling companies operating in South Georgia run private cinematograph shows for the benefit of the men employed on their stations. Interest is taken in football and in other forms of sport such as ski-ing during the winter months, when there is deep snow.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Provisional arrangements were made with the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, for two voyages by their s.s. *Fitzroy* during the year for the purpose of conveying mails to and from South Georgia. During the whaling season direct sailing from Europe to South Georgia and *vice versa* are in the normal course not infrequent. A number of the vessels of the high seas whaling fleet call at South Georgia on their way to the fishing grounds in November and on their return journey in March.

Mails are received and despatched either direct or via Stanley by opportunities as they offer. In summer no long intervals occur but in winter the delay may on occasions be considerable. Postal rates are the same as from and to the Colony proper.

The Government maintains a wireless station at Grytviken, which is in regular communication with Stanley, through which traffic is passed beyond the limits of the Colony. The Argentine Government is permitted to maintain a wireless station on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. There are no railways or roads in the Dependencies. Two floating docks are maintained at South Georgia, one at Grytviken and the other at Stromness Harbour. The dock at Grytviken has an overall length of 133 feet and a breadth of 34 feet with a lifting capacity of 600 tons. It is capable of taking vessels up to 140 feet in length and drawing 15 feet 6 inches. Stromness dock is 150 feet long, 34 feet wide and its lifting capacity is 700 tons. It will take vessels up to 160 feet in length with a draught of 15 feet.

Grytviken, South Georgia, and Port Foster at Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, are the only ports of entry.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered at South Georgia during 1936:—

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Steam.</i>		<i>Sailing.</i>	
	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
British	64	126,468	—	—
Foreign (mostly Norwegian) ...	21	29,780	1	497
	85	156,248	1	497

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

No banks—commercial, agricultural, or co-operative—are in existence in the Dependencies. Such facilities as are afforded in the Colony through the Treasury at Stanley, for example, by the Government Savings Bank for deposit or by the Commissioner of Currency for remittances, are available in South Georgia through the agency of the Magistrate at Grytviken.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and Falkland Islands notes.

Weights and measures are generally British or Norwegian standard. Whale and seal oil is calculated by the barrel at six barrels of forty gallons to the ton, and guano and other by-products of the whale in hundreds of pounds or in kilograms.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No public works were carried out by the Government during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The Magistrate, South Georgia, sits at Grytviken in a court of first instance and the Supreme Court of the Colony at Stanley is common to all Dependencies. During 1936 no case of serious

crime was brought before the Court. Despite the trying conditions, the personnel of the whaling industry forms a most peaceful and law-abiding community, seldom calling for the intervention of the civil authorities: a fact which in itself speaks highly of the standard of discipline maintained by the managers of the several stations.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

See under Chapter XIV of Part I of this Report.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Dependencies revenue which is derived almost entirely from the whaling industry amounted in 1936 to £24,344. The expenditure, excluding that from the Research and Development Fund, was £19,851.

The following table shows the comparative figures of revenue and expenditure during the past five years:—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£	£
1932	...	...	...	17,446	20,143
1933	...	...	...	12,081	18,384
1934	...	...	...	14,892	14,892
1935	...	...	...	12,617	12,617
1936	...	...	...	24,344	19,851

The decrease in the returns of revenue and expenditure is due, as in the immediately preceding years, to the restricted scale on which whaling operations have been conducted.

The Dependencies have no public debt. The surplus of assets over liabilities as at 31st December, 1936, was £294,305, earmarked as follows:—

			£
Research and Development Fund	...		291,907
" Discovery " Pension Fund	...	...	2,398
			<hr/>
			£294,305

The main heads of taxation are Customs duties on the importation of alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and on the exportation of whale and seal oil and by-products of the whaling industry such as guano. Import duties amounted to £481 in 1936 and export duties to £15,590. The Customs tariff on importation is the same as in the Colony. The export duty on whale and seal oil stood at 1s. 6d. a barrel or 9s. a ton. The export duty on guano is at the rate of 1½d. per 100 lb.

There are no excise or stamp duties, and no hut tax or poll tax.

APPENDIX.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

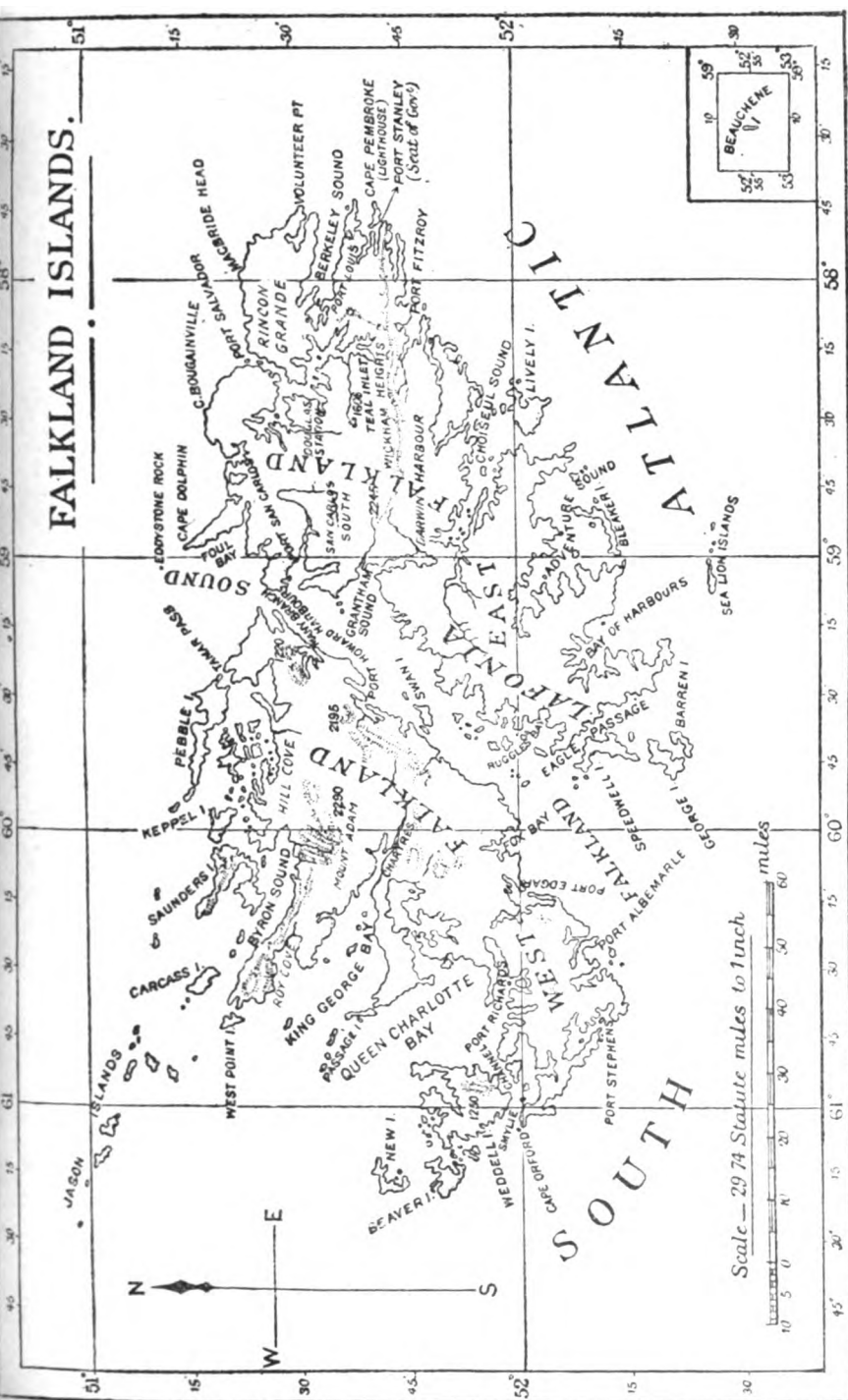
<i>Books relating to the Falkland Islands.</i>				
<i>Title.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Price.</i> s. d.
Egmont Port, Account of last expedition.*	Bernard Penrose	1775	—	—
Falkland Islands.	G. T. Whittington	1840	Smith, Elder and Co. and J. Ridgway.	—
Falkland Islands.	Sir W. L. Allardyce, G.C.M.G.	1909	Garden City Press, Letchworth.	—
Story of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies.	Sir T. R. St. Johnstone, K.C.M.G.	1920	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	—
The Falkland Islands.	V. F. Boyson	1924	Clarendon Press	10 0
Falkland Islands, a short notice prepared on the occasion of the Centenary of the Colony.	J. M. Ellis	1933	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	1 0
Antarctica.	Nordenskjold and Anderson.	1905	Hurst and Blackett	18 0
Memorandum on the sheep-farming industry in the Falkland Islands.	Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
Report of an Investigation into the Conditions and Practice of Sheep-farming in the Falkland Islands.	Hugh Munro	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
Final Report on Geological Investigations in the Falkland Islands, 1920-2.	H. A. Baker	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2 6
The Climate and Weather of the Falkland Islands.	C. E. P. Brooks	1923	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	1 0
A botanical survey of the Falkland Islands.	Carl Skottsberg	1913	Almqvist and Wiksells, Uppsala.	11 6
Illustrations of the Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Falkland Islands.*	E. F. Vallentin	1921	Reeve.	42 0
Voyage of a Naturalist.	Charles Darwin	1882	John Murray	—
Falkland Islands, Wild life in.	A. F. Cobb	1910	Gowans and Gray	0 6
Birds of the Falkland Islands.	A. F. Cobb, B.A., F.R.G.S.	1933	H. F. & G. Witherby	7 6
<i>Books relating to the Dependencies.</i>				
Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.	Cmd. 657	1920	H.M. Stationery Office.	2 6
South Georgia.	L. Harrison Matthews.	1931	Simpkin and Marshall, Ltd.	15 0
Whaling in the Antarctic	A. G. Bennett	1931	Blackwood	7 6
Whaling and other Researches.	"Discovery" Reports.	1929-	Cambridge University Press.	Various prices.

Blue Book.

Annual

The above publications, except those marked *, may be consulted in the Library of the Colonial Office.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.



(44300-48) Wt. 989-3882 625 10/37 P. St. G. 377/7

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS	KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE
BARBADOS	LEEWARD ISLANDS
BERMUDA	MAURITIUS
BRITISH GUIANA	NEW HEBRIDES
BRITISH HONDURAS	NIGERIA
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE	NORTHERN RHODESIA
BRUNEI, STATE OF	NYASALAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
FALKLAND ISLANDS	ST. VINCENT
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	SEYCHELLES
FIJI	SEIRRA LEONE
THE GAMBIA	SOMALILAND
GIBRALTAR	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
GOLD COAST	TRENGGANU
GRENADA	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
HONG KONG	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
JAMAICA	UGANDA
JOHORE	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE
KEDAH	
KELANTAN	

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN	CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

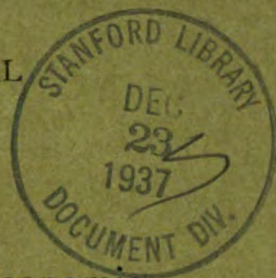
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

325.342
g
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1809



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1742 and 1792
respectively (Price 2s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1809

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the
**BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE, 1936**

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1742 and 1792
respectively (Price 2s. 0d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. 0d net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1936

CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I.—HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND CLIMATE	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	4
III.—POPULATION	6
IV.—HEALTH	7
V.—HOUSING	8
VI.—PRODUCTION	9
VII.—COMMERCE	18
VIII.—LABOUR	23
IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	24
X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	25
XI.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	28
XII.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	30
XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS	30
XIV.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	33
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	37
XVI.—LEGISLATION	43
XVII.—VETERINARY	44
XVIII.—MINING	51
XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS	51
APPENDIX "A"	57
APPENDIX "B"	59

I.—HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

History.

Proclamation of British Protectorate.—In an Order in Council of the 27th January, 1885, the jurisdiction of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was asserted over that part of South Africa now known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate situated east of the 20th meridian of East longitude and south of the 22nd parallel of South latitude. Later in the same year Sir Charles Warren, who was in command of an expedition despatched from England to pacify Southern Bechuanaland, where for some time previously hostilities had been proceeding between the Bechuana and Boers from the South African Republic, visited the principal

Chiefs in the northern part of the Protectorate, namely Khama, Gasietsiwe and Sebele, and informed them of the establishment of a British Protectorate. By Order in Council of the 30th June, 1890, further provision was made for the exercise of Her Majesty's jurisdiction within an area embracing the whole of the present Protectorate, and by an Order in Council of the 9th May, 1891, the High Commissioner for South Africa was authorized to appoint such officers as might appear to him to be necessary to provide for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of all persons within the limits of the Order. Sir Sidney Shippard, the Administrator of Bechuanaland, was appointed Resident Commissioner. An Assistant Commissioner was also appointed for the Southern Protectorate and another for the Northern Protectorate, the laws in force in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th June, 1891, being declared in force in the Territory, *mutatis mutandis*, and so far as not inapplicable. Subsequent legislation has been effected by Proclamation of the High Commissioner.

Relations with the British South Africa Company.—For fiscal and other purposes the Protectorate was treated as a portion of the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland until 15th November, 1895, when the latter was annexed to the Cape Colony. In the autumn of that year arrangements were made for the transfer of the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, with the exception of certain reserves for native Chiefs, to the British South Africa Company. The country occupied by the Bamalete tribe and so much of the Baro-Tshidi Barolong country as lies within the limits of the Protectorate were transferred to the administration of the British South Africa Company. Later the administration of the two areas above referred to was transferred to the British Government, by whom the Protectorate, in its entirety, is still governed under the name of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It includes the Tati District, which is a portion of the old Matabeleland conceded in 1887, by Lobengula, to Mr. S. H. Edwards.

Geography.

The Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Union of South Africa, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia, and on the north and on the west by the Territory of South-West Africa.

It has not been surveyed as a whole, but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. Its mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

The eastern portion of the country has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is, in reality, undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs, and trees. There are occasional outcrops of limestone, and the

surface generally is sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been established, waterless. Old and well-defined river courses indicate, however, that at one time the country was well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake N'gami. There is reason to believe that good underground waters exist, and development in this direction is being undertaken as funds permit.

Climate.

The climate of the country on the whole is sub-tropical but varies with latitude and altitude.

Latitude 22° South passes through the centre of the country and the northern areas of the Protectorate accordingly lie within the tropics.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Territory lies in an extensive saucer-like depression having an altitude of 3,000 to 3,200 feet bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north-east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe, and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher portions of the Territory is sub-tropical varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm, and the nights cold with occasional frosts. The summer is hot but relief is obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze which generally springs up in the early part of the night. In the extensive basin, while the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the end of August, is likewise pleasantly warm and the nights comfortably cool, in summer the days are very hot and the nights are mostly very warm.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry and this helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and the strong sunlight week after week, without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability—particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

Provided the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient outdoor exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (formerly styled the High Commissioner for South Africa), the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by Proclamation.

The Territory is divided, for administrative purposes, into the following districts, under District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners who are assisted in the maintenance of law and order by a force of police:—

N'gamiland (Headquarters—Maun).

Chobe (Kasane).

Ngwato (Serowe).

Gaberones (Gaberones).

Lobatsi (Lobatsi).

Ghanzi (Gemsbok Pan).

Francistown (Francistown).

Tuli Block (Machaneng).

Kweneng (Molepolole).

Ngwaketsi (Kanye).

Kgalagadi (Tsabon).

Mochudi (Mochudi).

The High Commissioner is empowered by the Order in Council of the 9th of May, 1891, to legislate for the Protectorate by Proclamation.

Up to 1934 the native Chiefs adjudicated through their Kgotlas according to native law and custom in most matters arising amongst natives of their respective tribes. This system is preserved, but the methods of trial were improved by Proclamation No. 75 of 1934, whereby the constitution and functions of Native Courts as Native Tribunals have been defined, their powers and jurisdiction have been established on a proper legal footing, and adequate safeguards for the due administration of justice have been provided.

The jurisdiction of Native Courts does not extend to any case in which the accused is charged with (a) treason, (b) sedition, (c) murder or attempted murder, (d) culpable homicide, (e) rape or attempted rape, (f) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (g) offences relating to the currency, (h) perjury, (i) conspiring against or subverting or attempting to subvert the authority of any Chief or Sub-Chief, (j) offences constituted by any statute in force in the Territory unless in such statute it is otherwise provided. Nor does it extend to the hearing or determining of (a) any cause or proceeding whereby, in the case of persons married under the law of the Territory, divorce or a declaration of nullity of marriage or an order for judicial separation is sought; or (b) any cause or proceeding arising in connection with a testamentary disposition of property or the distribution of the estate of a deceased person to which the law of the Territory applies, or arising under the law relating to insolvency or involving matters or relationships between the parties to which native law and custom are inapplicable.

The Proclamation provides for a right of appeal from any Native Court to the next Senior Court, viz., from Junior Native Tribunals, to Senior Tribal Tribunals and from Senior Tribal Tribunals to the Chiefs Tribunal and to the Court of District Commissioner, and to the Special Court under certain conditions, i.e., if the amount of the judgment exceeds £100, or where the combined value of the fine and compensation exceeds £50, or where sentence of imprisonment for a period exceeding six months or of corporal punishment exceeding five strokes has been imposed.

No suits, actions, or proceedings in which a European is a party can be adjudicated upon by a Chief.

III.—POPULATION.

No vital statistics are available. The vast area of the Territory, with a widely scattered population and a relatively small number of officials, has made it impossible for the Government to collect data which would be of any value.

Attempts have been made to get information as to the number of deaths that may have occurred during certain particular epidemics, but they have proved valueless. According to the notices of death received in respect of Europeans, there was a total of 20 deaths in 1936 out of a total European population of 1,899 which would give a death-rate of approximately 10 per thousand. But it is impossible to give the death-rate among natives.

The last census, taken during 1936, gave the total European population as 1,899; Indians and coloured persons as 3,793; and Natives as 257,064; distributed thus:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Indians.</i>	<i>Coloured.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>
Bakgatla ...	43	7	10	13,855
Bakwena ...	88	10	113	26,439
Bangwaketsi ...	63	17	159	23,584
Chobe ...	31	—	3	2,856
Francistown ...	334	2	89	15,949
Gaberones ...	189	19	30	8,230
Ghanzi ...	157	—	1,943	11,164
Kgalagadi ...	8	10	1,055	5,431
Lobatsi ...	455	1	44	5,120
Selika ...	63	—	3	797
Serowe ...	376	—	270	101,481
Maun ...	92	—	8	42,158
TOTAL ...	1,899	66	3,727	257,064

No record has been kept of emigrants, but these, in any case, are very few.

Immigration.

In August, 1932, legislation was enacted to regulate the entry of immigrants, other than native immigrants.

The Proclamation lays down certain classes of persons who are definitely prohibited from entering the Territory; other persons entering or desiring to enter may be required to satisfy the authorities by sworn declaration that they do not come within the prohibited class. On the information given in the declaration form the Resident Commissioner issues or withholds, as the case may be, his sanction for the person concerned to enter or to remain within the Territory.

Prohibited immigrants found within the Territory are given notice containing grounds of prohibition in writing, and may within three days, give notice of appeal. If such appeals are dismissed, warrants are issued for the removal of such prohibited immigrants, and failing compliance with such warrant of removal prohibited immigrants render themselves liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding three months, and to removal from the Territory.

IV.—HEALTH.

The authorized European medical staff of the Administration consists of the Principal Medical Officer, eight Medical Officers, four subsidized Medical Missionaries, three Matrons, six staff Nurses, one Dispenser, one Clerk, one Clerk/typist, one Welfare Nurse, one Sanitary Inspector with two Native pupil Sanitary Inspectors, and the Native staff of two Dispensers, two Dispenser Interpreters, two pupil Dispensers, seven female Nurses and six male Nurses.

The staff was increased during the year by two Medical Officers and one Sanitary Inspector with two Native pupil Sanitary Inspectors.

Hospitals.—There are three Government hospitals, one in the Southern Protectorate at Lobatsi and two in the Northern Protectorate at Serowe and Francistown. At each of these there is accommodation for some five European and twenty Native patients. The Medical Officers are responsible for the administration of the hospitals. Good work is done at the Medical Mission hospitals and dispensaries at Kanye and Maun (Seventh-Day Adventist Mission), Mochudi (Dutch Reformed Church), Molepolole (United Free Church of Scotland) and at Khale (Roman Catholic Mission).

The Seventh-Day Adventist Mission stationed a Medical Missionary at Maun where a hospital to accommodate four European and twenty Native patients is in course of erection.

The site of a new hospital was selected at Sofala (London Missionary Society). It is intended that this hospital will have accommodation for thirteen Native patients and it is hoped that it will be built during next year.

At Mafeking, the Administration have access to accommodation for European patients at the Victoria Hospital, where the patients come under the care of the Principal Medical Officer.

During the year 1936, 1,751 in-patients were treated in Government and Mission hospitals of whom 80 died, compared with 1,727 in-patients and 93 deaths in 1935.

All Native in-patients, bona fide residents of the Protectorate receive free maintenance and treatment in Government hospitals.

Dispensaries.—There are some 15 dispensaries in the Protectorate where out-patients are treated by the Government Medical Officers. All these patients are afforded consultations and treatment for 1s. per individual attendance, while patients suffering from venereal diseases are treated free. At the Mission Stations the Medical Missionaries treat out-patients at a nominal charge and patients suffering from venereal diseases free of charge.

Travelling Dispensaries.—To supply the medical needs of inhabitants in the more remote parts of the Protectorate, the Government last year introduced two Travelling Dispensary units, one in the Kalahari which visits Tsabong, Tshane, Lokwabe, Gukunsi, Lehututu, Kang, Ncoyane, Khuis, Boks Pits and Kyky. The other Unit, operating in the north (based on Francistown) visits villages north of Francistown and along the Nata River.

The total number of out-patients treated at Government and Medical Mission dispensaries was 70,933, of these 27,196 were first attendances.

Public Health.—It is impossible to obtain throughout the Territory records of birth and deaths of Natives. The only means of ascertaining the extent to which the population is affected by particular diseases is by the record of diseases among patients attending the out-patients' departments.

Malaria.—The total number of cases of malaria treated in 1936 was 1,503.

Tuberculosis.—The total number of new cases was 435.

Syphilis.—The total number of new cases treated was 5,572.

Yaws.—The total number of new cases treated was 46.

V.—HOUSING.

The wage-earning population of the Protectorate consists of:—

(a) *Traders and farmers* who for the most part are tolerably well housed with reasonable sanitary conveniences.

(b) *Natives*.—Chiefs and a few of the more affluent Headmen live in brick-built or stone-built houses, the floors being of hardened mud. The housing conditions of the rank and file vary enormously according to the tribe, the best housed being the Bakgatla. In this tribe most families occupy well-built stone or brick rondavels, excellently thatched. Generally speaking a householder has three good rondavels enclosed in a form of courtyard, the house and the courtyard wall being artistically decorated with multi-coloured geometric figures. The interior and surroundings of these courtyards are particularly clean and tidy.

The houses of the Bangwaketsi and Bamalete tribes consist of rondavels built of mud bricks and carefully thatched. Generally the householder has two such huts but less attention is paid to the courtyard, decorations, or general tidiness. The remaining tribes are satisfied with mud rondavels of smaller dimensions. Very indifferently thatched, two such hovels suffice a householder. They are surrounded by a rough wooden palisade, the surroundings of the huts and palisades being generally untidy and uncared for. In all cases, the better class rondavels have wooden doors and a small hut window, but the less pretentious simply have a mat hung over the doorway and no window.

Generally the parents and daughters occupy one rondavel and the sons and the male guests the other, thus allowing approximately three inhabitants per hut.

In the native towns and villages sanitation is at present non-existent, but a Sanitary Inspector was appointed in February, 1936. He has under him two Native pupil Sanitary Inspectors. At present he is engaged in travelling from village to village, giving talks to the Chiefs, Headmen and people on cleanliness of villages in general; water protection; fly and mosquito menaces. He gives special instruction in hygiene and sanitation to the school children, and also advises the Director of Education and District Commissioners in the selection of school sites and lay-out of new villages.

It is intended to increase the number of pupil Sanitary Inspectors to four, when suitable candidates are available—these are recruited from pupils who have passed Standard VI.

It is noteworthy that certain Chiefs are taking an interest in the question of sanitation for schools.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

The only minerals at present produced are gold and silver in the Tati District. During 1936, 16,746 ounces of gold and 1,382 ounces of silver, valued at £115,800 and £96 respectively, were

mined, as against 11,419 ounces of gold and 1,738 ounces of silver, valued at £73,324 and £176 respectively, in the previous year.

Cattle.

Cattle-raising is still the chief industry and source of income to the natives of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

The year 1936 has proved to be the most prosperous year that the cattle industry in the Bechuanaland Protectorate has experienced since the boom period following the Great War. Good rains fell over the whole territory until May, 1936, with the result that excellent grazing and ample water was available throughout the year. The average rainfall over the whole territory was over 21 inches for 1936. For the first time for many years losses from poverty were negligible and the country was fortunate in remaining free from serious disease outbreaks.

During 1935 it had been impossible to reduce materially a three years' accumulation of cattle in the West, but favourable conditions in 1936 permitted the movement of large numbers of cattle from Ghanzi and N'gamiland to the Eastern Protectorate.

Owing to the prosperity on the Witwatersrand, and the Empire Exhibition, cattle prices in the Union were high and the demand for cattle was continuous throughout the year. The activities of speculators raised the price of cattle in the Protectorate almost to a par with those prevailing in the Union, and there was consequently an inadequate supply of low priced cattle for the Lobatsi Abattoir.

The proposed improvement and extension of existing water supplies along the cattle routes between N'gamiland and Ghanzi and the Eastern Protectorate was delayed during the latter part of the year owing to lateness of rains in the western areas and very little progress was made in this direction before the end of the year.

Agriculture.

The Agricultural Department under the Chief Agricultural Officer is responsible for all agricultural matters, crop experimentation, pasture research, dairy work, pig and poultry industry development and exhibitions.

The year 1936 was one of the most prosperous in the Territory's history.

Rain commenced to fall in the middle of January, enabling a considerable amount of grain to be grown. Vegetation recovered and the condition of stock improved. Grass growth continued until late in the season thus providing adequate grazing but the mortality in dairy stock during 1935 resulted in many areas being incapable of producing sufficient milk to enable the creameries to maintain operations.

It is noteworthy that the settler in the Tuli Block who so successfully maintained his herd of cattle on spineless cactus during the drought period is to-day producing cream on a larger scale than ever.

It is essential in the Territory to provide regularly some form of fodder to carry the stock over the annual lean period from September to November with a sufficient reserve to meet a more lengthened foddering period during the droughts that so frequently occur. Spineless cactus established at the Mahalapye Experimental Station five years ago is carrying a crop which will yield 100 tons to the acre as soon as needed. Johnson grass, established two years ago at Mahalapye produced $17\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ensilage to the acre in December this year. The growing of these crops and others of a similar nature is simple. Many of the Territory's European settlers are now making the necessary provision for times of drought, with consequent improvement to their farms and their own financial position.

Work carried out by the Department continues to show that the production of drought resistant fodder is well within the compass of every European cattle owner and not beyond the capabilities of the Native producer.

With the appointment of an Agricultural Officer on the 1st October, 1936, it will be possible to carry the lesson to more and more of the Territory's inhabitants.

The Grass Research Station, established at Morale, some six miles south-west of Mahalapye, will enable people to see the results in improvement in pasturage due to a proper grazing system.

Crops.—Maize and Kaffir corn are the staple crops of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and owing to satisfactory rains plentiful crops on the whole were reaped.

Crop Experimentation.—Much work was done during the year towards the establishment of a proper system of experimental and demonstration grounds situated in the different areas of the territory.

For this purpose a very comprehensive range of experiments is being carried out and the vital problems connected with the reclamation of old abandoned cultivated lands, the maintenance of fertility in virgin soils, and the growth of drought resistant fodders are being vigorously attacked. New areas of spineless cactus, American aloes, saltbush and Kudzu vine, are being propagated from nurseries already established.

At Francistown some 50 acres of land were laid out and planted at the beginning of the present season. The experiments at this station are mainly concerned with the demonstration of upkeep of fertility in virgin soil and the growth of drought resistant fodders, as well as with the provision of food for pigs.

At Mahalapye, the headquarters of the Government's Agricultural Department, the experimental plots are situated on what was originally an eroded and eaten-out waste of land, a mile to the south of Mahalapye Station. They afford a striking example of what can be accomplished in a comparatively short time by judicious cropping, cultivation and manuring. About fifteen acres of land are laid out in experimental half-acre plots for the study of the maintenance of fertility by rotation and manuring, and crops of milo maize (kaffir corn), maize, beans, Sudan grass, and cattle melons, are grown thereon. A further three and a half acres of land have been established with Johnson grass and the first cut taken in the middle of December provided 30.11 tons of green fodder for silage. In addition there are three and a half acres of cactus variety trials, two acres of saltbush and also plantations grown under ordinary veld conditions, over three acres of cactus and aloes plantation grown for propagation purposes and smaller areas of Napier grass and Kudzu vine.

The Kaffir corn maintenance of fertility trial returned a yield of 2,828 lb., or 14 sacks and 28lb. from two acres of land; the fertilized plots yielding 132½ lb. more grain per acre than the unfertilized plots.

Other yields obtained were:—Beans (cow peas) 1,605 lb., or eight bags and five lb. per three acres—a yield of 535 lb. or 2.675 bags per acre; Sudan grass—11 tons to the acre; Johnson grass—17½ tons to the acre; cattle melons—208 tons to the acre. Napier fodder yielded at the rate of eighty-one tons green fodder per acre in the first cutting, and continues to be a very successful crop where there is a little water available.

Mahalapye also has an outstation at Magatsapoo where milo maize is being grown on two acres of old abandoned cultivated land, in succession to cow peas grown in 1935, the initial year of establishment of the experiment.

At Selemi, in the Bakgatla Reserve, near Pilane, the experimental ground is ideally situated in the midst of a Native cultivated area and affords an excellent means of practical demonstration. The aim of the experiment is to demonstrate by practical example the best methods of maintaining fertility in virgin soils and of reclaiming old abandoned lands.

At Lobatsi, about 25 acres on the Government Farm are laid out in 22 experimental acre plots for the study and demonstration of the reclamation of old derelict cultivated land.

The Maun Experimental and Demonstration Station, situated in a remote area, is under the immediate supervision of the District Commissioner acting on the advice of the Agricultural Department. The Chief Agricultural Officer visited Maun in June and inspected the work there which has been devoted to exploring the directions in which possible development might best be made.

Pasture Management, Research and Reclamation.—The Pasture Management work initiated last year, with a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, has now been firmly established.

Professor R. Lindsay Robb carried out two tours during the period under review, and visited the Territory from time to time to advise regarding work in hand.

With a view to obtaining the necessary information for better pasture management and, incidentally increased animal production, the following scheme of pasture research and experimental work has been inaugurated at Morale, Mahalapye:—

(1) *Experiment to determine the carrying capacity under ranching conditions.*

There are four camps of 160 acres each under the following treatment:

- (i) Grazed under normal camping conditions, one beast per 20 acres. N.B.—This is regarded as the approximate stock-carrying capacity of the Protectorate.
- (ii) Camp rested until grasses well established, after the first effective rains in Spring.
- (iii) Camp rested until grasses have reached flowering stage.
- (iv) Camp rested until end of April for Winter grazing.

Interpretation of results.—On live weight gains and changes in composition of the sward.

(2) *Experiment to test the effects of seasonal overgrazing.*

There are four camps of 20 acres each, under the following treatment:

- (i) Overgrazed early season.
- (ii) Overgrazed mid season.
- (iii) Overgrazed late season.
- (iv) Controlled—never overgrazed.

Except during the seasons of the respective overgrazing treatments the grazing will be normal.

Interpretation of results.—In terms of changes in sward composition and effects on earliness of grazing in the succeeding seasons.

(3) *Experiment to ascertain the influence of the time and duration of rest on pasturage.*

There are eight camps of 20 acres each, under the following treatment:

- (i) No rest—continuously grazed.
- (ii) No specific rest period—intermittently grazed.
- (iii) Ungrazed for further ecological study.
- (iv) Ungrazed—growth controlled by mowing machine.
- (v) Early season rest—i.e., until after first effective spring rain.
- (vi) Rest until grass is well in flower (mid-summer).
- (vii) Rest until end of April for winter grazing.
- (viii) Rest until after full seeding of grasses.

Interpretation of results.—In terms of live weight production and changes in composition of sward.

(4) *Experiment to determine productivity from summer and winter grazing.*

There are two camps of 80 acres each, under the following treatment:

- (i) Grazed annually from May to December.
- (ii) Grazed annually from December to May.

Interpretation of results.—In terms of live weight gains and changes in sward composition.

(5) *Production of hay.*

There are four camps in this experiment, under the following treatment:

- (i) Fertilized and cut early.
- (ii) Unfertilized and cut early.
- (iii) Fertilized and cut late.
- (iv) Unfertilized and cut late.

The object of this experiment is to explore the possibilities of conserving surplus grass in the form of hay.

(6) *Nursery Investigational Area.*

This area comprising 80 acres is available, and work on the following lines is contemplated:

- (i) Investigation of the more promising indigenous grass species.
- (ii) Investigation of the possibilities of cultivating some of the more promising crops for silage and grain to supplement the pastures.

There is a total area of 12 hundred acres under experimentation. All camps have been securely fenced and the boundary fences of the station have been netted to prevent depredation from native sheep and goats. Water was first found at a central place in the selected area; the experimental camps were then established around the water, so that no animal has to walk more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles for drink.

A considerable amount of knowledge and experience has been gained during the past year. A collection of some 150 specimens of grasses, weeds, edible shrubs, trees, etc., have been gathered; the complete identification of these will still take some time as a number have been sent to the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew.

Dairying.

Cream Production.—Although grass was plentiful from January, cream production was not general until February.

The cattle which survived the 1935 drought were in very poor condition and in most cases were not in calf. The calf crop for the season was most disappointing, resulting in a very small production of milk. It is estimated that only 40 per cent. of the breeding stock of the territory survived the drought and of these only a very small percentage produced calves.

The small quantity of milk available in most districts did not warrant the operation of the European-owned milk buying depots.

Butter Production.—231,780 lb. of butter were manufactured in the Territory. The grades were satisfactory.

Cheese Production.—Only three farmers manufactured cheese this season. 6,662 lb. were produced and the quality was satisfactory.

Dairy Industry Control Board.—The Territory's association with the Union Dairy Industry Control Board continued successfully during the year. The efforts of the Board have increased the consumption of dairy produce within the borders of the Union of South Africa and thereby helped to keep firm the market where the territory sells most of its produce.

Butter fat prices ranged from 10d. per lb. first grade, 9d. per lb. second grade, and 7d. per lb. third grade, during the high production periods, to 1s. 1d., 1s. and 11d. for first, second and third grades, respectively, during the winter period. Milk for cheese making ranged from 4d. to 6d. per gallon for similar periods.

Bounties paid on the export of butter were on the scale of 2d. on first grade and 1d. on second grade butter; average payments for the year being 1.45d. per lb.

It is worthy of mention that the Dairy Industry Control Board is the only Control Board operating in the Union on which the Territory has full representation with power to vote.

Death of Mr. George H. Hoare.—In September the dairy industry of the Territory sustained a great loss in the death of the late Mr. George H. Hoare. He was one of the pioneers of the industry and was responsible for maintaining a chain of milk buying depots over an area of some three hundred miles. Apart from his commercial interests in the industry, he did much to assist the natives to establish a profitable market for their produce.

Pork and Bacon Industry.

The pig breeding centre, established at Francistown, with the aid of a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, has completed a successful year's operation. All pigs bred have found a ready market amongst the Territory's inhabitants. The following stock was sold during the year:—

Large White—4 weaner boars. 2 weaner sows.

Large Black—2 weaner boars.

Tamworth—1 weaner boar.

Cross Breds—59 weaners. 10 baconers.

Slaughter pigs, 2.

During the year ending 31st December the fecundity of the Large Black sows and Large White sows was excellent. The Tamworths have not been so satisfactory. It has been decided

to cease breeding except from one Large White and one Large Black pedigree sow until June, 1937, as cross-bred weaners are not required by the farmers and natives until October, when milk and feed are available.

Except for a small quantity of bran and blood meal, the herd was fed entirely on the products of the Territory—pearl millet ground into meal mixed with butter milk: a certain amount of maize was used in the cold weather.

Pig-keeping in the Territory can be considered to have received a decided stimulus from the establishment of the pig breeding centre at Francistown, and if the interruptions in operation brought about by veterinary restriction can be overcome, it holds every promise of a prosperous future.

Poultry Breeding Station, Lobatsi.

The poultry sold from the poultry breeding station at Lobatsi has done well wherever it has been sent, which indicates that the Light Sussex and White Wyandotte breeds, also American Bronze turkeys, can be successfully established in the Territory.

Tractor Ploughing.

Towards the close of 1935 there occurred in the Northern Protectorate the worst of a series of three successive droughts. Cattle mortality had been averaging 1,000-2,000 deaths a day. Those surviving were too weak to plough, so with a view to averting famine conditions the Government resorted to the experiment of mechanical ploughing in order to take advantage of the ploughing and planting season in 1936.

Six units (consisting each of a tractor, multiple furrow plough, disc harrow and seed drills) were therefore purchased by the Government, it being anticipated that the average yield per acre would be four bags of grain as against the average yield of two bags per acre under native methods.

The contracting firm gave a demonstration gratis at Mahalapye, which was attended by the District Commissioner and the Chiefs with their headmen. Costs and acreage to be ploughed were carefully considered and an agreement was entered into with the natives concerned whereby one bag of grain per acre ploughed should be returned to the Government in return for the ploughing done after preparation of the ground by the natives themselves.

Some 3,000 acres were ploughed under the scheme, mostly in the Bamangwato Reserve, though one unit was detached to work in the Tati and Makalaka area. Excellent crops

resulted in the earlier stages of the experiment, but final results were disappointing on the whole owing to insufficient rain, to the depredations of army worm and to incredible damage done by birds. A further cause of failure to experience the best results was due to late planting as a result of the dilatoriness of natives in stumping their lands.

The campaign, however, served its immediate purpose in preventing the famine which had threatened, and that it had awakened interest in the native mind in more progressive methods was clearly evinced at the Native Advisory Council Meeting in May, 1936, when the subject was discussed, and when a number of Chiefs made application for tractor ploughs for use in their respective Reserves.

Statistics.

Statistics relating to the production of butter, milk, cheese, cream and poultry are given in Appendix "A".

Forestry.

In April, 1935, a Forest Officer was appointed and stationed at Kazungula to supervise the working of a timber concession, granted that month, under which the concessionaires acquired the sole timber rights over some 150 square miles of forest land in the extreme northern part of the Protectorate.

Since that time the staff of the Forest Department has been augmented by the appointment of a European Forester and a Native Forest Guard.

Timber Concession.—Within the timber concession area the total surface exploited at the 31st December, 1936, covered 52 square miles. During the year 544,818 cubic feet (hoppus) were removed, the total amount removed since work in the concession started in June, 1935, being 821,000 hoppus feet (the hoppus foot is 21·5 per cent. less than the true cubic foot).

Towards the end of the year the monthly output began to fall on account of increased length of haul, sparsity of stocking and the poor condition of the cattle used to drag logs to the forest railway. Several small fires occurred near the railway and the timber camp compound but these were satisfactorily dealt with by the concessionaires' staff.

Revenue from timber royalties during the year amount to £2,269.

Survey of Forest Resources.—As a result of a generous grant of £2,300 from the Colonial Development Fund for forest survey

purposes, a timber survey of the northern part of the Protectorate was begun in October, 1936. A base camp was established at a convenient centre on the Chobe River and work started on a four-mile strip running west from the north-west point of the existing concession.

By the end of the year, line cutting had reached the Kachikau-Francistown motor-road and sample areas were measured from which the volume of 96 square miles of forest could be calculated. Work was perforce confined to forest which could be reached from camps on the Chobe River and swamps, as, owing to insufficient rainfall there was no water in the " pans " within the forest belt.

In addition to the enumeration survey, a rapid reconnaissance of 27 miles by car and 50 miles on foot with wheel and prismatic compass was carried out in September, the route taken being along the Kachikau-Francistown motor-road as far as Ngwezumba and thence along the cattle cordon to Lesuma.

Authority was sought to carry out also an aerial reconnaissance to locate the larger sparsely-wooded areas and to define the southerly limit of " mukusi " forest, but this arrived too late to be undertaken before full leaf-fall had occurred. As recognition of forest types from the air is not possible when the trees are bare, the work has been postponed till 1937.

The results of the enumeration survey to date are somewhat disappointing. In the country traversed, viz., a strip about four miles deep following the Kasane-Kachikau motor-road for some 36 miles there are three areas totalling some 50 square miles of fair forest. These areas are, however, of poorer quality than the best of the present concession, and until it can be ascertained how far they extend to the south, it will not be clear whether an extension of the forest railway will be worth while.

General.—The meagre rainfall and its poor distribution generally throughout the Protectorate would appear to preclude the possibility of afforestation with the object of growing saw-timber, but the Department has under consideration the production of other useful timber types as well as such questions as the regeneration of cut-over forest and the regulation of felling.

VII.—COMMERCE.

On the whole the year was one of the most prosperous experienced for a considerable period for European traders and for Natives.

The reopening of the cattle market and the presence of a large number of cattle speculators resulted in a great influx of cash. Prices remained good throughout the year and there was also a revival of mining in the Francistown District, such as almost to constitute a boom.

Traders deal in the main with firms in the Union or Rhodesia. In a few isolated instances there are direct importations from the United Kingdom, Belgium, India and elsewhere overseas, but in the absence of Customs statistics no particulars can be given. The export trade, in normal years, is almost wholly comprised of cattle, small stock and their by-products.

Apart from kaross making, the production of wooden curios and a certain amount of bead and grass work, there are practically no native industries in progress. An interesting experiment was, however, set on foot at the Molepolole Native School, where, with the aid of a fund under the direction of the Director of Education, and with a view to developing the skin and kaross industry and pottery making, the services of an expert kaross maker and pottery mistress were secured. Classes have been given to selected pupils and it is hoped in time to develop and extend this experiment and to stimulate active industries in these directions.

Fur Factory.

With a view to the development and improvement of the fur industry in the Territory, an application for £4,045 was made to, and was granted by, the Colonial Development Advisory Committee early in 1936 for the establishment of a factory on the Government Farm at Lobatsi in which the wild animals' skins and furs produced in the Territory in considerable numbers might be prepared for the market by up-to-date methods.

The factory was erected and its plant was ready for operation in September, when it started working mainly on articles for the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

The results to date have been excellent, the quality of the work being generally admirable, and a ready sale for the factory's products was found at the Exhibition.

Empire Exhibition, Johannesburg, September, 1936-January, 1937.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate participated in the Empire Exhibition which was held in Johannesburg from the 15th of September, 1936, to the 16th of January, 1937.

The Exhibit itself, staged in a very well chosen site, covered most of the activities of the Territory, commercial and aesthetic, and included, *inter alia*, native hard and soft wood carvings, furniture made out of Protectorate timber from the Chobe, articles produced under the newly established fur industry, and a collection of karosses, which was probably one of the most outstanding ever assembled at any one time in Africa. All of these met with a very ready sale.

Glass refrigerator show cases contained samples of beef, mutton and cheese of excellent quality, produced in the Territory, and there were interesting displays of mineral and timber specimens, and of native dress, pottery, and weapons from various parts of the Territory. A native woodcarver actually plying his craft afforded an object of much interest to the passing crowds.

The whole exhibition was exceedingly well and attractively arranged by the Chief Agricultural Officer and his Department, who were placed in charge of the enterprise, and a large public passed through it, including many distinguished visitors, amongst them His Excellency the Governor General of the Union of South Africa and Lady Clarendon, His Excellency the High Commissioner, the Resident Commissioners of the three High Commission Territories, and a number of the Ministers of the Union Government. Many of the Territory's residents, and a number of native Chiefs with their Headmen and followers, also attended the Exhibition, and expressed their surprise at, and appreciation of, the Territory's achievement.

Generally speaking, the value of the Exhibit cannot be too greatly stressed, whilst from the publicity and economic viewpoints alone, much benefit should redound to the Territory, both for the interest which it aroused, and for the good market for the Territory's products which it afforded.

IMPORTS INTO THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE
LAST THREE YEARS.

Article.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>From Union of South Africa.</i>						
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn ... bags	1,531	1,152	790	395	168	150
Mealies ... "	464	255	630	284	3,322	3,155
Mealie meal ... "	5,886	3,234	3,266	1,602	2,300	1,933
Wheat and wheat meal ... "	2,265	3,634	2,910	4,887	4,290	6,328
Cream ... galls.	—	—	—	—	8,298	3,112
Horses ... head	3	50	13	195	180	2,000
Donkeys ... "	—	—			—	—
Mules ... "	2	28			—	—
Sheep and goats.	300	227			22	100
Cattle ... "	29	451	168	2,520	195	3,900
Pigs ... "	—	—	15	150	3	30
Vehicles ... No.	20	4,828	45	11,296	59	5,725
General merchandise.	—	104,122	—	143,663	—	204,622
<i>From Southern Rhodesia.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags	110	85	2,666	1,278	4,891	2,816
Mealies ... "	1,874	1,249	1,930	965	4,139	2,525
Mealie meal ... "	9,677	6,077	24,830	12,415	18,895	11,575
Wheat and wheat meal.	1,202	1,189	3,526	1,862	1,229	1,898
Vehicles ... No.	7	1,802	13	2,880	20	4,558
General merchandise.	—	42,702	—	97,460	—	91,059
<i>From Northern Rhodesia.</i>						
Mealies ... bags	35	24	—	—	324	247
Mealie meal ... "	—	—	2,156	117	3,370	2,119
Wheat and wheat meal	11	27	—	—	6	13
Vehicles ... No.	—	—	1	5	—	—
General merchandise.	—	580	—	1,366	—	2,432
<i>From Other Countries.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mealies ... "	—	—	32	28	—	—
Mealie meal ... "	—	—	220	196	—	—
Wheat and wheat meal.	—	—	55	97	3	6
General merchandise.	—	6,958	—	10,405	—	5,457
TOTALS ...	—	£178,674	—	£294,378	—	£355,760

**EXPORTS FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE
LAST THREE YEARS.**

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1934.</i>		<i>1935.</i>		<i>1936.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
<i>To Union of South Africa.</i>						
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn bags	—	—	15,325	6,594	32,612	21,829
Mealies ... "	—	—	3,070	1,382	2,958	1,464
Mealie meal ... "	—	—	6,710	3,641	10	10
Beans ... lb.	—	—	2,856	1,550	—	109
Cheese ... "	8,884	551	748	30	602	30
Butter ... "	161,078	10,067	97,687	5,780	93,722	5,781
Eggs ... doz.	1,545	30	1,947	37	1,332	42
Cattle ... head	—	—	12,466	62,330	13,134	105,072
Sheep and Goats	—	—	9,555	7,167	4,957	4,957
Donkeys ... "	—	—	62	26	37	19
Pigs ... "	—	—	1,300	1,549	472	944
Hides ... lb.	1,367,255	16,566	2,600,000	41,600	1,214,224	19,289
Skins (sheep and goats).	149,938	2,238	9,182	363	11,586	328
Skins and No. karosses (wild animals).	4,122	695	22,488	4,741	9,648	3,795
Ostrich lb. feathers.	505	65	1,822	1,830	1,571	227
Mohair ... "	262	41	—	—	—	—
Wool ... "	587	250	1,608	39	664	9
Cream and butterfat.	—	—	1,175	411	9,315	3,493
Firewood ... tons	—	—	—	705	1,731	2,000
Vehicles ... No.	2	275	—	—	—	—
Fowls ... head	32,000	2,000	35,360	1,785	1,169	57
Ivory ... lb.	—	—	—	—	364	108
Other articles	—	12	—	1,965	—	2,057
<i>To Southern Rhodesia.</i>						
Kaffir corn ... bags	150	64	2,590	1,295	—	—
Cheese ... lb.	2,320	77	835	42	1,123	67
Butter ... "	262,049	21,719	44,310	2,622	—	—
Eggs ... doz.	161	8	458	29	1,428	45
Bacon ... lb.	—	—	—	—	27	2
Donkeys ... head	—	—	9	90	71	150
Sheep and goats	4,567	2,536	10,083	7,562	5,985	4,489
Pigs ... "	31	69	133	199	—	—
Hides ... lb.	1,140	10	530	5	18,000	300
Skins and No. karosses (wild animals).	—	—	61	309	354	57
Skins (sheep and goats).	109	78	—	—	—	—
Gold ... oz.	9,485	65,578	11,419	78,324	16,746	115,800
Silver ... "	978	90	1,738	176	1,382	96
Other articles	—	881	—	9,218	—	159

**EXPORTS FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE FOR THE
LAST THREE YEARS—*continued.***

Article.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>To Northern Rhodesia.</i>						
		£		£		£
Kaffir corn bags	—	—	230	115	60	24
Mealies ... "	283	139	1,000	300	331	83
Cheese ... lb.	—	—	787	21	90	2
Butter ... "	—	—	15,500	1,348	—	—
Cattle ... head	1,800	450	—	—	—	—
Sheep and goats.	144	90	811	608	25	6
Hides ... lb.	—	—	—	—	1,428	6
Skins and No. karosses (wild animal).	2,218	125	—	—	10	2
Ivory ... lb.	534	120	16,831	329	453	92
Timber ... logs	—	—	—	—	86,594	19,319
Other articles	—	1,245	—	4	—	—
<i>To Other Countries.</i>						
Cheese ... lb.	—	—	615	17	—	—
Hides ... "	78,892	658	—	—	—	—
Skins (sheep and goats).	—	—	200	25	—	—
Butter ... "	198,579	12,411	233,698	14,041	120,413	5,676
Meat chilled ... "	—	—	—	—	2,866,826	29,863
TOTALS ...	—	£139,138	—	£260,204	—	£347,858

VIII.—LABOUR.

Labour for service on the Witwatersrand gold mines, the Natal coal mines, and the diamond mines of South-West Africa is recruited under the conditions imposed by the Native Labour Proclamation No. 45 of 1907 as subsequently amended, which amply protects the liberty of the labourers.

Up to 1933, labour from the tropical regions lying north of latitude 22° South might, for reasons of health, only be engaged from South-West Africa for work on the Witwatersrand Mines. Since the end of that year, however, the Union Government has relaxed its embargo in this respect and permitted experimental recruitment of tropical natives from north of the above-mentioned parallel from the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Recruiting of these natives still takes place, and a record of their health statistics, which has been separately kept and reported upon by the Health Advisory Committee to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, has revealed the fact that the results to date are good and augur well for the future.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Labourers (Protection) Proclamation 1936, provides protection for native labourers employed within the Territory, and the Workmen's Compensation Proclamation, No. 28 of 1936, provides for the payment of compensation by employers in respect of labourers who suffer injury or death, or who contract disease, in the course of employment in the Territory.

RETURN OF PASSES ISSUED TO NATIVES OF THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE TO ENTER THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 1936.

Labour Passes:—

<i>Mines Labour—</i>							
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,609
Diamonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
							<hr/> 6,639
Farm Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Other Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	690
							<hr/> 720
<i>Visitors Passes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,186
							<hr/>
Total Passes	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,545

The amount of money sent to the Bechuanaland Protectorate from the gold mines by way of deferred pay and through the Remittance Agency was £48,399.

NATIVE RECRUITING CORPORATION LIMITED.

PARTICULARS RELATING TO NATIVES FROM THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE EMPLOYED BY THE WITWATERSRAND GOLD MINES FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Contracted Natives.

For surface workings	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
For underground—							
Shift 270	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,719
Shift 360	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,258
							<hr/> 5,974
Capitation fees paid to Labour Agents	...	...	...	...	...	...	£9,103

Assisted Voluntary System.

Cash advances, taxes, feeding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	£6
Number of natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	24

Contracted and Assisted Voluntary System.

Advances for taxes, feeding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	£14,347
Railway and bus fares	...	...	...	...	...	...	£7,283
Remittances	...	...	...	...	...	...	£9,880
Number on deferred pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,562
Deferred pay paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	£38,519

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Wages.

Europeans.—Other than Government service, there is little employment for Europeans in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Such Europeans as reside in the Territory are usually store-keepers or farmers, who, with European assistance in a few

cases, generally manage their respective stores and farms with the aid of Native labour.

White assistants who are employed can earn from £72 to £360 per annum.

Government employees are paid according to the scales laid down for the particular posts or ranks which they hold, and they are in most cases provided with quarters.

Natives.—For Natives who are mostly still in their tribal state—living in their villages and ploughing their lands—there are few avenues of employment open in the Territory beyond those mentioned above, or in respect of domestic services in the white settlements. Ranging from youths of 12 years or so, who are employed as herds, to adults of all ages, they can earn from £6 to £72 per annum, and are usually supplied with food by their employers.

Cost of Living.

Natives.—Maize meal, maize, and Kaffir corn form the staple food of the Natives. These, in normal years, are produced from their lands, which they plough and reap at stated seasons, and supplement with milk from their herds, and, occasionally, with meat.

The average price of these commodities if bought from the traders is as follows:—

						s.	d.	
Mealies	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	per 200 lb. bag.
Mealie meal	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	per 180 lb. bag.
Kaffir corn	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	per 200 lb. bag.

Europeans.—Such small boarding-houses and hotels as exist in the larger centres charge at the rate of from 10s. to 12s. 6d. by the day or from £8 10s. to £10 by the month.

House rents vary from £5 to £7 10s. by the month, but in most centres it is practically impossible to rent a house.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 1936, there were in the Bechuanaland Protectorate 11 schools for European children, attended by approximately 176 pupils, two schools for coloured children at Francistown and Molepolole, with a total enrolment of 52 pupils, and 103 native schools with an attendance of 11,985 pupils.

The European schools which are under the control of District School Committees are presided over by the District Commissioner, the proceedings being submitted to the Resident Commissioner for confirmation. There are no secondary European schools, either for industrial or academic work, within the Protectorate, but, subject to certain conditions, special bursaries are awarded, as the result of qualifying examinations held

towards the end of each year, to a limited number of pupils who pass Standard V and Standard VI at the Protectorate primary schools. These bursaries of £24 per annum entitle certain pupils to proceed, after passing Standard V, to schools outside the Protectorate, where there are facilities for academic work of a secondary nature; and for other pupils, after passing Standard VI, to proceed to special schools for industrial, agricultural, or vocational training. Subject to certain conditions these bursaries are tenable up to the end of the year in which the child attains the age of 18.

A further bursary of £24 per annum (or two bursaries of £24 each provided there are more than ten candidates) is granted yearly as a result of a competitive examination held in December for the children of permanent residents within the Protectorate, who, owing to various causes, e.g., health and distance from a Protectorate school, have found it necessary to have their children taught during the primary stage of their education at schools outside the Protectorate.

Grants for primary education of £16 each per annum, not exceeding three in each family, are available for children of European residents from the age of five to 14, or until they have passed Standard VI.

The syllabus of instruction used in the primary European schools is, except for slight modification, identical with the code used in Southern Rhodesia, and each year, the Education Department of that Colony conducts part of the Standard V examination which is held in all primary schools. The results of the examination show that the work being done is, in most respects, satisfactory.

The distribution of native schools was as follows during 1936:—

	<i>Schools.</i>						
Lobatsi Block	5
Batlokoa, Khale and Ramoutsa	4
Kanye area	10
Molepolole area	9
Mochudi area	10
Serowe area	36
Francistown area	14
N'Gamiland area	2
Kgalagadi	8
Ghanzi area	2
Chobe area	3
Total	103

The two largest native schools in the Territory are the Khama Memorial School, Serowe, with an attendance of approximately 245 pupils, and the Mochudi National School, with an attendance of approximately 283 pupils. These schools were erected by the Bamangwato and Bakgatla tribes respectively.

As in the case of the European schools, so also the native schools have been under the control of a Committee in each tribal area, the personnel of the Committee being generally composed of the District Commissioner as Chairman, representatives of the leading Missionary Societies engaged in educational work within the area, the native Chief and his nominees. Since 1st January, 1931, these Native School Committees have been constituted so as to be partly elective. All Missions interested in the schools of each Reserve must be represented by a Missionary and they have a preferential right to the secretaryship. The duties of the Committees have been carefully regulated. The appointments of teachers are amply safeguarded and controlled. Staffing arrangements have been standardized and a uniform scale of salaries adopted. In the Bamangwato Reserve there are also a central Executive Committee and local School Committees presided over by the Headman of the area or village. These Committees are of great value in the educational system for natives who feel that they thus have direct contact with educational work.

There is not as yet any institution within the Protectorate where Bechuana teachers are trained, but the Administration makes from general revenue and from the Native Fund a total grant of £200 to the Tiger Kloof Institution in the Cape Province, where there is excellent teacher training.

Since March, 1931, a code of instruction designed solely for use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate schools has been brought into use. It has been based to a great extent on the code issued by the Cape Provincial Education Department for use in native schools. In its compilation much help was rendered by the Principal and Headmaster of the Tiger Kloof Institution, Cape Province, who are well acquainted with the peculiar needs of the Protectorate, and at the same time possess a full knowledge of the Cape Code, which is used at Tiger Kloof. In it an attempt has been made to meet the special needs of the Protectorate native children—particularly in respect of more attention to the vernacular (Twoana) in all classes, and in the direction of fostering and improving, in the schools, arts and crafts peculiar to the Bechuana people. Agricultural work for the boys has also been stressed.

School work as regards the teaching of the vernacular is handicapped by the fact that there are but few books in the vernacular which have been specifically designed as text books for school use.

There is a Board of Advice on Native Education.

During the year it was possible for the Director of Education to visit nearly all European schools within the Territory, and a great many of the native schools.

A matter which has seriously engaged the attention of the Administration has been the question of arranging for the systematic inspection of all native schools within the Territory. With this in view an experiment was made early in 1931 by the appointment of a Native Supervisor of Schools in the Tati district, who visits at regular intervals all schools in that area, spending two or three days at each school helping and advising the teachers and demonstrating new methods. This experiment has proved a great success, and there are now five Native Supervisors at work in the Territory.

At most of the smaller native schools an unqualified teacher is in charge. With only a limited number of qualified teachers available the employment of such unqualified teachers is unavoidable, but, by means of subsidiary training courses which are held from time to time, it is hoped to improve gradually their methods of teaching and to broaden their outlook and aims. The value of these courses is apparent from the increased enthusiasm and keenness at all schools controlled by teachers who have attended them. To follow up and consolidate the work is the task of the Director of Education and of the Native Supervisors already mentioned.

The Administration also makes financial provision for the training of the sons of Chiefs and Headmen.

A Native Standard VI School Leaving Certificate Examination is held annually in the Territory for pupils actually at school in Protectorate schools. On the results of this examination bursaries are awarded from the Native Fund for four suitable candidates each year, to enable them to proceed to approved Institutions in the Union of South Africa to take up teacher training.

Welfare Institutions.

There are at present in the Territory no welfare institutions, but a qualified nurse has undertaken welfare work among the natives in the Bamangwato Reserve and is rendering invaluable assistance to the natives there.

There is no provision by means of insurance, for accident, sickness or old age.

XI.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The main line of the Rhodesia Railways Limited, passes through the Territory on its Eastern side for a distance of 400 miles, entering from the South at Ramathlabama and leaving the Territory at Ramaquabane.

There are tolerably good roads for motor transport from railway stations and sidings to the principal villages; one of considerable length is from Palapye to Serowe, originally constructed by the Serowe Automobile Club. Other good roads

constructed by the Administration now run from Gaberones to Molepolole, from Hildavale and from Lobatsi to Kanye, and from Kanye to Molepolole. A fairly good road for motor traffic all the way from south to north of the Territory is in existence, and the motor road between Kazungula on the Zambesi River and Maun in Ngamiland enables the journey to be done by car in three days. There is a road from Ghanzi to Maun, and also from Palapye via Serowe and Rakops to Maun.

On the sandy tracts, where the going is very heavy, traveling is done by means of Cape carts or ox wagons, but this is almost impossible in the extreme North because of tsetse fly. The light motor lorry is gradually replacing this form of transport as far as the Europeans are concerned.

The Road Motor Service operated in the Territory by the Union Railway authorities, is limited to one service, namely, that operating between Debeeti Siding and Selika, with a deviation via Machaneng and Sofala, for the greater convenience of the inhabitants of these districts.

There are 17 landing grounds for the use of air pilots who periodically visit the Territory. There are also two private landing grounds on ranches in the Tuli Block, and a very good landing ground on the Imperial Reserve at Mafeking Headquarters.

Postal Communications.

There are in the Territory 23 Post Offices and Postal Agencies. The postal work at all of these offices is controlled on behalf of the Administration by the Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa; the telegraphic work by the Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia, to which Government the telegraph line along the railway line belongs (except that constructed by the Railway Company) as well as a telegraph-telephone line from Serowe to Macloutsie and Fort Tuli.

Lobatsi is connected with the trunk telephone system of the Union of South Africa, and Mochudi with the Railway line, these telephone lines being controlled by the Postmaster-General at Pretoria.

The rate of postage on letters for delivery within the Territory or in the Union of South Africa, Southern or Northern Rhodesia and the Province of Mozambique is 1d. for each ounce or fraction thereof. The charge for the delivery of letters to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and other British possessions is 2d. for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Air Mail.

Since January, 1932, the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been able to avail itself of air mail facilities to Europe and other parts of Africa.

XII.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

There are, as yet, no banks in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Currency.

Prior to 1932 the coinage legally current in the Bechuanaland Protectorate was as declared by Orders in Council of 1911 and 1920, all British and all Transvaal coins, British coins being any which were for the time being, legal tender in the United Kingdom, and Transvaal coins being those coined in the mint of the late South African Republic in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 14 of 1891 of that Republic, or at the Pretoria branch of the Royal Mint.

Changes in the currency of the Territory were effected by the Currency Proclamation No. 54 of 1932 under which all coins, other than silver coins, which are legal tender in the United Kingdom, and all coins which are legal tender in the Union of South Africa were declared to be legal tender in the Territory. By the same Proclamation, notes issued by the South African Reserve Bank were declared to be legal tender in the Territory, conditional upon the said Bank continuing on demand to pay its notes in United Kingdom coins or Union coins of legal tender, but this condition was suspended by the Currency Amendment Proclamation No. 3 of 1933.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use in the Territory are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year there was a considerable increase in the number of works and extension of services, particularly under Colonial Development Fund Grants. Many additional appointments of field and supervisory staff were made in connection with the various development works.

Under the Head Extraordinary Expenditure of the Estimates, the actual sum voted for new buildings was less than that approved last year, viz., £10,760 as against £16,131, but more work was occasioned owing to the spread of construction to remote areas. There was an increase in the amount of maintenance work in respect of buildings and roads.

The following notes refer to the particular subheads of works.

Roads and Bridges.

The construction of low level bridges under the Colonial Development Fund Grant of £12,750 was continued during the year. Five bridges were completed by the end of December, 1936, together with the piers and abutments of a sixth over the Mahalapye River.

A sum of £900 was voted for roads under Extraordinary Expenditure, pending consideration of a scheme for greater road improvement. A new road from Ootsi to Ramoutsa, as well as from Notwani to Khale was opened, and temporary deviations were made to allow access to completed bridges.

The small amount of money available for maintenance of the existing roads was spent to the best advantage, but, as in previous years, it was not possible to make good the damage and deterioration caused during the rainy season.

A grant of the sum of £11,600 per annum for five years has been made from the Colonial Development Fund in order to provide a properly drained and realigned main through road, as well as some of the more important district feeder roads.

Fences.

Work under this head consisted of maintenance of the border fences between the Protectorate and Southern Rhodesia, and between the Protectorate and the Transvaal. Continual repairs were found to be necessary, in particular along the Transvaal border.

Aerodromes, Air Service and Wireless.

Only light maintenance work was undertaken on aerodromes and landing grounds owing to limited finances.

The proposals to establish an air service have been dropped and an alternative scheme is being examined.

Towards the end of the year two wireless stations were established, one at Mafeking, and the other at Maun in Ngamiland. The main object of this development is to afford ready communication between headquarters at Mafeking and the distant outstations where telephone communication has hitherto been mainly employed. A broadcast programme is given each evening from Mafeking. The apparatus installed at Maun was also tested at Tsabon, Tshane and Ghanzi with very favourable results, and it is proposed that similar stations will be erected at these places at a later date.

Very favourable reports on the Mafeking broadcasts have been received from all over the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, South West Africa and Portuguese East Africa. Favourable reports have also been received from overseas.

Transport.

Seven additional motor vehicles were acquired during the year for service in connection with development works. At the same time two tractors were purchased, one for dam construction and the other for road work, and tools and equipment, including a lathe and a portable welding plant, were added to the central Gaberones Workshops.

Other vehicles, such as wagons, scotch carts, water carts, etc., were maintained during the year, while the increased use of motor transport necessitated the temporary appointment of an additional mechanic.

Buildings.

An extensive building programme was undertaken during the year, including, *inter alia*, new camps at Baines Drift, Bobonon and Riverside; many additions and alterations to offices and quarters at Mafeking; new quarters for Native male staff, Francistown Hospital; new quarters for the Non-Commissioned Officer Police at Mahalapye; new quarters for the Clerk, Gaol Guard, the School Teacher and the Warrant Officer at Gaberones; and new quarters for the Stock Inspector at Ghanzi. Further, a barracks for European troopers, together with a twenty-horse stable were erected at Gaberones.

Repairs to many other existing buildings in the Territory were also carried out.

Water Supplies.

Funds for this important service are provided for under the heads:—

- (a) Public Works Recurrent.
- (b) Extraordinary Expenditure.
- (c) Colonial Development Fund.

Works under (a) are mainly confined to maintaining and improving existing water supplies and pumping plants at various centres in the Territory. Although the money available is limited, the charges during the year increased to £1,353 as against £1,000 in the previous year.

Works under (b) are new works mainly affecting general administrative needs. The amount allocated for work under this head was £4,421 as against £1,800 in the previous year.

Works under (c) are new works and include the provision of wells, boreholes, reservoirs and dams for natives. Of the amount of £25,000 received from the Colonial Development Fund for this purpose, approximately £8,000 was spent by the end of the year under review.

At the end of the year three drilling machines and one well-sinking plant were in the field, and four more drilling machines equipped for steel cable drilling were ordered from England. The first of these arrived towards the end of December.

A dam at Mogobane was nearing completion at the end of the year. This dam will conserve approximately 350 million gallons of water, and will afford a permanent benefit to the Reserve in which it is situated. Sites for other dams were selected and surveyed during the year.

XIV.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The number of cases adjudicated upon by officials of the Administration during 1935-6 was 1,718 as against 1,797 in 1934-5.

There were fifteen persons charged with homicide; of these one was not tried, five were imprisoned, one was whipped and eight were acquitted.

There were 155 cases of other offences against the person, in 130 of which convictions followed; 349 offences against property with 290 convictions, and 1,199 prosecutions for other offences in which 1,146 convictions followed.

During the year 871 persons were imprisoned, 358 were fined and 33 were whipped.

Since 1912, a Special Court called the Special Court of the Bechuanaland Protectorate has been established. This Court consists of a Judge or Advocate appointed by the High Commissioner to be the President of the Court, and any two Resident Magistrates nominated by the Resident Commissioner. Sir Cecil Fford, K.C., was appointed President of the Court on the 2nd July, 1934, and held office throughout the year. The jurisdiction of the Special Court is as follows:—

Criminal.—Jurisdiction in respect of the trial of all persons charged on indictment of committing any offence within the Territory.

Civil.—Jurisdiction in civil actions in which either party is a European and in which the claim or value of any property in dispute exceeds £1,000, or in which the actions for a divorce of persons joined in matrimony or for a declaration of nullity of marriage, or any such actions pending in any Court, in which either party is a European, as such Court may either on application to it by either party to the action or on its own mere motion remove to the Special Court.

Appeals.—The Special Court is the Court of Appeal and Review in the Territory, but the right to appeal to the Privy Council lies against any final judgment, decree, sentence or order of the Special Court.

Provision has been made for the appointment of a Native Assessor to assist the Special Court when required. It should also be noted that in all cases both criminal and civil in which

natives only are concerned, the procedure is regulated by Proclamation 75 of 1934, as amended, providing for the constitution of Native Tribunals, all of which are subject to an eventual right of appeal to the Special Court.

The Resident Commissioner, subject to the foregoing exclusive jurisdiction of the Special Court, exercises all the powers of the Supreme Court of the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The rules governing the procedure in the Special Court and the Resident Commissioner's Court, are provided for by Regulation, and are *mutatis mutandis*, as far as circumstances of the Territory permit, the same as, or similar to, those of the Supreme Court of the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Apart from these two Courts there are eight Courts of District Commissioners, and six Courts of Assistant District Commissioners, from all of which appeal lies to the Special Court. The procedure in the Courts of the District Commissioners and other inferior Courts is the same as that which was in force in the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th June, 1891, and the jurisdiction of the Courts of the District Commissioners is, subject to the foregoing exclusive jurisdiction of the Special Court, the same as that of the Supreme Court of the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th June, 1891.

Courts of the Assistant District Commissioners have such jurisdiction in all matters and cases, civil and criminal, as was conferred prior to 10th June, 1891, on the Courts of Resident Magistrates of the (late) Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

There are also a number of Justices of the Peace throughout the country.

The proceedings in all Courts in regard to criminal matters are now governed by Proclamation No. 20 of 1933, as amended.

Tshekedi Khama and Bathoen Siepapitso Gaseitsiwe versus the High Commissioner.

On the 28th December, 1934, the High Commissioner promulgated two Proclamations entitled respectively

No. 74 Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Administration Proclamation, 1934.

No. 75 Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Tribunals Proclamation, 1934.

These Proclamations had been the subject of lengthy consideration by the Administration and discussion with the Chiefs and Tribes for a period of four years. They had for their main object the definition of powers of Chiefs and the regularization of the status and powers of Native Courts.

Acting Chief Tshekedi of the Bamangwato Tribe had taken a leading part in opposing the introduction of these instruments, and some time after their promulgation had not put them into force, although they had been generally accepted elsewhere.

Finally he took action against the High Commissioner in December, 1935; he was later joined in the action by Chief Bathoen of the Bangwaketsi Tribe.

The case was heard in the Special Court of the Bechuanaland Protectorate in July, 1936, and the hearing extended over fifteen days; the Chiefs claiming that the Proclamations were of no legal force and effect on the grounds that in the Proclamations the High Commissioner made alterations in certain native laws and customs, and that the High Commissioner had no power to do so, because the Order in Council from which he derived his powers directed him in exercising them to respect native law and custom; that the High Commissioner in the Proclamations violated certain rights reserved to the Bamangwato and Bangwaketsi Tribes by Treaty; and that the Proclamations were void for uncertainty and unreasonableness.

Judgment was reserved, and was finally delivered in writing in November, 1936. Mr. Justice Watermeyer held that while the Proclamations did alter existing native law and custom, the Order in Council referred to did not prohibit alteration but merely required the High Commissioner to treat with consideration all native laws and customs except those incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's power and jurisdiction. He held that the High Commissioner had given the matter his fullest consideration before promulgating the Proclamations, and had respected native law and custom in the sense in which that word was used in the Order in Council.

As regards the matter of Treaty rights, Mr. Justice Watermeyer submitted certain questions as to the extent of His Majesty's jurisdiction in the Bechuanaland Protectorate to the Secretary of State as provided by Section 4 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, to which the Secretary of State replied that "His Majesty has unfettered and unlimited power to legislate for the government of and administration of justice among the native tribes in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and this power is not limited by Treaty or Agreement". Mr. Justice Watermeyer stated that "this answer is conclusive" and that it disposed of the Plaintiffs' Claims based upon Treaty rights, and also of the question as to whether the laws and customs altered by the Proclamations were incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's legislative power and jurisdiction.

In regard to the question of "unreasonableness", the Judge held that this was not a case in which the Court could enquire into the reasonableness of the legislation in question.

Mr. Justice Watermeyer gave judgment accordingly in favour of the Administration in the following terms:—

"I am of opinion that the Plaintiffs' cases fail and orders will accordingly be made dismissing their claims in each case."

Prisons.

There is a prison at Francistown and another at Gaberones. At other stations there are lock-ups. Criminals of a dangerous type are sent to the Union of South Africa prisons by arrangement with the Union Government.

The health of the prisoners was very fair throughout the year, 23 only having been sent to hospital, and 4.2 being the daily average number on the sick list.

Time is allowed under the provisions of High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 20 of 1933, for the payment of fines by instalments. Suspended sentences of imprisonment are also governed by this Proclamation.

There are no Juvenile Courts in the Territory, but Proclamation No. 81 of 1921, as amended by Proclamation No. 37 of 1930 and No. 21 of 1932, provides for special treatment of juvenile offenders in Union of South Africa institutions.

Police.

There is no defence force; and the Bechuanaland Protectorate police are responsible for the maintenance of law and order. This force is under the direct control of the Resident Commissioner who is the Commandant, and the actual establishment of the force on the 31st December, 1936, was as follows:—

<i>Europeans.</i>							<i>Establishment.</i>
Deputy Commandant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Assistant Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cadet Assistant Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Warrant Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other ranks	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
<i>Natives.</i>							
Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Troopers	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Police Messengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
							<hr/> 294 <hr/>

Proposals for the reorganisation of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police, based upon a scheme formulated by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Godley, O.B.E. (late of the South African Police and Deputy Commissioner Commanding the Witwatersrand Division) who was appointed in 1935 Deputy Commandant of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police for this purpose, were approved by the Secretary of State in July, 1936, and are being put into effect.

The training depot at Gaberones was immediately re-opened and in September the first batch of European recruits, together with Native troopers, reported there for a three months course. The results were very encouraging and the recruits were passed out by the Deputy Commandant in December, 1936.

As a further result of the reorganization a certain number of outstations in each District were abolished and the details concentrated at the larger stations with a view to better control and supervision. Regular patrols are carried out from all stations.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate Criminal Bureau was inaugurated in July, 1936, and is now an established section of the Force. While the work carried out during the six months of the year has been necessarily modest, the results achieved have been encouraging and amply justify its establishment.

Thanks are due to the South African Criminal Bureau, Pretoria, which rendered willing and valuable co-operation during the year, and to the Central Criminal Bureau, Bulawayo, and the Nyasaland Bureau which also co-operated.

One Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was awarded during the year to the Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, and one European and five native ranks were commended for good work and initiative in the execution of their duties.

Three Rifle Clubs were in existence during the year and regular and enthusiastic shoots were carried out.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years:—

Head.	REVENUE.				
	1931-2.	1932-3.	1933-4.	1934-5.	1935-6.
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax ...	31,921	26,027	9,624	22,703	33,693
Customs and Excise ...	26,313	27,899	29,100	33,752	36,295
Posts and Telephones ...	16,772	18,470	18,031	18,630	19,255
Licences ...	6,282	6,244	5,102	5,942	7,878
Revenue Stamps ...	529	670	646	700	887
Judicial Fines ...	438	687	474	335	735
European Poll Tax ...	1,249	1,996	1,234	1,510	1,467
Income Tax ...	2,686	2,245	2,432	17,462	24,904
Rentals and Transfer Duty.	685	550	628	551	751
Native Fund Contribution	1,000	1,000	—	—	—
Interest ...	1,725	1,157	1,028	146	—
Deductions from Salaries and Allowances.	—	3,322	3,326	2,138	1,744
Gold Premium Tax ...	—	—	—	—	173
Fees for Veterinary Services	—	1,945	220	—	—
Mining Revenue ...	—	2,502	2,529	2,763	15
Miscellaneous ...	4,309	2,958	1,995	2,642	4,716
Total Ordinary Revenue	93,909	97,672	76,369	109,274	132,531
Extraordinary Revenue...	12,826	4,631	1,902	—	400
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid.	—	—	177,000	98,000	50,000
Colonial Development Fund.	—	—	—	2,689	15,870
Total Revenue ...	£106,735	£102,303	£255,271	£209,963	£198,783

EXPENDITURE.					
<i>Head.</i>	1931-2.	1932-3.	1933-4.	1934-5.	1935-6.
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner	12,015	12,634	13,071	13,994	13,297
District Administration	12,093	12,551	12,257	13,794	15,350
Police	29,316	29,263	31,963	29,782	29,922
Posts and Telegraphs ...	5,928	5,810	5,769	5,487	5,736
Administration of Justice	5,750	5,461	5,358	5,802	6,591
Public Works Department	5,075	2,872	3,070	3,628	4,694
Public Works Recurrent	7,308	5,837	6,699	8,335	10,823
Medical	12,626	12,185	12,898	14,215	16,321
Education	5,022	4,444	7,572	4,669	5,668
Veterinary	17,558	23,065	14,134	16,175	21,928
Allowances to Chiefs ...	3,569	2,920	1,868	3,195	3,664
Pensions	11,972	11,020	12,321	12,141	17,397
Miscellaneous	6,780	8,701	32,599	10,410	7,612
Air Service	—	—	—	—	11
<hr/>					
Total Ordinary Expenditure.	135,012	136,763	159,579	141,627	159,014
Extraordinary Expenditure	27,548	1,559	27,684	42,081	51,099
Colonial Development Fund.	—	4,508	—	3,821	14,878
<hr/>					
Total Expenditure ...	£162,560	£142,830	£187,263	£187,529	£224,991
<hr/>					

Assets and Liabilities.

The Assets and Liabilities at 31st March, 1936, were as follows:—

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1936.

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sundry Deposits	12,985	17	4	Standard Bank	20,234	4	7
Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Fund	8,534	11	4	Cash in hand : Sub-Account- ants	11,133	10	10
Colonial Development Fund Loans	15,325	15	10	Crown Agents	9,000	0	0
EXCESS ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES	45,514	9	0	Colonial Development Fund	20,133	10	10
	£82,360	13	6	Deposits Account	15,325	15	10
				Loans to Settlers	5,038	9	7
				Sundry Advances	21,628	12	8
					£82,360	13	6

The following amounts which are Parliamentary Grants-in-Aid are not included as Liabilities in the above statement :—

	£
1933-1934	177,000
1934-1935	98,000
1935-1936	50,000

Description of Main Heads of Taxation.

Native Tax.—The collection under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1936, was £33,693. Fuller details as regards the method of collection, &c., are given below.

Customs and Excise.—Under the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union of South Africa in 1910, the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration receives annually 0·27622 per cent. of the total Customs Revenue of the Union, less payments to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa. The amount received for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1936, was £34,277.

In addition to the above, a duty is levied on importations of Union manufactured spirits and beer into the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the amount received in this connection for the above period was £2,018, making the total Customs Revenue for the Territory £36,295. The rates of duty on spirits and beer are governed by the Schedule, Part III, of Proclamation 65 of 1921.

Licences.—General dealers are subject to annual licences in terms of Proclamation No. 48 of 1924 which consolidated and amended the duties payable in respect of trading in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Labour agents licences and motor vehicle licences are governed by Proclamations Nos. 45 of 1907 and 10 of 1929, as amended, respectively.

The laws in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquor and the licences payable in this connection are laid down in Act 28 of 1883 of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope as in force in the Bechuanaland Protectorate by virtue of the provisions of Section 5 of the Proclamation of the 4th April, 1892, as amended by Proclamation No. 30 of 1931.

The licences payable in respect of the sale of firearms, gunpowder and ammunition, and the conditions appertaining thereto are governed by Proclamations dated 10th June, 1891, and 15th November, 1893.

The following statement shows the chief classes of licences and the amounts collected in respect of each during the past two years:—

<i>Class of Licence.</i>	1934-5.	1935-6.
	£	£
Ammunition, Gun and Gunpowder ...	612	1,010
Agents for Foreign Firms, General Dealers and Importers ...	2,834	3,885
Labour Agents and Runners ...	236	369
Motor Vehicles and Drivers ...	1,442	1,840
Liquor ...	329	326
Miscellaneous ...	489	448
	<u>£5,942</u>	<u>£7,878</u>

Income Tax.—The collection of income tax is governed by Proclamation No. 70 of 1922 as amended. The general provisions of the principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates levied are fixed by Proclamation each year. Proclamation No. 54 of 1935 provided for a rebate of 20 per cent. on the tax payable.

The rates of tax imposed and abatements allowed for the year ended 30th June, 1935, were fixed as follows:—

Rates.

(1) In the case of companies, for each pound of taxable amount two shillings and sixpence.

(2) In the case of persons other than companies

(a) When the taxable amount does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the taxable amount exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of taxable amount, two shillings.

Abatements.

Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£
Insurance premiums—maximum amount of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Children—for each child under 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Dependants maintained wholly by taxpayer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
								30

The amount collected for the financial year ended 31st March, 1936, was as follows:—

Arrear tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£
Current tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
Tax paid in advance by officials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,718
								68
								<u>£24,904</u>

The following statement shows the number of the different classes of persons assessed for tax, the total amount of tax paid, and the aggregate of the taxable incomes in the several categories and also compares the collection with the previous year.

Number Taxed.		Category.	Amount of Tax Received.			Total Incomes of Taxpayers.	
1934-5.	1935-6.		1934-5.			1934-5.	1935-6.
6	3	Companies and Farmers.	£	s.	d.	£	£
			15,760	5	0	22,608	3 6
9	13	Traders	114	19	11	358	14 11
34	32	Officials	354	18	4	325	3 5
22	28	Others	1,164	13	10	1,544	5 3
—	—	Payments in advance by officials.	67	1	2	67	19 9
			£17,461	18	3	24,904	6 10
						199,597	272,066

Poll Tax.—Proclamation No. 44 of 1922 as amended provides for the payment of a poll tax of £2 per annum in half-yearly instalments, by every male domiciled in the Protectorate, who is 21 years or over and who does not pay hut tax.

The total amount realized under this head amounted to £1,467 for the year ended 31st March, 1936.

Gold Premium Tax.—A tax on the premium of gold produced in the Territory was imposed by Proclamation No. 25 of 1934. This Proclamation which was never enforced was repealed by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Gold Premium Taxation Proclamation No. 52 of 1935 in which certain rebates on the output are allowed before applying the tax of 15 per cent. of the gold premium.

The amount collected under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1936, was £173.

Customs Tariff.—In accordance with the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union Government in 1910, Bechuanaland maintains a Customs Tariff similar to that which exists in the Union of South Africa.

Stamp Duties.—Stamp duties are imposed in terms of Proclamation No. 14 of 1897 putting in force the laws of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope with regard to stamp and licence duties.

Native Tax.—Native tax is imposed by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native tax Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. Every male Native of eighteen years of age, or more, residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is liable for the payment of a tax at the rate of 15s. per annum, and in addition if such Native has more than one wife, according to native custom, a further sum of 15s. for every such additional wife. No Native, however, is liable to pay in respect of himself and his wives more than two pounds five shillings in any one year.

RATES OF NATIVE TAX.

From 1923-4 to 1928-9 the tax in Bamangwato (Serowe) and Batavana (N'gamiland) Reserves was at the rate of £1 3s. and in the rest of the Territory £1 5s. From 1929-30 the following rates were uniform for the whole of the Territory.

						£	s.	d.
1929-30	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1930-31	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1931-32	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
1932-33	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
1933-34	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
1934-35	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
1935-36	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0

Native Fund Tax.—This tax represents 5s. of every Native tax collected under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932 as amended. The total receipts under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1936, amounted to £14,493 4s. The moneys standing to the credit of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Native Fund are used at the discretion of the High Commissioner for any one or more of the following purposes:—education of Natives residing in the Bechuanaland Protectorate; abatement of contagious diseases; eradication of cattle diseases; improvement of native stock; and fencing of Native areas. A Native who is domiciled in some country other than the Territory and who can produce proof to the satisfaction of the District Commissioner that he had paid his tax for the current year in that country shall not be liable to pay the Bechuanaland Protectorate tax for that year.

District Commissioners are empowered, after consultation with the Chief, to exempt from the payment of tax in whole or in

part, any Native who is able to prove to the satisfaction of the District Commissioner that he is unable on account of poverty to pay the tax without being deprived of his means of subsistence.

The rate of Native tax was reduced from £1 8s. to 15s. by High Commissioner's Notice No. 82 of 1933, and this reduction was maintained for 1935-6 by High Commissioner's Notice No. 54/34. The reduction in the rate of tax was necessitated by the reduction in the capacity of Natives to contribute to taxation owing to the embargo on the export of all animals, and animal and vegetable products from the Territory due to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in 1933-4. The position was further aggravated by the drought and famine conditions obtaining during the year.

District Commissioners are in charge of the collection of tax in their districts and perform this duty through the Chiefs and Headmen. The Chiefs are paid, under Proclamation No. 1 of 1932, a gratuity of 10 per cent. of the value of current tax collected and 5 per cent. in respect of arrear tax paid to District Commissioners on or before the 31st day of October, and 5 per cent. on all tax paid thereafter, whether in respect of current or arrear tax. During the year 1934-5 and 1935-6 it was found necessary to double the amount of commission payable.

The tax may also be paid at all seats of District Commissioners and police camps. In some districts other than Native Reserves, assistance is given by the police in the collection of the tax.

XVI.—LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important Proclamations and Notices promulgated during 1936:—

Proclamations Nos. 5 and 7. Amending the Pension Laws of the Territory.

Proclamation No. 15.—Affirming the abolition of slavery.

Proclamation No. 20.—Providing for the fixation of wages in certain cases and for the establishment of Advisory Boards in connection therewith.

Proclamation No. 25.—Further amending the Immigration Law.

Proclamation No. 27.—Providing for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals.

Proclamation No. 28.—Making provision for compensation for workmen who suffer injury or death or who contract disease in the course of their employment in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Notice No. 51.—Regulations regarding the taking of a Census in the Bechuanaland Protectorate in 1936.

Notice No. 82.—Immigration Regulations.

Notice No. 182.—Workmen's compensation regulations.

XVII.—VETERINARY.**General.**

With a staff of five Veterinary Officers and 15 Stock Inspectors, assisted by a Native staff, the work of the Department for the year under review was carried out satisfactorily, particularly when the great distances to be covered under difficult conditions are taken into consideration. The Chief Veterinary Officer was able, by means of a "Puss Moth" aeroplane which he has purchased, to give more adequate supervision to the work of his Department, especially in the remote areas of the Protectorate.

Rainfall during the 1935-6 season was exceptionally good throughout the Protectorate with the exception of the Ghanzi and Francistown districts, where good rains were late, and areas which had suffered various losses in previous years through drought made a good recovery. Grazing and surface water were comparatively plentiful in most places, and losses from poverty towards the end of the dry season, for the first time in many years, could be regarded as negligible.

Export of Cattle and Meat.

The Federated South African Meat Industries operated the abattoir at Lobatsi from May to September under an Agreement with the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government.

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining supplies of slaughter cattle at the prices offered, and the Company was consequently largely dependent on slaughter cattle trekked from N'gamiland, the journey from the western areas being facilitated by good rains.

The following particulars relating to operations at the factory are of interest:—

Frozen meat exported	...	...	2,866,826 lb.
Offals	...	...	22,649 lb.
Cattle slaughtered	...	...	5,888 head
Meat condemned	...	...	17,781 lb.

Most of the meat was exported through Durban to Massawa. The facilities for exporting cattle to Johannesburg and Durban were restored upon the complete removal of Foot and Mouth disease restriction in 1935.

No difficulty was experienced in fulfilling the quota of 200 head per week to Johannesburg, as there was a considerable accumulation of exportable cattle consequent upon the good season and the Foot and Mouth disease embargo of 1934-5. The prosperity of the Territory which had suffered so much as the result of the Foot and Mouth outbreaks is, in a very large measure, restored. Moreover, the natives have enjoyed considerable prosperity owing to the activities of cattle speculators.

Diseases of Animals.

The general health of the Protectorate stock has been good, and there have been no widespread outbreaks of disease with the exception of rabies, which broke out in N'gamiland towards the end of the year.

As far as possible attempts have been made to inspect at intervals all stock in the Protectorate, and to persuade both Native and European farmers to inoculate against such diseases as are prevalent in a particular locality. To assist Native owners in this direction cattle crushes have been constructed at suitable sites throughout the Territory.

(a) *Anthrax*.—Isolated outbreaks of anthrax were reported in cattle and small stock, the largest being in the Francistown area where 15 deaths occurred in a herd of 557 head. Widespread outbreaks are, however, never likely to occur. The disease is under control and large numbers of animals are annually inoculated against it.

(b) *Foot and Mouth Disease*.—No outbreaks of Foot and Mouth disease occurred during the year.

Stringent regulations designed to prevent the re-introduction of the disease were enforced. With a view to localizing the disease, should it again occur, a system of cattle-movement permits was introduced making possible the repeated inspection of cattle on long journeys. These and other measures should ensure in the future the speedy detection and control of outbreaks of epidemic diseases.

Especial precautions were taken against the introduction of infection from Southern Rhodesia, and in June a cordon was placed along the border.

(c) *East Coast Fever*.—No cases of East Coast Fever were reported within the Protectorate during the year although several outbreaks occurred fairly close to the border in the Matoppos and Bulawayo districts of Southern Rhodesia. In May considerable uneasiness was felt on account of the approach of the disease to the border, and as a result of discussions with the Southern Rhodesia Veterinary authorities, the strictest measures were undertaken by both Governments to prevent the spread of infection, including the strengthening of the cordon along the Bechuanaland Protectorate-Southern Rhodesia border. The entrance of East Coast Fever into the Territory with its lack of dipping facilities would constitute a major disaster and every possible precaution is being taken to prevent it.

(d) *Rabies*.—Early in September a report was received of a suspected outbreak of rabies in the Caprivi Strip adjacent to the extreme North Western corner of the Protectorate. The border patrol, established to prevent the entrance of cattle from the Caprivi Strip, where Lungsickness was also reported to exist, was informed of the position and instructed to prevent the ingress of dogs from the Caprivi Strip.

However, a suspected case of rabies occurred in a dog at Kurube in October and soon after the disease was reported to be spreading South along the Okavango River. Steps were immediately taken to obtain full information concerning these reported outbreaks.

As a preliminary measure, all dogs suspected of being in contact with the disease were destroyed. At the same time the natives of the area were warned of the danger of the disease and informed that any dogs observed showing symptoms of the disease should be destroyed immediately, and the matter reported to the local Stock Inspector or to the Police. A "tie up" order was instituted, but proved of little use and as a result of subsequent cases being reported and the death of a native child from hydrophobia, an order was issued to destroy all dogs within a radius of five miles of an outbreak. A dog-free belt was also created between Nokanen and Tsau.

By the end of December these drastic measures, which in the end proved tantamount to a total destruction of dogs over a large area, succeeded in controlling what threatened to be a serious outbreak. By the end of the year over two thousand dogs had been destroyed north of Nokanen, the whole of the Batawana Reserve was placed in quarantine and no dogs were allowed in or out of the Reserve.

Unfortunately owing to the vast distances and slow travelling in this part of the country, and lack of suitable facilities for transporting material for microscopical examination, lesions have not been demonstrated microscopically. Nevertheless there seems no doubt from the classical symptoms of hydrophobia described, that the diagnosis of rabies was a correct one.

Rabies was also reported in the Mafeking district in the Union, but there is no indication that the disease entered the Bechuanaland Protectorate from this source.

(e) *Trypanosomiasis*.—The incidence of this disease is confined to an area accurately defined in 1921-2, in the North-West of the Protectorate in the N'gamiland district, involving many hundred miles of very excellent cattle-raising country. Last year the fly was reported to be "spreading" and there is some evidence to support this. It is believed, however, that the

disease is being disseminated throughout herds of cattle largely by mechanical transmission through other vectors than the tsetse fly.

In the absence of means for taking effective preventive measures, curative treatment continued to be the main policy of the Government. The treatment consists of repeated, regularly administered doses of tartar emetic. The number of injections for trypanosomiasis has risen from 1,667 in 1935 to 9,250 for this year.

(f) *Quarter Evil*.—Quarter Evil has been reported from several localities throughout the Territory. The N'gamiland area reported the largest number of suspected outbreaks though it was not possible to confirm microscopically all reported outbreaks. Vaccine has been widely used. The disease is under control, only sporadic outbreaks occurring. Provision is being made next year for issue to natives of free vaccine in cases where reports of the disease are confirmed by positive microscopical evidence of blood or tissue smears.

(g) *Scab*.—Arrangements for directing and treating scab in sheep have greatly improved during the year. Dipping tanks are being provided, and the co-operation of natives, who are rapidly learning the value of treatment, has increased.

(h) *Heartwater*.—Heartwater continues to be a major problem confronting stock owners, not only in this Protectorate but throughout South Africa. Most of the outbreaks in the Protectorate have occurred in stock moving for export or other purposes from comparatively clean areas through, or into infective localities. Seven outbreaks, causing high mortality were reported from the Palapye district amongst N'gamiland cattle which were being moved for export.

(i) *Horsesickness*.—A few cases of horsesickness were reported during the year. A number of horses belonging to the Government and European farmers were successfully vaccinated, no losses being recorded.

(j) *Lungsickness (Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia)*.—In September of this year lungsickness was reported in Nyangana in South-West Africa, approximately 100 miles West of Moembo on the Bechuanaland Protectorate-Capriivi Strip border. Acting on this information the Capriivi Strip border cordon patrol was strengthened, and the Okavango area was kept under strict control and continuous inspection. As a further precautionary measure, cattle posts adjacent to the border were moved further in-land and a cattle-free strip thus created. The South-West African authorities enforced similar measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

Arrangements were made for a thorough investigation by the South-West African authorities during 1937 of the position regarding disease in the Caprivi Strip.

(k) *Contagious Abortion*.—Contagious abortion has occurred in parts of the Territory, but the disease has not been very prevalent.

(l) *Dourine*.—The Bechuanaland Protectorate has been entirely free of dourine this year. This disease has, however, occurred in certain parts of neighbouring territories. No mares or stallions were permitted to enter the Protectorate without having first undergone the complement fixation test for this disease.

(m) *Rinderpest*.—There have been no cases of rinderpest reported within the Protectorate, nor within a dangerous distance of the border.

(n) *Bovine Tuberculosis*.—Tuberculosis is practically non-existent amongst cattle in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. At the Lobatsi abattoir, where a high standard of meat inspection is insisted upon, only one carcase of the 20,000 examined was found to be affected.

There is no reason why this satisfactory state of affairs should not continue. The dry climate and the open air conditions under which stock are raised in this country are unfavourable to the occurrence or spread of the disease.

OTHER SCHEDULED DISEASES.

The following scheduled diseases did not occur during 1936:—

- (a) Bacillary Necrosis.
- (b) Epizootic Lymphangitis.
- (c) Glanders.
- (d) Equine Mange.
- (e) Sheep Pox.
- (f) Swine Erysipelas.
- (g) Swine Fever.

NON-SCHEDULE DISEASES.

Malnutrition and Deficiency.—Malnutrition from poverty of feed and water was not so prevalent this year.

A few cases of the deficiency diseases *styfsiekte* and *lamsiekte* were reported.

VERMINOUS INFESTATION.

Verminous infestation, more especially of the sheep population, is widespread throughout the Territory. Little attention has been given to this condition previously. Considerable losses are caused by death amongst young sheep from this cause.

Cattle Improvement.

During 1936 several schemes which had been planned in 1934-5 were put into operation, with funds provided from the Colonial Development Fund.

The major problem confronting native cattle-owners in regard to cattle improvement is the scarcity of water available during the dry season. Water development, financed with grants from the Colonial Development Fund, is proceeding under the direction of the Public Works Department. The distribution of the cattle population received careful attention in this connection, and where possible this is to be taken into consideration as boring proceeds. Once the number of permanent water supplies is increased and the long journeys to water which now have to be undertaken by cattle in winter, are reduced, higher-grade stock will survive where now they invariably suffer from poverty and die in large numbers.

Great attention is being paid to animal husbandry as part of the general cattle improvement scheme, and schools for the purpose of conducting a special course in this subject are being established in all the tribal breeding camps.

A scheme has also been adopted with the object of improving the type of cattle, every tribe being provided with a breeding camp. The scheme differs from the Bull Camp scheme, previously followed in the Territory, and possesses certain advantages over it. It affords greater control over the breeding operations, provides better facilities for teaching, and becomes self-supporting in a few years.

From the point of view of the cattle industry, the object of the breeding camp is to produce cross-bred bulls for distribution amongst the tribe, and ultimately it is expected that only the use of approved bulls will be permitted in the native herds. Thus the desirable characteristics of the improved breeds will be introduced without interfering with the hardiness of the present-day type.

Mutton Improvement.

A Mutton Improvement scheme has been in operation throughout the year, and pedigree rams have been distributed in the Territory. As these were found to die off, chiefly from heart-water and verminous infestation, this plan has been abandoned and a scheme, proceeding along similar lines to those outlined for cattle, is being instituted. The half-bred progeny of Suffolk rams and good class native ewes are being bred for distribution amongst the natives.

Improved sheep management is to be taught in the Animal Husbandry Courses conducted at the Cattle Improvement Camps.

Hides and Skin Improvement.

The quality of hides and skins in the Territory is good, but loss from bad methods used in preparing these goods for market is considerable. A Hide and Skin Officer has been appointed to travel through the Territory, indicating to natives improved methods of flaying, curing and preservation. A pamphlet for distribution amongst the natives has been compiled and printed in Sechuana and English.

Karakul Sheep.

The scheme for introducing the Karakul sheep industry to the Ghanzi area of the Protectorate has received impetus during the year.

It is proposed to establish a Government farm superintended by an expert for the purpose of breeding rams and demonstrating approved methods of pelt production. The European settlers in the area have been approached, and have indicated their willingness to develop the industry. But difficulties in obtaining pure-bred stock from South West Africa has proved insurmountable, owing to regulations prohibiting the export of Karakul sheep from that Territory. Enquiries, however, showed that sheep would probably be obtainable from the Union and negotiations to purchase were commenced towards the end of the year.

The Empire Exhibition.

The Veterinary Department sent to the Protectorate Exhibit at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg a constant supply of choice beef and mutton for display to the public.

Much of the beef exhibited was obtained from three- and four-year old cross-bred shorthorn-Africander steers purchased from the B.S.A. Company at Lobatsi. These animals were fattened at the Government farm at Ramathlabama, and on the average scaled 750 lb. dressed weight.

To supply the mutton, selected sheep were purchased from native herds and also fattened at the Government farm.

Members of the Meat Trade commented very favourably on the beef exhibited, but, whilst not disputing the excellent flavour of the Protectorate mutton, they viewed unfavourably the lack of compactness shown in the general conformation of the carcasses and the very fat characters of the hind quarters.

Locust Campaign.

During the 1935-6 season few locusts were noticed throughout the Territory and, with the exception of N'gamiland, little use was made of the very large supplies of poison supplied to the

Territory by the Union Government. The only area where invasion proved considerable was N'gamiland, where a successful campaign against hopper swarms was instituted.

The 1936-7 season just beginning threatens to be more serious, but with the object of combating the menace, the Government is co-operating with the Union Authorities, who are preparing plans to deal with hatchings by means of poisoned mealie meal baits.

XVIII.—MINING.

Prospecting and mining in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is governed by the Mines and Minerals Proclamation No. 33 of 1932 and the regulations thereunder published under High Commissioner's Notices Nos. 111 and 157 of that year. The Tati District is, however, at present excluded from the provisions of the Proclamation.

A full account of the provisions of the Proclamation and of its application to the various districts in the Territory is to be found in the annual reports of the years 1933 and 1934.

TATI DISTRICT.

The gold and silver output in the Tati Mining District (recorded elsewhere) again constitutes a record. Prospecting and development work have continued unabated throughout the year, considerable amounts of capital have been brought into the Territory through this channel, and several interesting discoveries have been made.

Fourteen properties have been producing through the year, and regular inspections by the Mines Inspector have been carried out.

Some 1,500 natives find employment in the mining industry and the following amounts of gold and silver were produced:

Pure gold—16,746 oz. valued at £115,800.

Silver—1,382 oz. valued at £96.

XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of His Majesty King George V. 20th January, 1936.

Officials and residents learned with profound regret of the death of His Majesty King George V, which cast a gloom over the entire Territory.

Tuesday the 28th January, the day of the funeral, was fittingly observed as a day of general mourning throughout the Territory and at Headquarters in Mafeking.

Innumerable expressions of sorrow and sympathy, testifying in a striking manner to the high esteem and affection in which His late Majesty was held were received from all sections of the community.

Tour of Resident Commissioner through the Territory, June, 1936.

During June, 1936, the Resident Commissioner, accompanied by Mrs. Rey, made an extensive tour of the Territory, visiting eight districts, holding a large number of kgotla and other meetings, both with European settlers and with Natives, and carrying out inspections of various activities and developments in process in the country.

The tour provided many valuable opportunities for personal discussions between the Head of the Administration and both Officials and residents, as a result of which satisfactory solutions of various problems were arrived at which would otherwise have entailed considerable and lengthy correspondence.

Owing to better rains and opening of markets, the Resident Commissioner was able to report a much more prosperous and happy state of affairs in the Territory than had existed for several years previously.

Distinguished Visitors.

Lord and Lady Baden-Powell visited Mafeking and passed through the Bechuanaland Protectorate on their way to Rhodesia in the early part of the year.

At the stations on the line Guides and Scouts, Pathfinders and Wayfarers were drawn up to meet and greet them; and they were good enough to give their advice and counsel in many matters connected with these movements.

Professor Eric Walker of South Africa, Mr. Arthur Lismer of Toronto University, and Miss Margaret Wrong from England, all world authorities on education affairs, visited the Territory during the year, and gave great assistance in connection with the arrangement of the new primary school syllabus of the Education Department.

" Lobone Loa Batsoana ".

During the course of the year the Director of Education and his staff were successful in starting the first periodical in English and Sechuana (issued quarterly with illustrations) under the above title. Its first issue appeared in January, 1936.

Matters of outstanding interest are published in the journal, and Natives are encouraged to contribute letters and articles to it in their own language. Some excellent articles by Europeans and Natives have already appeared.

European Advisory Council.

This Council held its Twentieth and Twenty-first Sessions in February and September, 1936.

It represents seven electoral areas covering the whole Territory. East area returns one member who must be a qualified voter, nominated by not less than five qualified voters, and who holds his seat on the Council for a period of three years. Immediately prior to a new election (or by-election), a register of qualified voters in each area is compiled.

The following have one vote:—Every owner or lessee of land situated within the Territory of the value of £200 or the owner of stock within the Territory of the value of £200 and bona fide used for farming purposes (legal proof of such ownership during the 12 months immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll must be furnished), or the holder of a General Dealer's licence within the Territory or a person who derives from sources within the Territory an annual income of not less than £200 provided that in each case such person is either:—

(a) a British subject of European parentage, of full age and sound mind, who has resided in the Territory for 12 months immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll, or

(b) an alien of full age and sound mind who has resided in the Territory for five years immediately preceding the compiling of the Voters' Roll and who, if legislative provision be made therefor, would be eligible for naturalization as a British subject,

and has made application for registration and been placed on the Voters' Roll.

Native Advisory Council.

This Council is representative of the Baralong, the Bakwena, the Bangwaketse, the Bakgatla, the Bamalete, the Batlokwa and the Batawana tribes of the Protectorate.

The Council consists of the Chiefs of the above-mentioned districts, each accompanied by some four members who are elected by the tribes according to their custom. It discusses with the Resident Commissioner all matters affecting Native interests which its members desire to bring forward, especially the administration of the Native Fund.

The Fund is devoted to purely Native purposes, e.g., Native education, improvement of Native stock, water supply in Native reserves, and cost of anthrax and quarter evil vaccine. The revenue of the Fund is obtained by an annual tax of 5s. on every Native liable for Native tax.

The Seventeenth Session of the Council was held at Mafeking in May, 1936.

Girl Guides and Scout Movements.

Girl Guides.—Small companies of Guides have been formed at Pitsani, Mahalapye, Molepolole, Francistown and Ghanzi. The work is under the direct control of Mrs. C. F. Rey, wife of the Resident Commissioner.

Although companies are small, yet the guiding work done is of the utmost benefit to the girls concerned.

Boy Scouts.—There is as yet no recognized troops of Scouts. At Francistown, there is, however, a small but efficient Pack of Wolf Cubs. Now that an Organizing Secretary has been appointed it is hoped to start Lone Scouting, if it is not possible to form any troops.

Wayfarers and Pathfinders.

The Wayfarer Movement (African Girl Guides) has strong detachments throughout the Territory, with particularly promising detachments at Kanye, Lobatsi, Khale, Mochudi, Gaberones, Molepolole, Francistown, Good Hope, Ramoutsa and other centres. Guidance, help and control are vested in the Bechuanaland Protectorate Headquarter Wayfarer Council, which meets from time to time at Headquarters, Mafeking.

In November Mr. Claude H. Preston was appointed full time Organizing Secretary for all the movements in the Protectorate. He will be able to keep the necessary, but important contact between detachments and Headquarters, by visiting and helping detachments from time to time.

A very important step forward was made in December, when the Wayfarer Movement was incorporated as a branch of the Girl Guide Movement. This means that Wayfarers, when they have passed the necessary test, will be admitted into the World Wide Girl Guide Movement as Wayfarer-Guides. The movement is of the greatest possible benefit to African girls and its membership is increasing annually.

A party of Wayfarer Leaders and Wayfarers visited the Empire Exhibition in December. This visit was made possible through the courtesy of the Resident Commissioner.

Training camps have been held during the year and have proved most beneficial. Further training camps will be held during the coming year.

The Pathfinder Movement (African Boy Scouts), now known as the Pathfinder-Scout Movement, a fully recognized branch of the Boy Scouts Association, has made rapid strides during the year and numbers have increased considerably. The Bechuanaland Protectorate Divisional Pathfinder-Scout Council, of which the Resident Commissioner is Divisional Pathfinder-Scout Commissioner, controls all Pathfinder-Scout activities within the Territory.

Large troops have come into being in the Kanye, Molepolole, Mochudi, Tati and Bakwena areas, and work is being commenced at one or two centres in the Kalahari Desert.

The Director of Education, who acts as Special Divisional Pathfinder-Scout Commissioner, and who visits periodically

centres where Pathfinder work is established, has commented upon the excellent benefits derived by African youths through contact with the movement.

An urgent need is for the training of African Leaders, but this will now be overcome as a result of the appointment of a full-time Organizing Secretary. Training has already commenced under his direction. By the end of the coming year all existing Pathfinder troops will have reached Pathfinder-Scout status.

A party of Pathfinders visited the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg in December.

Up to the present the movement has been financed by voluntary contribution, but with its amazing growth, the need for financial support has become very apparent. Every effort is being made to establish the movement on a sound financial basis.

Lands and Surveys.

Originally, all the lands in the Protectorate belonged to the several native tribes to be found within its border, except that sovereignty over what is generally known as the Tati Concession, or Tati district, was claimed by the Chief Khama of the Bamangwato and by the Matabele Chief Lobengula. In 1895, on behalf of their respective tribes, the Chiefs Khama, Sebele, and Bathoen abandoned certain territory. By Order in Council dated the 16th May, 1904, the territory thus abandoned was declared Crown Lands and vested in His Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, who was empowered to make grants or leases thereof on such terms and conditions as he might think fit, subject to the directions of the Secretary of State.

An Order in Council passed on the 10th January, 1910, added to the Crown Lands above-mentioned all other land in the Bechuanaland Protectorate elsewhere than in the Tati district, with the exception of: (1) land included in any Native Reserve duly set apart by Proclamation or the subject of any grant made by or on behalf of His Majesty, and (2) the 41 farms known as "the Barolong Farms" (held by members of the Barolong tribe by virtue of certificates of occupation issued by the Chief Montsioa on the 28th March, 1895), and vested such lands in the High Commissioner subject to the provisions of the Order in Council of 16th May, 1904.

The doubts as to the ownership of the lands in the Tati district were resolved by an Order in Council passed on 4th May, 1911, which vested these lands in His Majesty and empowered the High Commissioner to grant them (certain lands being reserved for the occupation of natives under the control of the Government) to the Tati Concessions, Limited, in full ownership. This grant was effected by Proclamation No. 2 of 1911, including the right to all minerals and precious stones under the land.

The boundaries of the 41 Barolong Farms (which comprise all the land reserved to the Barolong tribe within the Protectorate) were defined by Proclamation No. 1 of 1896. The boundaries of the Bamangwato, Batawana, Bakgatla, Bakwena, and Bangwaketsi tribes were defined by Proclamation No. 9 of 1899 as amended by Proclamations Nos. 14 of 1907 and 55 of 1908 in respect of the Bakwena, and of the Bamaletse tribe by Proclamation No. 28 of 1909. A reserve for the Batlokwa tribe was established by Proclamation No. 44 of 1933; and certain lands on the Nata have been included in the Bamangwato Reserve by Proclamation No. 31 of 1933. With the exception of five farms that had already been granted to pioneers by native Chiefs, and certain land retained for Government purposes, the Crown Lands along the eastern border of the Protectorate were granted to the British South Africa Company by Proclamations Nos. 4, 12, and 13 of 1905, and became known as the Gaberones, Tuli and Lobatsi Blocks.

Certain settlers to whom the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes had, under the Charter of the British South Africa Company, granted tracts of land in the Ghanzi district, were in 1898 and 1899 confirmed in their holdings by the High Commissioner on certain conditions, including the payment of an annual quit-rent at the rate of £1 per thousand morgen (a morgen = 2.1165 English acres).

Apart from trading sites, which usually do not exceed 50 yards by 50 yards in extent, 15 farms of 1,000 morgen each and one of 2,000 morgen have been leased by the Government to European settlers at an annual rental of £5 and £10 respectively. These leases are renewable annually. As a rule preference is given to persons who are already domiciled within the Territory.

Under an agreement between the Administration and the Imperial Cold Storage Company, Limited, signed in June, 1925, 250,000 morgen of Crown Lands on the northern bank of the Molopo River have been placed at the disposal of the Company free of charge for 25 years, in consideration of the Company having agreed to erect cold storage and refrigerating works within the Territory, and to purchase a minimum of 10,000 Protectorate cattle annually for use in such works.

The Crown Lands remaining comprise about 125,000 square miles.

The British South Africa Company and the Tati Company, Limited, have granted to European settlers a considerable quantity of the land placed at their disposal by the above-mentioned Proclamations.

No surveys have been made of any land within the Territory, except where such land has been granted to private corporations or individuals.

There are no irrigation works of any large scale within the Territory. Apart from the rivers Marico, Limpopo, Zambesi, Chobe, and the Okavango marshes and their outlets, there are practically no surface waters, except in the rainy season. The Rhodesia Railways, Limited, have constructed several dams in connection with the working of the railway line, namely:—

						<i>Capacity in Gallons. Millions.</i>
Lobatsi	...	...	...	...	...	15
Metsimaswaana (Notwani Siding)	...	...	...	...	...	45
Mileage, 1,197	...	...	...	...	...	5
Palapye	...	...	...	...	...	15
Tsessebe (Inchwe River)	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pilane	...	...	...	...	...	9

APPENDIX " A ".

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE PRODUCTION OF BUTTER, MILK, CHEESE, CREAM AND POULTRY.

1st January to 31st December, 1936.

Butterfat Production:

<i>First Grade.</i>							<i>lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,446	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,748	
								143,194
<i>Second Grade.</i>								
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,640	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	
								32,740
<i>Third Grade.</i>								
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,366	
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,829	
								8,195
<i>Below Grade.</i>								
Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,175	
								2,175
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...		186,304

Butter Manufactured.

Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	231,780	
Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	
								232,206

Cheese Production.

Cheddar	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,124	
Gouda	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	
								6,662

Whole Fresh Milk.

Supplied to trains, etc.	<i>Gal.</i> 1,042	<i>Gal.</i> 1,042
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------------------	----------------------

Poultry Products from Europeans and Natives.

Poultry—52,581 head	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
Eggs—3,678 dozen	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,281	6	0
							174	0	0
							3,455	6	0

*Value of Dairy Products.**Europeans.*

								£	s.	d.
Butterfat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,774	0	0
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	7	0
Farm Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	16	6
Whole Fresh Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	4	3

 9,864 7 9
Native.

Butterfat	638	0	0
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---

 Grand Total £10,502 7 9

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE REGISTRATION OF PREMISES.

Type of Business.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
<i>European.</i>					
Cheese Factory	...	11	11	7	3
Creamery	...	157	157	297	311
Butter Factory	...	2	2	2	2
Cream Depot	...	1	—	—	—
Stores selling Dairy Produce	...	11	11	11	14
Milk Sellers	...	18	18	6	10
<i>European Total</i>	...	200	199	327	339
<i>Native.</i>					
Creamery	...	358	358	300	140
Milk Sellers	...	409	409	409	205
<i>Coloured.</i>					
Creamery	...	7	7	7	7
<i>Grand Total</i>	...	974	973	1,043	1,055

EUROPEAN CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

Butterfat.

Grade.	1932. lb.	1933. lb.	1934. lb.	1935. lb.	1936. lb.
First	342,802	32,612	202,600	156,140	137,446
Second	111,996	15,441	48,208	51,184	28,640
Third	29,451	11,356	17,230	23,419	5,366
Below	19,304	1,138	2,603	4,718	—
	503,553	60,547	270,641	235,461	171,452

Grading Percentages.

Grade.	1932. Per cent.	1933. Per cent.	1934. Per cent.	1935. Per cent.	1936. Per cent.
First	68	54	76	66	80
Second	22	25	17	22	17
Third	6	19	6	10	3
Below	4	2	1	2	—
	100	100	100	100	100

NATIVE CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

<i>Butterfat.</i>					
<i>Grade.</i>	<i>1932.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1933.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1934.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1935.</i> <i>lb.</i>	<i>1936.</i> <i>lb.</i>
First ...	53,655	2,148	39,293	37,062	5,748
Second ...	24,678	1,064	11,774	25,838	4,100
Third ...	30,702	537	8,602	18,658	2,829
Below ...	4,759	60	4,911	3,996	2,175
	<u>113,794</u>	<u>3,809</u>	<u>64,580</u>	<u>85,554</u>	<u>14,852</u>

NATIVE CREAM PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

<i>Grading Percentages.</i>					
<i>Grade.</i>	<i>1932.</i> <i>Per cent.</i>	<i>1933.</i> <i>Per cent.</i>	<i>1934.</i> <i>Per cent.</i>	<i>1935.</i> <i>Per cent.</i>	<i>1936.</i> <i>Per cent.</i>
First ...	47	56	62	44	39
Second ...	22	28	19	30	28
Third ...	27	14	11	21	19
Below ...	4	2	8	5	14
	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE POULTRY PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT.

		<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Poultry ...	Head	15,193	306	32,754	41,227	52,581
Value ...	£	655	17	2,346	2,137	3,281
Eggs ...	Doz.	20,453	3,300	6,279	4,299	3,678
Value ...	£	800	132	254	187	174
Total value ...		<u>£1,455</u>	<u>£149</u>	<u>£2,600</u>	<u>£2,324</u>	<u>£3,455</u>

APPENDIX " B ".

Some Publications relating to the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

- Report on the Financial and Economic Position of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1933. (Cmd. 4368.) H.M. Stationery Office. 3s. 6d.
- Rise of South Africa (sections dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate). Sir George Cory, M.A., D.Litt. Longmans Green & Co.
- History of South Africa (section dealing with Bechuanaland Protectorate). G.M. Theal, Litt.D., LL.D. George Allen & Unwin.
- The Kalahari or Thirstland Redemption. E. H. L. Schwarz. T. Maskew Miller, Cape Town.
- The Bantu Past and Present: An ethnological and historical study of the Native Races of South Africa. S. M. Molema. W. Green & Sons, Ltd. 12s. 6d.
- N'gamiland and the Kalahari. (Papers read at Royal Geographical Society, June, 1932.) Lt.-Col. C. F. Rey, C.M.G. Vol. LXXX, No. 4, October, 1932, of Geographical Journal.
- Lobone loa Batsoana, "The Bechuanaland Torch". An English and Sechuana quarterly periodical.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935

[Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa

[Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific

[Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies

[Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps

[Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey

[Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937

[Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report

[Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine

[Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

[Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map)

3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission

[Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies

[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS	KENYA COLONY &
BARBADOS	PROTECTORATE
BERMUDA	LEEWARD ISLANDS
BRITISH GUIANA	MAURITIUS
BRITISH HONDURAS	NEW HEBRIDES
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS	NIGERIA
PROTECTORATE	NORTHERN RHODESIA
BRUNEI, STATE OF	NYASALAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
FALKLAND ISLANDS	ST. VINCENT
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	SEYCHELLES
FIJI	SEIRRA LEONE
THE GAMBIA	SOMALILAND
GIBRALTAR	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	TONGAN ISLANDS
GOLD COAST	PROTECTORATE
GRENADA	TRENGGANU
HONG KONG	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
JAMAICA	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
JOHORE	UGANDA
KEDAH	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE
KELANTAN	

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

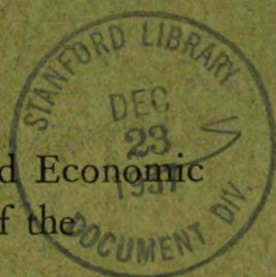
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5.342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1810



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

UGANDA
PROTECTORATE 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1729 and 1773
respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London. W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. 6d. net

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

KENYA · TANGANYIKA · UGANDA · NYASALAND

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

GIBRALTAR · MALTA · CYPRUS

EGYPT · SUDAN · PALESTINE

MAURITIUS

BRITISH WEST INDIES

BRITISH GUIANA

LONDON · LIVERPOOL · MANCHESTER

HAMBURG · NEW YORK

BRANCHES IN UGANDA

JINJA · KAMPALA

HEAD OFFICE:

54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1810

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

UGANDA
PROTECTORATE 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1729 and 1773
respectively (Price 2s. 6d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. 0d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE FOR 1936

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	5
III. POPULATION	6
IV. HEALTH	7
V. HOUSING	11
VI. PRODUCTION	11
VII. COMMERCE	19
VIII. LABOUR: WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	22
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	23
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	26
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	29
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	30
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	31
XIV. LEGISLATION	36
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	38
XVI. GAME	43
XVII. MISCELLANEOUS	44
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE	46
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The territories comprising the Uganda Protectorate lie between the Belgian Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya and the Tanganyika Territory. The Protectorate extends from about parallel 1° south latitude to the northern limits of the navigable waters of the Albert Nile at Nimule. On the east its boundary runs from Mount Zulia on the Sudan border along the Turkana Escarpment to the crater of Mount Elgon (14,178 feet) and thence along the Malawa and the Sio rivers into the north-eastern waters of Lake Victoria. The outstanding features on the western side are the Nile-Congo watershed, Lake Albert, the River Semliki, the Ruwenzori Range (16,794 feet), and Lake Edward.

The area of the Protectorate is approximately 93,981 square miles, of which 13,680 square miles are water. The whole of this is at a considerable height above sea-level, the greater part between 3,500 and 4,000 feet.

Climate.

Climatic conditions are not uniform, but the temperature is moderate and varies only slightly throughout the year. The mean maximum temperature for most districts averages 83° F., and the mean minimum 63° F. On the Ruwenzori Range there is extreme cold with perpetual snow.

The highest "absolute maximum" registered in 1936 was 97° F. at Serere, and the lowest "absolute minimum" 37° F. at Kabale. The annual range at four representative stations is as follows:—

		<i>January.</i>		<i>July.</i>	
		<i>Abs. Max.</i>	<i>Abs. Min.</i>	<i>Abs. Max.</i>	<i>Abs. Min.</i>
		°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Entebbe	... ..	82·0	57·2	81·1	59·0
Tororo	... ..	86·6	58·0	84·0	57·0
Fort Portal	... ..	84·1	48·3	80·7	43·9
Hoima	... ..	89·0	58·0	85·0	55·0

The areas with highest rainfall this year were the shores of Lake Victoria, the escarpment of Lake Albert and the slopes of Ruwenzori in each of which the rainfall was in general over sixty inches. The driest areas were the Karamoja District of the Eastern Province, where the rainfall was between twenty and forty inches, and a narrow strip extending from Mbarara to the western part of Lake Kioga. In this area the rainfall was about forty inches.

In other parts the rainfall was between forty-five and fifty-five inches. It was well distributed throughout the year and was eleven per cent. above the average.

History.

Seventy-five years ago the name of Uganda was unknown in Europe. In 1862 Speke and Grant, coming from the south, were the first Europeans to reach the capital of Mutesa, the ruler of Buganda, not far from the present Kampala, and were astonished to find themselves among an organized and comparatively civilized people. They passed on to Egypt and so solved the problem of the ages—the discovery of the source of the Nile. Samuel Baker discovered Lake Albert in 1864 and Egyptian plans for the annexation of much of present-day Uganda followed. Under such famous governors as Baker, Gordon, and Emin, the Egyptian flag flew in the Nile district from 1874 to 1889.

Stanley visited Uganda in 1875 and told the Christian world of the openings for missionary enterprise in Mutesa's dominions. The first English Protestant missionaries arrived in 1877, followed in 1879 by French Roman Catholics. The shrewd Mutesa died in 1884 and was succeeded by his son Mwanga.

Christianity had meanwhile made quiet headway, but Mwanga proved unfavourable to it, and for his father's tolerance substituted persecution and even massacre of the missionaries' adherents.

In 1888, his people turned on him and he fled to the south of Lake Victoria; but, the Arab traders and native Mohammedans gaining the upper hand, the missionaries and native Christians were also driven out. In the same year control of the British sphere in East Africa had been assigned by Royal Charter to the Imperial British East Africa Company, and when the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 confirmed the inclusion in the British sphere of present-day Kenya and Uganda, Captain (now Lord) Lugard was despatched to establish the Company's influence in Uganda. He found Mwanga recently restored with the help of his fugitive Christian subjects, and concluded a treaty with him within a few days of his arrival.

In 1891 Lugard visited the western limits of the British sphere and at the south end of Lake Albert found a remnant of Emin's Egyptian (Sudanese) troops. These he enlisted and brought into Uganda. In January, 1892, soon after his return to Kampala, war broke out between the Protestant and Roman Catholic factions. The latter were defeated, and fled, taking Mwanga with them. Peace was concluded and Mwanga restored in March, 1892.

Meanwhile the Company, crippled by the cost of occupation, gave the British Government notice of its intention to evacuate Uganda, and Sir Gerald Portal was despatched to Uganda as Imperial Commissioner to make proposals for its future governance. On 1st April, 1893, he announced a provisional British Protectorate over Uganda and the Union Jack replaced the Company's flag at the fort, which may still be seen on Old Kampala Hill. The formal establishment of a Protectorate, but over Mwanga's kingdom only, was deferred until 18th June, 1894. Meanwhile Bunyoro had been conquered and its ruler, Kabarega, driven out. In 1896, the Protectorate was extended to most of the other regions which are now included within the present "Uganda," and this term was thereafter applied to the whole territory, Mwanga's kingdom, which is the present Buganda Province, being referred to as Buganda.

The construction of the Uganda Railway began at Mombasa early in 1896, but, until its arrival at Lake Victoria, the long distance from the coast precluded any real development. In July, 1897, Mwanga left his country for the third and last time, and in the following August his infant son Daudi Chwa, the present Kabaka (or Ruler) of Buganda, was proclaimed in his stead. A few months later the very existence of the Protectorate was threatened by a mutiny of the Sudanese troops brought in by Lugard. They occupied Luba's fort in Busoga and there

murdered their commander, Captain Thruston. Indian troops were hurried to Uganda but the position was not restored until February, 1898.

The heavy and unproductive military expenditure on Uganda led the Home Government to conclude that the time had come to reorganize the administration and Sir H. H. Johnston reached Kampala as Special Commissioner at the end of 1899. The affairs of Buganda were settled by the Uganda Agreement, 1900, and the foundations were laid of the present administrative system.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

When the first European travellers arrived, they found among the Bantu races, and notably among the Buganda, developed political organizations above the average in Africa. Within the principal tribes there existed central monarchy and government machinery resembling the feudal system. British administration was based to a great extent on these existing organizations, and, when the country was pacified it devolved upon Sir H. H. Johnston, as Special Commissioner, to define the functions of the Native Government of Buganda, and of the Chiefs of Toro, and Ankole, and their relations with the suzerain Power. Agreements to effect this were formally concluded between 1900 and 1902. An agreement similar to those with Toro and Ankole was concluded with the Mukama (Chief) of Bunyoro during 1933.

In 1907, Sir H. Hesketh Bell was appointed the first Governor. In 1921, Executive and Legislative Councils were established, the latter consisting partly of official members and partly of nominated unofficial members, with an official majority.

The Protectorate is divided into four Provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western and Northern. Buganda is on a different footing from the remainder, since, under the terms of the 1900 Agreement, the Kabaka exercises direct rule over his people "to whom he shall administer justice through the *Lukiko*, or Native Council, and through others of his officers in the manner approved by Her Majesty's Government."

All chiefs are appointed by the Kabaka with the approval of His Majesty's representative, and the Kabaka, with the consent of the Governor, has the power to make laws governing his people in Buganda.

In other Provinces, Native Administrations are recognized in stages of development varying with the advancement of the tribes. There are Paramount Chiefs in Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro each with his Council, and Native Administrations in the other districts or tribal areas, the Councils being composed of the county chiefs and their sub-chiefs. The Councils have

no legislative powers except that, subject to the Governor's consent, they may alter Native law by resolution and fix penalties for its breach. The Councils are permanently in session to deal with magisterial and routine matters, and submit to the District Commissioner, or the Paramount Chief, their views on such subjects as:—

- (a) proposed alterations to tribal customary law;
- (b) matters affecting the expenditure of Native Administration funds for the benefit of the tribes;
- (c) agricultural and veterinary development and labour questions;
- (d) food crops and famine.

Estimates are compiled annually for all Native Administrations and submitted to the Governor for approval.

The following is a summary of these estimates for 1936:—

	<i>Native Government of Buganda.</i>	<i>Native Adminis- trations.</i>	<i>Protectorate Estimates.</i>
	<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
	£	£	£
Revenue	136,436	276,230	1,712,940
Expenditure	132,904	248,506	1,624,073

The expenditure includes both recurrent and extraordinary charges.

The main sources of revenue are poll tax rebate; *busulu* (a tax levied in certain districts in lieu of tribal obligations); *luwalo* commutation (the amount payable by certain classes of persons in lieu of customary labour service; and fines and fees imposed by Native Courts. All Native Administration accounts are audited by the Protectorate Auditor.

III.—POPULATION.

The African population, numbering 3,536,267 at the census of 1931, is divisible into three racial groups—Bantu, Nilotic, and Hamitic. The most numerous are the Bantu, comprising the Baganda, Banyoro, Batoro, Banyankole, Basoga, and other smaller tribes or sections who inhabit the region south and west of the Victoria Nile, and certain districts in the Eastern Province. To the north and north-west are the principal Nilotic tribes—the Lango, the Acholi, and the Alur, and the Lugbara and Madi. The Teso people of the Eastern Province constitute the most important Hamitic unit; the others are scattered over a wide area adjacent to Kenya, from the Sudan boundary in the extreme north-east to Mount Elgon. Mention should also be made of the interesting Bahima and the allied peoples of the Western Province. The ruling families of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro and Ankole are descended from Hima stock.

The native population on which vital statistics are based has been calculated from the census figures of 1931 with the addition of births and the subtraction of deaths in each subsequent year. Migration, of which no satisfactory estimate can be made, has been disregarded. Births and deaths are registered by the chiefs, whose returns now attain a fair degree of accuracy.

Births this year exceeded deaths by 24,591 and the population increased by 6·6 per thousand: the corresponding figures for 1935 were 20,654 and 5·8.

The infant mortality rate was 158·64 per thousand live births. It has been falling since 1926 when it was as high as 276.

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population.

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
29·19	28·11	26·05	26·43	26·42

Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
18·30	18·43	20·58	20·66	19·60

The estimated European population is 2,000; and the Asiatic 15,000. In 1936, there were 11 deaths of Europeans and 225 of Asiatics; and 45 and 738 births respectively.

IV.—HEALTH.

During the year 1,086,570 new cases (including examinations) were seen at hospitals and dispensaries and there were 2,008,259 re-attendances.

The principal causes of death in hospitals during the last five years have been:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Pneumonia	279	285	356	346	320
Accidents	115	133	143	173	162
Plague	40	52	29	41	34
Syphilis	41	48	55	43	60
Dysentery	26	25	28	48	49
Malaria	50	57	107	116	142
Tuberculosis	66	66	89	62	94
Cerebro-spinal meningitis ...	15	14	43	76	114
Cancer	4	8	17	26	30
Child-birth	28	66	67	78	74
Total deaths in hospitals	1,264	1,357	1,550	1,724	1,833

Deaths from malaria were mostly amongst immigrant labour. There were 159 cases of blackwater fever with 30 deaths, including eight Europeans of whom two died. A Muganda girl, the first recorded case of an African female in Uganda, contracted the disease in Kampala.

Trypanosomiasis.—Incidence and mortality for the past five years:—

Year.				Reported deaths.	New cases proved microscopically.	Suspected cases.
1932	...	...	...	85	512	24
1933	...	...	...	109	648	45
1934	...	...	...	127	714	59
1935	...	...	...	72	635	40
1936	...	...	...	58	1,057	870

Distribution of new cases in 1935 and 1936:—

			1935.	1936.
West Nile	...	...	568	1,867
Gulu	...	...	16	7
Chua	...	...	14	2
Madi	...	...	13	24
Lake Edward-George area	...	...	64	27

The large increase in the West Nile is mainly due to intensive examination of residents in the Koich area.

Plague.—980 cases and 929 deaths were reported: most of the Northern and the whole of the Western Province were free of the disease.

Typhus.—In Kigezi, the only district from which louse-borne typhus has been reported, only two cases of this disease occurred, testifying to the successful use of the local type of disinfector.

Relapsing fever.—493 cases were reported.

Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.—360 cases reported; 130 deaths.

Leprosy.—1,013 lepers attended Government hospitals but too irregularly for improvement. Many remain in missionary settlements where a fair proportion show improvement, owing partly to the treatment but mainly to better food and living conditions. This seems to be the most helpful method of dealing with lepers.

Typhoid fever.—80 cases occurred with 20 deaths.

Tuberculosis.—490 cases of pulmonary and 86 of other forms of tuberculosis were treated at Government hospitals, where 94 died.

Smallpox.—Thirty-two cases occurred.

Pneumonia, a fatal disease among Africans, caused 320 deaths among the 1,262 cases admitted to hospital.

Among affections of the nervous system and organs of sense were 14,713 eye cases, including 2,519 of trachoma, which is responsible for a great deal of blindness.

Attendances of Europeans and Asiatics at Government hospitals were 3,076 and 7,566 respectively, for malaria, injuries and respiratory affections.

There are European Government hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja and Mbale with a total of 34 beds; Asiatic Government hospitals at Entebbe, Kampala, Masaka, Jinja, Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Masindi and Butiaba with 56 beds; and 23 Government hospitals for Africans with 1,273 beds.

There are also 93 Government dispensaries, many providing beds to which cases can be admitted. Ambulances have been provided by the Native Administrations in Busoga, Teso and Lango for conveying serious cases from dispensaries to station hospitals and have proved a great boon for this purpose and for the maintenance of adequate supplies of drugs and dressings at dispensaries.

The Church Missionary Society maintains hospitals for Europeans, Asiatics and Africans at Namirembe (Kampala), Fort Portal and Kabale and a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Ngora in Teso District. The Mill Hill Mission maintains a hospital for Asiatics and Africans at Nsambya (Kampala) and at Nkokonjeru in Mengo District.

The Church Missionary Society has established leper colonies on an island in Lake Bunyoni in Kigezi, and at Kumi and Ongino in Teso, whilst the Franciscan Sisters have similar institutions at Nyenga in Mengo District and at Buluba in Busoga District.

The Medical Department attaches great importance to ante- and post-natal welfare work, and to the supervision of school children. Seven country maternity centres are supervised by Government medical staff. The Church Missionary Society maintains the Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and its 22 dependent centres, and the Mill Hill Mission, the Nsambya Maternity Training School and 17 centres in the districts. During the year 20 girls from these two training establishments obtained the certificate of the Midwives Board.

The number of women admitted for child-birth was:—

Lady Coryndon Maternity Training School and centres ...	1,823
Nsambya Maternity Training School and centres ...	1,930
Government hospitals and centres ...	1,859
Total ...	5,612

This represents 5·9 per cent. of all recorded births.

The number of hospital confinements again increased and in 93 per cent. of the cases women were delivered of a living child.

The differing results of pregnancy (including both hospital and home confinements) in the case of women who attended clinics for ante-natal supervision, and of those who did not, are shown below:—

	<i>Women who attended for supervision.</i>	<i>Women who had not attended.</i>
Number confined	3,907	463
(a) Miscarriage	145	62
(b) Still birth	109	73
(c) Living child	3,653	328
Percentage resulting in living child ...	93·5	70·8

Increasing attention is being paid to the sanitation of schools. Lighting and ventilation of rooms and dormitories are not always satisfactory, but conditions are improving, and the Advisory Council on Native Education has accepted a standard to be insisted upon for all future buildings. In many districts school children are medically examined and treatment is given as required. There is a good deal of preventable disease, particularly trachoma and dental caries.

The East African Examining Board in Medicine has now been constituted. Since the inception of the Medical School at Mulago 34 students have passed the final examinations: two are in the service of the Zanzibar Protectorate, and 29 in the Uganda Service.

Nineteen nursing orderlies are being trained at Mulago, seven pupils are in training as dispensers, and three passed the first examination in March. The first class of health orderlies, consisting of eleven boys, started in January under the newly appointed Instructor of Hygiene; all passed the examination in November and were posted to townships and districts for practical experience under European Sanitary Inspectors. Laboratory orderlies are trained at the Protectorate Laboratory at Mulago.

A successful welfare exhibition, organized by the Provincial Administration with inter-departmental co-operation, was held near Lira in November, and attended by some 50,000 people. The site has been reserved for a permanent native village, and the buildings will remain to form the model and nucleus for such a settlement. In addition to housing, the show demonstrated model latrines and kitchens, a farm showing the proper rotation of crops, veterinary exhibits of the best cattle, sheep, goats and fowls in Lango, and of the methods by which stock can be improved by crossing, and exhibits arranged by the Entomological and Bacteriological Divisions.

A Baby Show was held at the same time and attracted 800 entries.

V.—HOUSING.

The type of native dwelling varies with the tribe and more directly with the affluence of the owner and the proximity of building materials. While the round mud and wattle grass-roofed hut is still the normal house of the peasant, the efforts of the Provincial Administration and Medical Department to improve conditions are meeting with increasing success. Many houses are now roofed with corrugated iron, more have shutter windows and doors, a few are built of burnt or sun-dried brick. Educated natives appreciate a house of improved type, but seldom have the necessary capital. The possibility of meeting this difficulty is now under examination.

By the Masters and Servants Ordinance all employers of labour are required to house their work people satisfactorily and ensure adequate sanitary arrangements, unless the employees have their own homes or can lodge near by.

The Railway Authorities house their permanent labour in barracks.

The Asiatic population are almost entirely resident in townships and are bound by the provisions of the Township Rules.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

There are indications of the existence of a wide range of minerals, including tin ore, gold, iron, copper, silver, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, tantalum, columbium bismuth, manganese, rare earth minerals, salt and petroleum. So far, tin ore, tantalum and gold alone have been found in quantities, justifying organized production and export.

The quantity of tin ore produced this year was greater than last, but the value did not increase in the same proportion owing to the lower average of world prices during part of the year.

Exports in long tons:—

					Quantity.	Value.
						£
1935	...	...	...	...	552	86,027
1936	...	...	...	...	575	85,844

In 1936 the Mwirasandu Mine produced 333 tons.

Exports of tantalite-columbite from Ankole and Kigezi Districts amounted to 18½ long tons valued at £5,676. The deposits are sought after because of the generally high content of tantalum.

Ankole and Kigezi districts continue to afford the most promising indications of gold. Lodes are being opened up in Ankole and Budama.

Exports and values were as follows:—

	<i>Unrefined gold.</i>	<i>Yielding ascertained.</i>		<i>Ascertained value.</i>	
		<i>Fine gold.</i>	<i>Fine silver.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Silver.</i>
	<i>Troy oz.</i>	<i>Troy oz.</i>	<i>Troy oz.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
1934 ...	6,373	5,842	383	40,126	35
1935 ...	6,329	5,651	346	39,978	43
1936 ...	14,906	13,231	925	92,709	83

Work on the copper prospect at Kilembe (Ruwenzori) was continued and with the rise of base metal prices there is a possibility that these deposits may be exploited.

The production of salt is a native industry and the output is entirely absorbed in the local native market. Operations at the Katwe and Kasenyi salt lakes and at the Kibiro hot springs are in charge of the Native administrations of Toro and Bunyoro respectively. Distribution from Katwe, by far the largest source of supply, is now facilitated by its junction with the Protectorate road system.

	1935.	1936.
	<i>Long Tons.</i>	
Katwe and Kasenyi	1,349	2,360
Kibiro	216	200

The Protectorate is rich in iron ore, but only insignificant quantities are smelted by natives. Brick clay, laterite and other common building materials are excavated to meet local requirements and limestone is available in certain areas.

Live Stock.

The live stock, practically all of which is native-owned, consists almost wholly of native breeds and, although from time to time grade and pure bred stock of European breeds have been introduced for experimental purposes, it cannot be claimed that success in their utilization has been attained.

Native cattle are derived from two strains, the Zebu, small, well covered, short-horned animals with a well marked hump, and the Ankole, which are much larger animals with long horns, a straight back, and long legs.

The sheep are of the fat-tailed, haired type; the goats are of the type peculiar to eastern Central Africa, their skins being covered with hair of varying lengths. Adult sheep and goats afford from 20-30 lb. of meat when killed.

Census figures of stock for 1936 are: cattle 2,462,208; sheep 1,326,841; goats 2,240,029.

Horses are increasing in numbers. There are now 21 mostly imported from Kenya and on the whole appear thriving.

The importation of poultry has justified itself, and breeding has been so satisfactory that it has been possible to distribute sittings of eggs and pens of poultry from Government stock farms.

Pig-keeping is not yet an industry, although a few missions and settlers keep small herds and some Africans are now following their example.

As a result of the ever-increasing consumption of meat by Africans and the maintenance of well-controlled stock routes, there has been a steady increase in the movement of cattle from outlying areas to the marketing centres. This has brought new prosperity to many of the cattle-owning peoples. Karamoja alone exported approximately 6,600 head to Jinja and Kampala, benefiting to the extent of £13,600. This improvement of the slaughter trade is gratifying not only because of its immediate economic benefits, but also because it must result in a general improvement of the herds as the castration of surplus bulls, for sale eventually as fat bullocks, and the weeding out of barren cows, take effect.

The training of market masters in meat inspection continues; and there is a steady improvement in the meat offered for sale at outlying centres, as a result not only of inspection by these trained men but also of the fact that the African consumer is becoming more critical in his purchases.

Rinderpest, which had been smouldering in Teso District, suddenly assumed epizootic proportions in February and swept south through the Eastern and Buganda Provinces. By the end of the year, however, the infection had been stamped out except in the Katonga area in Buganda.

Other diseases, such as contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax and black-quarter, were reported but the death-rate was not heavy. Trypanosomiasis is widespread in the Western Province, but, although its presence prevents the free movement of stock, it seldom causes heavy losses.

Occasional cases of rabies appeared amongst dogs in the West Nile District.

Except in Kampala (where European firms operate), the milk supply to the larger towns is mostly in the hands of native cattle-owners; some of the smaller stations obtain their milk supply from stock farms, maintained either from Central or Native Government funds.

The hide and skin trade continues to receive every encouragement and efforts have been made to stimulate the interest of the cattle owner in proper hide preparation.

The export figures show a large increase.

						<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
<i>Hides—</i>							<i>£</i>
1935	...	...	...	...	...	14,076	26,197
1936	...	...	...	...	...	20,943	44,910
<i>Skins—</i>							
1935	...	...	...	...	...	132,926	4,684
1936	...	...	...	...	...	413,924	14,192

Agriculture.

With cotton lint and cotton seed exports representing over eighty per cent. of the value of the total exports, it will be realized that, cotton being almost entirely a native-grown crop, the agricultural production of the Protectorate is preponderantly in the hands of African cultivators. Non-native agriculture is mainly concerned with the production of coffee, rubber, tea, sisal and sugar.

Native Agriculture.

Economic crops.

Cotton.—Cotton is grown throughout the Eastern, Buganda, and Northern Provinces and in the Toro district of the Western Province. Figures of acreage and production are given below:—

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>			<i>Production (Bales of 400 lb.).</i>	<i>Value at port of shipment, Mombasa.</i>
					<i>£</i>
1931-32	865,259	207,326	1,584,172
1932-33	1,071,410	294,828	2,682,210
1933-34	1,090,502	285,642	2,927,796
1934-35	1,171,453	253,242	2,822,739
1935-36	1,365,529	321,348	3,326,879
1936-37	1,486,638	330,000 (estimated)	

The crop is grown in small plots varying in size from a quarter of an acre to upwards of five acres in areas where ploughing is practised. Seed for planting is requisitioned by Government from the various ginneries and issued, free of charge, to growers. The cotton grown is of the American upland type, which commands a substantial premium over American middling.

Government has established two cotton-selection stations, where improved varieties are produced and tested with a view to subsequent introduction into general cultivation. Marketing facilities are well organized. There are 194 ginneries and

numerous markets at convenient centres. The whole of the crop is exported.

Exports of cotton seed during recent years:—

						Tons.	Value.
							£
1932	...	...	...	...	...	56,311	168,366
1933	...	...	...	...	...	81,271	262,539
1934	...	...	...	...	...	35,689	85,947
1935	...	...	...	...	...	50,685	135,779
1936	...	...	...	...	...	85,762	263,180

The 1936-7 planting season was on the whole satisfactory. The total acreage of 1,486,638 compared favourably with the previous year's acreage of 1,365,529. At the end of November the condition of the crop warranted an estimate of 330,000 bales.

Coffee.—Both *arabica* and *robusta* are grown in areas climatically suited. In Bugishu some 6,080 acres are under *arabica*, grown in small plots by peasants. The acreage continues to expand and the demand for seedlings by native growers shows no signs of waning interest in this crop.

Arabica is also produced in Ankole, where there are approximately 4,237 acres planted. The whole is grown by peasant cultivators, and while the crop is still in the early stages of development, the demand for plants continues. A small amount of *arabica* is also grown by the natives of Toro. *Robusta* is grown in small plots throughout Buganda Province and in the Bwamba area of Toro.

The total acreage under coffee is estimated at some 27,000 acres under *robusta* and 17,000 under *arabica*.

In all coffee growing areas, Government maintains central and district nurseries where plants from selected seed are raised and issued free of charge to growers.

Exports of coffee (including non-native production) during 1936 amounted to 228,783 cwt. valued at £381,244, compared with 154,298 cwt. valued at £293,313 for 1934, and with 125,706 cwt. valued at £239,976 for 1935.

Oil-seeds, Groundnuts and Simsim.—The main areas of production are in the Eastern and in the Lango district of the Northern Province. These crops have in the main been grown for food but the endeavour to widen the range of economic production has evoked a greater interest in cultivation for export, particularly of groundnuts.

Exports in 1935 and 1936:—

				1935.		1936.	
				Exports.	Value.	Exports.	Value.
					£		£
Groundnuts	...	Tons	1,370		16,460	1,465	18,668
Simsim seeds	...	Tons	1,620		17,629	1,551	19,227
Oil	...	Imp. gals.	6,200		753	3,699	514

Tobacco.—In Bunyoro district tobacco cultivation is making steady progress. Government controls and supervises the crop from the establishment of seed beds to the curing, grading, and marketing of the leaf.

Most of the crop is purchased for local manufacture, but increasing quantities are being exported.

The total Bunyoro crop during 1936 amounted to 452 tons, for which the growers received £11,223.

The crop has been extended to the West Nile district which in 1936 produced 128 tons.

Exports during 1935 and 1936:—

		1935.		1936.	
		Value.		Value.	
		lb.	£	lb.	£
Tobacco manufactured	...	9,012	1,352	10,364	1,743
Tobacco unmanufactured	...	479,220	15,705	228,284	8,059
Cigarettes	...	110,916	13,649	207,306	24,941

Food crops.

The grain crops grown are millets, principally the small millet (*Eleusine coracana*) and sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare*).

Throughout the Eastern and Northern Provinces, where the people are grain eaters, a system of communal granaries has been organized as a precaution against famine. Each grower contributes annually a small proportion of his crop; a reasonable reserve is gradually accumulated, and a proportion of the old grain is then replaced each year by fresh supplies.

Improved varieties of seed for all food crops are produced on Government experiment stations. In the Eastern Province stocks of such seed are increased, prior to general distribution, on numerous district plots maintained by the Native Administrations under the supervision of Government.

Non-Native Agriculture.

There is no tendency for the number of European planters to increase and, save for the exceptional increase due to those attracted to the Toro district in 1926-7 to take up land for coffee planting, the number has remained fairly constant. In 1936 22,454 acres were recorded as being under cultivation on European estates. Indians have acquired the European estates which have been placed on the market from time to time, and many of the freehold titles have thus changed hands. Some 24,000 acres are under cultivation on Indian estates.

Coffee.—The *arabica* type of coffee was favoured by non-African settlers in the earlier years, but recently the *robusta*, with its high-yielding qualities and resistance to disease, has

found increasing favour, more particularly at the lower elevations and around the shores of Lake Victoria. Areas under cultivation were estimated in 1936 at 6,186 acres *arabica* and 7,286 *robusta*.

Rubber.—A fairly large acreage was originally put under Para rubber but, owing to the low prices, very little tapping took place for several years. Many planters closed their rubber areas and no attention was given to the maintenance of cultivation, but a number of estates have begun tapping again. In 1936 the acreage was recorded as 11,545. Figures of exports are:—

					<i>Centals.</i> (100 lb.).	£
1930	...	...	...	...	6,270	16,814
1931	...	...	...	...	1,334	2,291
1932	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
1933	...	...	...	...	356	268
1934	...	...	...	...	3,269	7,111
1935	...	...	...	...	8,314	20,394
1936	...	...	...	...	12,819	30,724

Tea.—The climate appears suitable for tea, and exceptionally high yields of fair quality have been realized. With proper organization of manufacture and distribution it appears likely that a small but profitable industry can be built up on existing plantations, the local demand being considerable and likely to increase. The total acreage in 1936 was estimated at 2,046.

Sugar.—There is a large sugar estate and factory in the Mengo District, with a distillery for the production of alcohol which is utilized both as a motor fuel and as methylated spirit. There is a second sugar factory in the Busoga District.

The production of white sugar in 1936 was 20,346 tons.

Sisal.—In Bunyoro District, a large sisal growing enterprise has been undertaken on a leasehold area of 10,000 acres, of which 6,000 are already planted.

Markets and Produce.

With the exception of the tea-growers, non-native planters devote themselves mainly to crops which can be exported profitably to overseas markets. The local sugar factories, owing to the world restrictions scheme, are now concentrating to a larger extent on an expansion of the local market.

Fisheries.

Fisheries are mainly in native hands, and there is a steadily increasing local trade in fresh and dried fish in the districts readily accessible from the shores of the principal lakes. The industry is developing slowly but satisfactorily: and Government endeavours to assist and expand it.

Half-yearly licences to the number of 7,643 were issued on the Victoria Nyanza.

In January it was possible to open a new fishing industry on Lake Bunyonyi for *Tilapia nilotica* derived from introduced stock.

Comprehensive statistics of catches have been collected at most of the main landings along the Lake Victoria coast; local conditions in various localities, particularly Lakes Salisbury, Gedge and Albert, have been investigated; and experimental netting has been continued as opportunity offered.

The exclusive permit granted to Lake Edward, Ltd., the fishing company operating in those waters, expired in August and was not renewed.

Forestry.

The investigations of suitable areas for reservation as Crown Forests was continued with a view to increasing their percentage above the present figure of 1·81 per cent. of the total land area. The sum of the new areas under consideration is 3,550 square miles and if all these are eventually reserved the area of Crown Forests will be 6·20 per cent.

Demarcation was restarted with the assistance of the Land Office. There was a strong local demand for timber, particularly iroko (*mvule*), and more trees were sold from Crown Forests and Crown Land than in any previous year. The value of lumber produced is about £55,000; only 4½ per cent. of the total timber sold was pit-sawn, the remainder being manufactured in properly equipped mills.

Major F. M. Oliphant, Forest Economist, attached to the Colonial Office, spent a month in Uganda and gave valuable advice for the future development of the timber trade.

Exports were lower than usual on account of the local demand but imports decreased also and their value was about £3,000 below that of the exports.

Reafforestation was carried out in 512 acres of exploited forest and 170 acres of other land were planted with timber. Wood fuel and pole plantations were increased by 663 acres. Native communal plantations were encouraged and over two million trees were planted in them. Advice and assistance was given by the Forest Department both in regard to new planting and management of older areas.

Twenty-two Africans, of whom seventeen are now employed by Native Administrations and five by the Forest Department, were instructed in forestry.

Uganda timbers were exhibited at the Empire Exhibition, Johannesburg, and orders for both *iroko* and mahogany have been received from South Africa, which is a new market for Uganda timber.

VII.—COMMERCE.**General.**

Uganda and Kenya form a single unit for purposes of Customs and there is freedom of trade between them. Virtually the whole of the import and export trade of both passes through Mombasa, so that the combined trade figures represent generally the landed value at Mombasa in the case of imports, and the "f.o.b. Mombasa" value of exports, these being the declared values for purposes of Customs.

As the division of Customs revenue is based on the consumption of dutiable articles in each territory, the imports into Uganda are calculated with the greatest possible accuracy, exports being differentiated as regards country of origin in accordance with the declaration of shippers.

The improvement in trade mentioned in the 1935 Report has been satisfactorily maintained.

Imports.

The total value of imports for local consumption was £2,211,592 as compared with £1,783,417 in 1935. Figures are of necessity quoted in terms of values "ex-ship Mombasa," the cost of freight and handling through Kenya not being included.

Cotton yarns and manufactures continue to form the main item, imports during the last two years being valued as follows:—

	1935.	1936.
	£	£
Cotton piece-goods	346,059	348,507
Cotton blankets	35,146	56,495
Cotton yarn manufactures	13,500	15,646
Total	£394,705	£420,648

The value of imports of cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco was £47,408, compared with £70,705 during 1935. Manufactured tobacco and cigarettes originating in the Tanganyika Territory were valued at £18,002, compared with £41,506 in 1935.

The value of Kenya produce imported for local consumption was £213,108, compared with £167,356 in 1935.

Exports.

The total value of domestic exports f.o.b. Mombasa was £4,466,453 as against £3,630,529 in 1935, an increase of 23 per cent.

Cotton again predominates, representing, in conjunction with cotton seed, 80·4 per cent. of the total value. Calculating on a basis of centals of 100 lb. weight 1,285,392 centals of lint cotton were shipped, with a value of £3,326,392, compared with 1,012,968 centals and £2,822,739 in 1935.

The declared value per 100 lb. was £2 11s. 9d. in 1936, £2 15s. 8d. in 1935, and £2 11s. 3d. in 1934.

India and Japan are the main customers for raw cotton, 649,399 centals, valued at £1,707,427, being consigned to India and 442,661 centals valued at £1,139,903 to Japan.

85,762 tons of cotton seed, valued at £263,180, were shipped, compared with 50,685 tons worth £135,779 in 1935. Shipments to the United Kingdom totalled 78,200 tons, valued at £239,925.

228,783 cwt. of coffee, valued at £381,244, were exported, compared with 125,706 cwt., worth £230,976 in 1935.

Exports of sugar again declined, from 253,951 cwt. valued at £168,358 in 1935 to 180,652 cwt. valued at £90,127; 112,996 cwt. were shipped to the United Kingdom, and 66,560 cwt. to the Tanganyika Territory.

1,386 tons of sisal fibre and 65 tons of tow, valued at £28,171 and £988 respectively, were exported, compared with exports in 1935 of 552 tons of fibre and 22 tons of tow valued at £8,455 and £291.

Exports of cigarettes, hides and skins, ivory, tin ore, rubber, tea, groundnuts and gold bullion showed an increase.

The principal countries of consignment within the Empire are shown below:—

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
			£
United Kingdom	Coffee cwt.	3,138	6,098
	Sugar "	112,996	55,073
	Tea "	667	3,677
	Tobacco (unmanu- factured) lb.	165,990	6,660
	Tin ore tons	50	6,420
	Cotton (raw) ... centals	115,152	281,970
	Sisal tons	380	7,368
	Cotton seed "	78,200	239,925
	Groundnuts "	848	10,899
	Hides cwt.	4,803	9,438
	Rubber (raw) ... centals	12,165	29,025
	Gold bullion ... oz. troy	14,725	94,527
	Other goods value	—	16,301
			<hr/> £767,381
Aden	Coffee cwt.	7,317	13,808
	Sesame seed tons	615	7,373
			<hr/> £21,181

UGANDA PROTECTORATE, 1936

21

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Article.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
			£
India	Cotton (raw) ... centals	649,399	1,707,427
	Cotton seed ... tons	450	1,35
	Ivory (elephant) ... cwt.	223	6,344
	Other goods ... value	—	148
			<hr/> £1,715,269
Union of South Africa	Coffee cwt.	63,342	101,151
	Groundnuts tons	235	3,065
	Other goods value	—	324
			<hr/> £104,540
Zanzibar	Cigarettes lb.	1,631	282
	Sesame seed tons	35	465
	Ivory (elephant) ... cwt.	229	6,335
	Other goods value	—	379
			<hr/> £7,461
Canada	Coffee cwt.	28,856	51,619
	Sisal tons	40	888
			<hr/> £52,507
Australia	Chillies cwt.	50	100
	Cotton seed tons	4,885	15,277
			<hr/> £15,377
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Coffee cwt.	45,269	63,005
	Other goods value	—	146
			<hr/> £63,151
Tanganyika Mandated Territory.	Sugar (refined) ... cwt.	66,560	34,518
	Cigarettes lb.	103,444	20,273
	Tobacco (manufactured). ..	10,121	1,704
	Tobacco (unmanufactured). ..	62,294	1,398
	Hides and Skins ... value	—	15,060
	Other goods	—	5,708
			<hr/> £78,661

Empire percentage of total domestic exports £2,860,087 = 64·03 per cent.

(*Note.*—The foregoing figures do not purport to reflect the countries of “ultimate destination.” For example, coffee for America is shipped to the United Kingdom, as is cotton seed for the Continent.)

VIII.—LABOUR: WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Excluding those engaged in agriculture on their own behalf, or employed casually on small holdings, the average monthly total of Africans in employment amounted to 49,636, showing an increase of 3,980 over 1935. The increase is attributable to increased employment at cotton ginneries, mines, sugar and sisal estates. Ginneries employed (from four to seven months) an average of 17,886 workers, mines 13,000, coffee and tea estates approximately 5,000, sugar estates 10,000, and one sisal estate 2,000.

Numbers of Banyaruanda and Barundi enter each year seeking work. The figure for this year is 87,553, and in addition about 19,110 labourers of other tribes came from Tanganyika. The Baganda engage many as agricultural labourers, and they also work at the ginneries in the Buganda Province, on plantations and in mines. Applications for contract labour amounted to 19,947 for West Nile natives, 10,972 for Banyaruanda, and 2,300 others, a total considerably higher than previous years.

Rations on an approved scale are issued to contract labourers under their terms of employment.

Labour is engaged either by the month or for a contract period of several months. It is often necessary to recruit labour from one district for another, usually from outlying districts where economic crops are not extensively grown.

There are Government regulations regarding housing, food, and terms of contract, which have special reference to imported and foreign labour.

Labourers employed on prospecting and mining usually operate on a 30-day ticket. Employers suffer from the native disposition to work only for a few months on end and this absence of continuity renders training difficult.

Average monthly wages varied considerably in different localities and there is no standard scale applicable to all industries even for casual labour. In the cotton industry, unskilled labourers were paid from Shs.8 to Shs.11, without rations, and from Shs.7 to Shs.10 with rations; in the mining industry the corresponding minima were Shs.5 and Shs.6 and the maxima Shs.10 and Shs.8. On coffee plantations, the wages for unskilled labour were Shs.8 with rations and Shs.10 without; on sugar estates Shs.8 to Shs.10 with rations, and Shs.10 to Shs.17 without. Untrained domestic servants receive from Shs.8 to Shs.12 per month. Experienced house boys are paid at rates varying from Shs.25 to Shs. 80 and cooks at rates from Shs.25 to Shs.100. The wages of motor drivers vary from Shs.25 to Shs.100; of carpenters and masons from Shs.25 to Shs.70; of

shop assistants from Shs.20 to Shs.60 with a commission averaging about 25 per cent. in addition; and of clerks between Shs.25 and Shs.240.

There has been little alteration in the level of food prices since 1935. Normally Africans produce sufficient food for themselves and their families but plantains and potatoes, local grains and beans, which are their staple diet, can always be obtained in local markets at reasonable prices. Beef is sold at from 2 lb. to 5 lb. a shilling, sheep and goats average 7s. per head; eggs three dozen a shilling and chickens fivepence each.

Hours of work vary according to occupations. Government employees, industrial labourers and employees of the building trade work, on an average, 46 to 48 hours a week, employees in mines 54 hours, and employees in ginneries, for four to seven months yearly, 60 hours. Agricultural labourers are normally engaged on piece work, which occupies them from 36 to 42 hours a week.

Non-Natives.

The salaries paid to Europeans employed in commercial concerns and on plantations vary between £200 and £750 per annum. Free housing and medical attendance are in most cases provided, and sometimes free dental treatment.

The cost of board and lodging is from Shs.14 to Shs.17 a day, and from Shs.180 per month. The cost of petrol has fallen a further 30 cents a gallon to Shs.2.30.

Asiatics are engaged primarily in commerce and industry. The majority belong to the small shopkeeping class, but a considerable number find employment in cotton ginneries. There is no average standard of wages generally applicable to them, and their cost of living is low.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

The only school for European children in Uganda is a small kindergarten in Kampala, which some thirty children attend. European education of a higher standard is provided in Kenya or overseas; certain Government travelling concessions are made to pupils attending school in Kenya.

There is a Government school for Indians in Kampala taking pupils up to the standard of the Cambridge University junior Examination; and a similar school at Jinja. There are, in addition, 39 schools owned by Indian communities and assisted from public funds; and two grant-aided Goan junior schools, one in Entebbe and one in Kampala. There is an advisory council for Indian Education, over which the Director of Education presides.

The system of education for African boys begins in sub-grade schools, after which come elementary, lower middle, upper middle, and junior secondary schools, working finally up to Makerere College.

In the elementary schools the medium of instruction in the two lower classes is the tribal vernacular. In the Nilotic districts Swahili is being introduced gradually as a medium of instruction in the last two years of the elementary course. In the Bantu districts (except in Buganda Province and the Busoga district where Luganda is used throughout the elementary stage), Swahili is taught as a subject. English is the medium of instruction in all middle and junior secondary schools.

Elementary schools giving a four years' course in the three R's, hygiene, agriculture, handwork, etc., are controlled and financed by District Boards, which represent local interests, and are assisted by Native Administration funds, and, in some cases, by Government grants. Next is the middle and junior secondary stage of six years' duration, at the end of which pupils may take the leaving certificate examination which forms the entrance examination for Makerere College. The College provides vocational courses for medical, veterinary, engineering, and agricultural probationers for the African Civil Service, and also for schoolmasters. Matriculation classes have been opened for students who require general higher education. The students taking this course have given an undertaking to enter a vocational course after passing the matriculation examination. The course is attracting students from neighbouring territories.

Central schools, which boys not likely to benefit by higher education are encouraged to attend, cover the elementary and lower middle syllabus in a vernacular medium and English is taught in the last three years as a subject. In addition, there are special schools, which include technical, agricultural and normal schools.

Girls' education follows the same form as boys' up to middle standard. The curriculum includes handwork, needlework, child welfare, etc.

In a country whose prosperity depends upon agriculture, nature study and its relations to the everyday life of the village necessarily form an important part of the syllabus of the elementary school. Each school has its garden, and courses of instruction in economic and food crops for elementary teachers are held periodically at the Government experimental stations, the work being apportioned between the farm, the model school garden, and the lecture room.

Since 1933, the training of youths in practical farming on a small scale has progressed favourably. A number of small holdings have been established at the Government experimental stations, the course lasting two years.

Farm schools, on somewhat similar lines, have been established, with the aid of Government grants, by the Church Missionary Society in Buganda and by the Verona Fathers Mission in the Northern Province. Makerere College, in conjunction with the Agricultural Department, provides a five-year course for the training of African Agricultural Assistants.

The fees payable annually by Africans vary greatly in accordance with the grade of education offered and the nature of the different schools, but may be summarized as under:—

Day schools.—Sub-grade schools: usually no charge. Elementary schools: from 12s. to £2. Central schools: from 12s. to £1 16s. Lower middle schools: from 12s. to £2 8s. Upper schools: from 12s. to £2 8s.

Boarding schools.—Lower middle schools: from £3 10s. to £17. Upper middle schools: from £3 10s. to £21. Junior secondary schools: from £3 to £21 10s. Makerere College: £15. Government technical schools: £7 10s.

During the later years of the courses of instruction, pupils at Government technical schools receive wages, from which are deducted sufficient sums to provide each pupil with a suitable set of tools to help him to carry on his trade when he leaves school.

The fees in boarding schools are ordinarily inclusive, food, clothing, bedding, and scholastic materials being provided. In day schools, neither food nor clothing is provided.

Government expenditure on education in 1936 was £81,500, of which £38,700 represents grants to missions. In addition contributions to District Boards from Native Administrations amounted to £19,700. Out of these aggregate allocations of approximately £100,000, £37,500 was spent on elementary education.

In Bunyoro and Toro an education cess of one shilling per annum is levied on all native taxpayers, and the proceeds are included in the amount voted to District Boards.

Welfare Institutions

There are two small orphanages under the control of the Church Missionary Society at Namirembe and of the Mill Hill Mission at Nkokonjeru. The family tie is strong amongst Africans, and the need for such institutions at present is limited.

Welfare work is carried on by all the mission societies, but there are no special institutions except the maternity centres and training schools for midwives and nurses.

Recreations and Games

Recreations and games are controlled and encouraged by such bodies as the Native Athletic Association and the Uganda Football Association, and take a prominent place in the activities of all schools. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements enjoy an ever-increasing popularity. There are one hundred and eleven registered Scout Troops, eighteen Girl Guide and four Ranger Companies, and five Brownie Packs.

Singing is taught in most schools and there are church choir schools in the larger centres. The Cathedral choir at Namirembe, and the choirs at the Roman Catholic seminaries, are famous throughout the Protectorate.

It has been the custom for many years for all the important schools to have plays on Speech Days or at the end of the last term. The African has an inborn dramatic instinct; he delights in giving impromptu plays and concerts; his sense of mimicry is highly developed, and he acts without self-consciousness.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

At the end of 1936, 2,038½ miles of main roads were maintained by the Protectorate Government, as follows:—

	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Gross load.</i>
First class	1,225	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 7 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 9 tons.
Second class	527	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 5 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 7 tons.
Third class	286	For 4-wheeled vehicles, 4 tons. For 6-wheeled vehicles, 6 tons.

The average cost of maintenance was £19.62 a mile.

In addition there were approximately 4,800 miles of roads built and maintained by the Native Administrations, generally capable of carrying a gross load of 2½ tons on pneumatic tyres. Many of these roads are being improved to third class standard in cotton-growing areas.

There is a Central Registration Bureau at Police Headquarters, Kampala, which records particulars of all motor vehicles and motor drivers, and organizes control of traffic and inspection of public service vehicles. During the year, 1,942 motor-cars, 2,151 motor-lorries, 745 motor-cycles, 197 omnibuses and 23 trailers were licensed. The number of all kinds licensed in the names of Africans was 843. There were 5,431 licensed drivers, 1,186 being Europeans, 1,324 Asiatics and 2,921 Africans.

It is possible to travel by motor omnibus from Kampala to most of the principal towns. These omnibuses exist primarily

for the convenience of Asiatics and Africans. Of the 197 registered, two were owned by the Kenya-Uganda Railways, one was owned by a European, 157 were owned by Asiatics and 37 by Africans.

The type of vehicle is generally most unsatisfactory. Although all public service vehicles are inspected a certificate of mechanical fitness from a Government inspector is necessary before a licence can be obtained. The majority of the vehicles being of unsuitable design and construction are neither safe nor comfortable. Insurance policies against third party risks are obligatory in the case of public vehicles.

The Cape-Cairo air service, operated twice weekly in each direction by Imperial Airways, Limited, carries passengers, mail, and freight: Entebbe is the present port of call.

Posts.

The amalgamated Posts and Telegraphs services of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory again showed progress.

Except for delays due to climatic conditions and accidents, the service operated by Imperial Airways was maintained throughout the year.

The following are the figures of mails carried:—

<i>Air Mail Posted.</i>						
					<i>No. of items.</i>	<i>Weight lb.</i>
1935	...	...	...	...	125,100	3,100
1936	...	...	...	...	151,600	3,760

<i>Air Mail Received.</i>						
					<i>No. of items.</i>	<i>Weight lb.</i>
1935	...	...	...	...	97,500	2,800
1936	...	...	...	...	102,300	2,900

The overseas letter air mail was approximately 29 per cent. of the total overseas correspondence.

Six hundred and fifty-three air mail parcels were despatched and 801 received.

The air mail money order service, hitherto confined to Great Britain and India, was extended to South Africa (reciprocally) as from the 1st January.

The internal mail services were satisfactorily maintained. The substitution of Albion lorries by Ford vans has provided an accelerated service to all places served by Government transport.

2,869,200 letters, postcards, newspapers and other packets were dealt with, an increase of 4 per cent. over 1935.

The number of parcels handled, inclusive of air mail and cash-on-delivery parcels, decreased to 36,897 compared with 38,677 in 1935; 4,970 cash-on-delivery parcels were dealt with, having a value of £12,484.

Money order business in 1935 and 1936:—

Year.	<i>Issued.</i>					No.	Value. £
1935	21,940	133,781
1936	19,941	129,123
Year.	<i>Paid.</i>					No.	Value. £
1935	11,322	61,046
1936	12,302	59,503

Postal orders issued and paid amounted to 32,940 in number and £18,178 in value, the increase over 1935 being 2,574 and £1,331, respectively. A service for the payment of South African postal orders was started on the 1st January.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

The number of inland telegrams transmitted was 150,000, an increase of 15 per cent. over 1935. External telegrams numbered 24,300, of which 7,700 were to and from Great Britain.

As a result of the Pan-African Conference, overland rates to South Africa were reduced by approximately 50 per cent. as from the 1st April.

Inland "Greetings" telegrams at a reduced rate of 50 cents per telegram, containing standard texts, were introduced as from the 15th October.

The total number of trunk calls handled was 140,986, an increase of 12 per cent.: local calls, numbering 1,375,320, show a similar increase.

The telegraph routes from Tororo to Nsinze and from Tororo to Mbale were completely reconstructed with iron poles in place of wood.

Communication abroad was satisfactorily maintained by means of the cable system and Kenya radio service, both operated by Cable and Wireless Limited. Land line communication with Administrations in Southern Africa and the Belgian Congo was maintained by Government services.

Railways.

There are 330 route miles of railways in Uganda, under the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration, affording direct communication between Mombasa, Soroti, Jinja, Kampala, Port Bell, and intermediate stations, while the total track mileage, including loops and industrial sidings, is 359 miles.

The main line enters the Protectorate at Tororo and proceeds by Mbulamuti to Jinja, and thence across the Nile Bridge to Kampala (886 miles from Mombasa). From Tororo a branch

line, with a bi-weekly passenger service, runs north-west to Soroti, serving Mbale en route, and taps a most productive area. Another line connects the main line at Mbulamuti with Namasagali, from which port the Lake Kioga flotilla is operated. A third line affords direct communication between Kampala and Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The total traffic (inwards and outwards) at Kampala and Jinja during the last five years is as follows:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Kampala ...	53,525	61,303	52,791	68,037	76,961
Jinja ...	14,996	17,333	19,557	17,830	22,545

The outwards traffic for 1936 at the principal stations in Uganda, excluding the Lake ports, is as follows:—

	<i>Passengers.</i>	<i>Parcels and luggage.</i>	<i>Livestock.</i>	<i>General Merchandise.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Kampala ...	12,601	2,155	75	118,000	132,831
Jinja ...	3,438	489	5	20,933	24,865
Soroti ...	729	185	3,586	28,460	32,960
Mbale ...	714	126	26	21,572	22,438
Kumi ...	183	11	320	6,930	7,444
Nsinze ...	1,074	37	4	34,277	35,392

Water Transport.

A steamer service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert is maintained by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration. On Lake Victoria, steamers call at regular intervals at Port Bell, Entebbe and Bukakata. An auxiliary service is available from Busungwe to Nyakanyasi on the Kagera River.

Steamers on Lake Kioga connect Namasagali with Masindi Port, whence a motor transport service, also operated by the Railway Administration, affords a connection with Butiaba on Lake Albert. From Butiaba there is a steamer service to Kasenyi and Mahagi in the Belgian Congo and to Nimule in the Sudan. From Nimule there is a good road to Juba, which is in direct communication with Khartoum.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

Banking facilities are afforded by the National Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Entebbe, Kampala and Jinja; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Kampala and Jinja; and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial

and Overseas), with branches at Kampala and Jinja. There is also the Post Office Savings Bank. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks.

Savings Bank deposits exceed withdrawals by £17,207. At the end of 1936 there were 9,708 depositors and the amount standing to their credit, including interest, was £124,194, representing an increase of 1,751 depositors and £19,926 at credit, compared with 1935. The number of African depositors increased from 6,088 to 7,406.

Currency.

Shilling currency with 100 cents to the shilling is in use. The following coins and notes are in circulation:—

Coin:—

Sh.1, which is legal tender for an unlimited amount.

50 cents (=6d.), which is legal tender for an amount up to 20s.

10 cents = 1·2d.	} which are legal tender up to 1s.
5 cents = 0·6d.	
1 cent = 0·12d.	

Notes:—

Shs.10,000; 1,000; 200; 100; 20; 10; 5.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial Standards of weights and measures have been adopted and copies of these standards, verified by the Board of Trade in England are maintained as the Protectorate Standards.

A Weights and Measures Ordinance is in force and certain sections prohibit the use of weights and measures other than standard, or of unstamped or unjust weights, measures and weighing instruments. All weights, measures, etc., used for trade must be verified and stamped annually; during the year 20,284 articles were so stamped.

This work is done by a qualified inspector.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department amounted to £326,158, compared with £229,962 in 1935. It may be summarized under the following heads:—

Main Section.

	£	£
Personal emoluments	37,481	
Other charges	6,740	
Annually recurrent	63,174	
Extraordinary	<u>152,119</u>	259,514

Other Sections.

Jinja water supply	2,612	
Kampala water supply	8,506	
Transport Section	<u>16,047</u>	27,165

Loan Works.

Kampala water supply construction ...	3,573	
Western Province road construction ...	14,790	
Water-drilling scheme	<u>10,027</u>	28,390

Miscellaneous.

Works for other departments	9,011	
Works for native governments	1,675	
Works for private individuals	<u>403</u>	11,089
		<u>£326,158</u>

Major works, financed from the funds voted in respect of Public Works Extraordinary, included sewerage and surface drainage, the landing ground and completion of Police headquarters office at Kampala, erection of quarters and offices at various stations, Tororo Hospital Unit, and additions and improvements to the water supplies at Kampala and Jinja.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The High Court of Uganda was established by the Uganda Order in Council of the 11th August, 1902. It consisted during the year of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The High Court ordinarily sits in Kampala, but holds monthly sessions in Jinja when necessary, and visits other centres, where there are cases to be heard, by a system of quarterly circuits.

The High Court has full jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters; it is a Court of Admiralty, with power to exercise admiralty jurisdiction in matters arising upon any of the Lakes; and it has jurisdiction in divorce. When a sentence of death has been passed by the High Court, a copy of the record is sent to the Governor-in-Council and the sentence is not carried out unless it has been confirmed by the Governor.

The constitution of the High Court and the powers of the Registrar and District Registrars are laid down in the Courts Ordinance and the Civil Procedure Rules. The Courts Ordinance confers upon the High Court the power to exercise general supervision over all Courts subordinate to itself, to inspect their records, and to give advice and instruction as may be necessary. An appeal lies from the judgments and orders of the High Court to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa.

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa holds four ordinary sessions in each year, the sessions being held at Nairobi, Kampala, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar in turn.

BRITISH COURTS.

The Governor is authorized to confer special power upon Magistrates in Special Districts to try natives for murder, manslaughter, rape, and certain other offences. Special District Courts try such offences with the aid of assessors, and trials are conducted in the manner prescribed for the trial of offences before the High Court.

There are District and Additional District (Subordinate), Courts throughout the Protectorate, with varying powers. In criminal matters, Subordinate Courts of the first, second, and third class may, when the accused is a non-native, pass the following sentences, namely:—

Subordinate Courts of the first class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year. Fine not exceeding £300. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the second class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. Fine not exceeding £75. Corporal punishment.
Subordinate Courts of the third class.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Fine not exceeding £15.

Subordinate Courts of the first, second and third class have extended jurisdiction over natives, that is, over any native of Africa not of European or Asiatic extraction, the term " native " for this purpose including Arabs and Somalis and any Baluchi born in Africa.

Although Subordinate Courts possess extended jurisdiction over natives they may not try natives accused of treason, instigating invasion, concealment of treason, murder, manslaughter, rape or attempts to commit or abet the commission of these offences, save in special districts.

No sentence, exceeding six months' imprisonment or twelve strokes, imposed on a native by any Subordinate Court can be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding £50 can be levied, until the record has been transmitted to the High Court and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court.

The probationary system, as understood in England, is not applicable, as the machinery necessary for its general adoption and satisfactory working does not exist in Uganda. Under section 300 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Court may, if the circumstances appear to warrant such a course, release a person convicted of an offence not punishable with death against whom no previous conviction is proved, on his entering into a bond to appear and receive sentence if required, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The only practical use to which this section is put at present is where the convicted person is a juvenile and the Court can rely upon his parent or parents to exercise supervision over a youthful offender.

The following table gives particulars of the criminal and civil jurisdiction of British Courts for the last five years:—

CRIMINAL.

Year.		<i>Discharged for want of evidence.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>	<i>Found insane.</i>	<i>Total number of persons.</i>	<i>Total number of cases.</i>
1932	...	348	7,445	807	8	8,608	6,712
1933	...	759	6,232	539	4	7,534	6,221
1934	...	677	5,545	350	2	6,574	5,637
1935	...	650	4,614	311	2	5,577	4,949
1936	...	847	4,707	368	4	6,219	5,639*

* Includes 257 cases tried by the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction.

Includes 102 cases involving 106 juveniles.

CIVIL.

Year.		<i>Amounts of £15 and under.</i>	<i>Amounts above £15 to £50.</i>	<i>Amounts above £50 to £150.</i>	<i>Amounts above £150.</i>	<i>Value not stated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	...	1,506	654	204	56	25	2,445
1933	...	1,341	505	172	42	25	2,085
1934	...	1,052	370	105	28	15	1,570
1935	...	1,133	404	109	17	35	1,698
1936	...	1,320	492	135	29	26	2,002*

* Includes 140 cases tried by the High Court in its original jurisdiction.

The cases dealt with by the High Court of Appeal, etc., compared with the last four years are shown below:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Criminal appeals ...	122	159	137	118	137
Civil appeals ...	24	21	10	13	18
Criminal revisions ...	106	149	98	171	196
Civil revisions ...	4	30	15	19	25
Confirmation of death sentence ...	16	14	8	4	—
Confirmation of sentence ...	334	206	264	215	122
Miscellaneous appeals ...	2	—	—	4	3
Miscellaneous revisions ...	—	2	—	3	8
Orders under sec. 166, Cr.P.C. ...	—	—	—	—	2
Total ...	608	580	532	547	511

NATIVE COURTS.

Native Courts are established in every district, their powers being defined by a series of Proclamations under the Courts Ordinance.

They are normally of three types:—

District Native Courts, County Courts, and Sub-Chiefs' Courts—and have, generally speaking, jurisdiction over all natives of the Protectorate resident or carrying on business in the district concerned. They are subject to the supervision of the District and High Courts, and provision is made for appeal to superior Native Courts and to British Courts. 103,443 cases, criminal and civil, were decided by the Native Courts during the year.

Payment of Fines.

It is provided by section 293 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1930, that, at the discretion of the Court, it may be ordered that fines shall be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as the Court may deem fit.

Police.

The Police Force is constituted under the Police Ordinance, which decrees that "it shall act as a Police, in and throughout the Protectorate for preserving the peace and preventing crime, and apprehending offenders against the peace, and as a military force when called upon to discharge military duties." It comprises thirty-six European officers and Inspectors, eight Asiatic Sub-Inspectors, and 1,079 enlisted African rank and file, under the command of a Commissioner.

A Criminal Investigation Department is maintained, to which is attached a Finger Print Bureau carrying at present over 78,514 files. This Department, which controls the supervision of habitual criminals, also undertakes certain duties in connection with immigration and passport control.

There is a training depot in Kampala for the instruction of recruits in police duties generally, including the use of arms, first-aid, traffic control and local languages. The normal period of instruction is six months. Refresher and promotional courses are held, and there is also an elementary vernacular school for the children of serving policemen.

A monthly magazine in Swahili designed primarily as an educational medium for the benefit of the African ranks, now has a circulation of 1,350.

The Ambulance Division, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, has a membership of forty, including nineteen Africans.

At the Central Registration Bureau, 1,064 rifles, 1,608 shot guns, 333 pistols and revolvers, thirty muzzle loaders and seventeen miscellaneous guns were registered.

During the year, 8,215 cases were reported to the police and 7,266 persons were proceeded against on charges of crime as against 7,434 and 5,668 respectively in 1935.

Police are also maintained by the Native Administrations, and serve as warders in the Native Administration prisons in addition to performing ordinary police duties. With a view to increasing their efficiency, special instructional courses are held periodically at the training depot: the results are proving satisfactory.

Prisons.

A Committee was appointed by the Governor to review the existing prison policy and organization, and to make recommendations for improvement. The Committee's report was under consideration at the end of the year.

Government maintains a central prison and sixteen district gaols. The completed portions of the central prison include the general administration block and workshops, a special section for the segregation of young prisoners, females, Asiatics and Europeans, the punishment and condemned cells and the hospital. The accommodation capacity in association wards is based on the scale of forty square feet floor space to each inmate, and there is at present provision for 540 prisoners. The daily average number during 1936 was 801, a number of temporary wards accommodating the surplus population.

The sixteen district gaols provide accommodation for local short-term prisoners and remands. Three only are of permanent material and designed originally as prisons. Of the others, two are buildings adapted for use as prisons, one is a lock-up only and the remainder are mud and wattle structures. The standard accommodation is based on the scale of twenty-eight square feet per prisoner.

The Commissioner of Prisons is responsible for the general administration and control of the Prisons Service. The European staff consists of a Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent and three Head Gaolers normally recruited from the Home Service. All these are allocated to the central prison. The district gaols are administered by the local European Officer of Police or, where there is none, by the District Commissioner. The subordinate warder staff are Africans, who, before being posted for duty, undergo a six months' course of instruction.

No reformatory for the treatment of juveniles at present exists, but a small building of a temporary nature has been erected in the vicinity of the main central prison, where juvenile offenders are given elementary education and instruction in husbandry and carpentry.

At the central prison the main industries are tailoring, carpentry, mat and basket work. Practically all uniforms required for the African personnel of Government Departments, Native Administrations and the Police and Prisons Service, are manufactured in this prison together with a large quantity of furniture and other miscellaneous articles for various Departments. Prisoners at district gaols are primarily employed on the production of prison food crops, the cutting of fuel for public institutions, the maintenance of prisons and police buildings, and general clearing and anti-malarial work in and around Government stations.

The number of prisoners admitted to Protectorate Prisons during the year was 5,169, the daily average being 1,453.

All executions are carried out at the central prison; twenty persons were executed in 1935.

The general health of the prison population has been satisfactory. The number of deaths was forty-four, due mainly to meningitis, syphilis, pneumonia, and nephritis.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Ordinances.

The more important Ordinances enacted were:—

The Poor Persons Defence Ordinance, 1936, provides legal assistance, in proper cases, for poor persons committed for trial to the High Court or a Special District Court. Prior to the enactment of this Ordinance legal aid was provided only in cases where the charge was one of murder.

The Evidence (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, brings the Evidence Ordinance into line with the decision of the House of Lords in the case of *Woolmington v. the Director of Public Prosecutions, 1935, A.C. 562*, where it was held that the burden of proof in criminal cases is always on the prosecution.

The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, repeals section 197 of the Penal Code which lays down the presumption that killing is murder.

The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936, replaces the Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance (Cap. 135). It is based on a model Bill prepared by the Secretary of State and has been enacted in the neighbouring East African territories.

The Export of Triage Ordinance, 1936, provides for the compulsory export of triage originating in curing works licensed under the provisions of the Coffee Grading Ordinance (Cap. 29). This legislation is intended to prevent the undesirable practice of adulterating with triage.

The Hulling of Coffee Ordinance, 1936, provides for the control of mechanical hullers and makes it an offence to hull

wet coffee, with a view to improving the quality of coffee exported.

The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, brings the law into line with international legislation on the subject of the drug traffic. It deals mainly with the sale and possession of Indian hemp, previously dealt with in the Bhang Ordinance (Cap. 13), which has been repealed.

The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1936.—Following a suggestion of the Secretary of State that there should always be a revision of the legislation enacted between the date fixed for a complete revision and the date on which it comes into force, this Ordinance provides for the revision of the legislation enacted between the 31st December, 1935 (the date of the revision), and the 1st December, 1936, the date on which the 1935 Revised Edition came into force. The opportunity has been taken to include the legislation for the month of December, 1936, so as to make one complete volume for the year; this volume will thus be a combined revision and annual volume.

The Explosives Ordinance, 1936, consolidates the law relating to explosives, and provides a better measure of control than has hitherto obtained. The Indian Explosives Act, 1884, as applied to the Protectorate, and the Trade in Explosives Ordinance (Cap. 168) have been repealed.

Subsidiary Legislation.

The important Rules and Regulations were:—

The Explosives Rules, 1936, provide *inter alia* for the licensing of factories, the conditions under which manufacture of explosives may be carried on, and the conditions which must be observed on packing, transport, import and export.

The Mining (Safety) Regulations, 1936, make provision for certain safety measures to be observed in mining operations with a view to reducing to a minimum the risk of mining accidents.

The Public Health (Notifiable Diseases) Rules, 1936, provide, in particular, for compulsory notification of infectious disease, for disinfection of clothing, for destruction of rats and mice, for mosquito prevention and for food protection.

The Savings Bank Rules, 1936, enacted under the provisions of the Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936, provide for the management and regulation of the Bank. Hours of business, and the details as to deposits, withdrawals, trust accounts, passbooks and funds of deceased depositors are the more important matters prescribed.

The Diseases of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 1936, revoke the Cattle Traders Rules, to provide for a stricter measure of

control over the movement of cattle with a view to preventing the spread of cattle disease.

Industrial Legislation.

The following legislation is in force in regard to employment in industrial undertakings, compensation for accidents, medical treatment, and the safety of persons engaged in dangerous occupations:—

(i) *The Factories Ordinance* and *Factories Rules*, provide for the proper control and inspection of factory sites and plant, and for the safety of employees.

(ii) *The Employment of Children Ordinance* and *the Employment of Children Rules*, prohibit the employment of children under 12 years of age in factories or workshops, and prescribe conditions for the employment of children between 12 and 14 years of age.

(iii) *The Employment of Women Ordinance*, prohibits the employment of women during the night in industrial undertakings. This Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

(iv) *The Mining Ordinance* and *the Mining Regulations*, provide for the payment of compensation where mining employees are killed or injured in the course of their employment. Payment of wages in cash is obligatory and, in the prescribed monthly returns, outstanding wages must be stated.

(v) *The Minimum Wages Ordinance*, gives powers to fix a minimum wage for employees where the wages paid in any particular occupation or trade are unreasonably low.

(vi) *The Factories (First Aid) Rules* and *the Mining (Safety) Regulations*, 1936, make compulsory the provision and maintenance of adequate first-aid outfits in all factories and mines.

(vii) *The Explosives Rules*, 1936, make provision for the safety of persons employed in the manufacture, use or transport of explosives.

No legislation was enacted in 1936 making provision for sickness or old age.

Native Laws.

No Native Laws were enacted during 1936.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The Protectorate account showed a surplus balance amounting to £1,162,013 at the end of 1936 and this, together with the Reserve Fund of £533,890, provided a total surplus of £1,695,902. The Estimates provided for an excess of Revenue

over Expenditure of £147,609 and a transfer of Reserve of £19,000. There was again a substantial increase of revenue following a general improvement in trading conditions, and the result of the year's working was a surplus of £88,866 and a payment of £48,927 into the Reserve Fund.

The following table shows the results of the last five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus Balance and Reserve Fund.
	£	£	£
1932	1,402,528	1,298,895*	1,139,928
1933	1,350,070	1,275,593	1,214,405
1934	1,527,672	1,330,561*	1,411,516
1935	1,566,688	1,420,095*	1,558,109
1936	1,712,940	1,624,073	1,695,902

* Excludes payments to the Reserve Fund.

The estimated revenue for the year was £1,530,606, and the actual receipts amounted to £1,712,940: there was thus an increase of £182,334. The Heads under which the principal increases occurred were:—

	£
Customs	96,709
Licences, Excise, etc.	65,688
Fees of Court, etc.	12,569
Posts and Telegraphs	4,220

The amount appropriated for the service of the year was £1,678,215 and the actual expenditure amounted to £1,624,073. There was thus a decrease on the expenditure estimates of £54,142.

Debt.

The following table shows the position in regard to loans at the end of 1936:—

Designation and amount of Loan.	Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1936.	Remarks.
	£	
Uganda Government 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1951-1971. £2,000,000 issued at £96 per cent., raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	2,000,000	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, plus con- tributions to a Supplemen- tary Sinking Fund at 0.407 per cent., on the Loan (£1,117,095) commenced on the 1st September, 1935.
Uganda Government 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1955-1965. £235 10s. od. per cent. raised under Ordinance No. 1 of 1932.	235,600	Contributions to a Sinking Fund at the rate of 2.017 per cent. per annum com- menced on the 15th August, 1936.

These loans were raised to meet the cost of railways, roads, water-supply and other public works of development and for

the repayment of loans made by His Majesty's Government to the Government of Uganda.

Assets.

Of the surplus at the end of the year £995,627 was invested, £499,511 held in cash and deposits at short call, £71,950 as stores, and £128,814 advanced at short call. In addition £164,466 held in cash and deposits at short call represents unexpended balances of loan funds and sundry deposits.

Revenue.

The main sources of revenue from taxation, and yield of each, were:—

	£
(a) Customs and Excise duties	496,709
(b) Licences to purchase, store, gin and bale cotton ...	12,618
(c) Cotton tax	128,927
(d) Motor and carriage licences	33,739
(e) Stamp duties	13,000
(f) Trading licences	22,966
(g) Poll taxes, native	560,662
(h) Poll taxes, non-native	31,427

(a) Revenue under this Head is derived from Customs, chiefly on spirits, tobacco, cotton yarns and manufactures, oils, fats and resin manufactures. Excise duties are levied on sugar, tea, cigarettes, and manufactured tobacco other than cigarettes.

(b) The fee for a ginning licence (up to the end of 1936) is £50 in the Eastern and Buganda Provinces and £25 in the Northern and Western Provinces. It includes the right to purchase, store, and bale cotton, but a fee of £50 is charged for this right to any non-holder.

(c) The amount of the tax on the export of ginned cotton is fixed annually, according to the closing price on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for July American "middling" futures in the middle of December of the previous year. In December, 1936, the price for July American "middling" futures was above 4.50d., and in accordance with the Ordinance a tax of two cents per lb. was levied on ginned cotton to be exported during 1937.

(d) The basis of taxation of motors is tare weight, and the fees vary from £2 to £15 for a motor-car, and from £8 to £40 for a commercial motor vehicle. An additional fee is charged for public service vehicles and for trailers.

(e) Stamp duties are payable on various documents, etc., under the terms of an Ordinance enacted in 1915.

(f) *Non-native Trading*.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading costs £15, and for retail trading only £7 10s. Licences for each additional trading store cost £5 and £3 15s. respectively.

Native.—A licence to cover wholesale and retail trading, costs £1 4s. and for each additional store £1 4s.

Hawkers' licences are £6 for non-natives and £3 for Natives.

(g) and (h) see below.

Other important sources of revenue, which do not strictly come under the heading of taxation, and the yield from which, are as under:—

	£
Forestry fees	31,619
Inspection of cattle	3,505
Registration of bicycles	11,491
Land rents	27,127
Sale of ivory	11,941
Medical and hospital fees and receipts	11,239

Poll Tax.

There is no hut tax. A poll tax is levied both on natives and non-natives. The amount of native poll tax, which also in some instances includes "tribute", a tax collected on behalf of certain Native Administrations, varies from Shs.5s. to £1 1s. annually per adult male of the population, and is assessed according to the average ability of the natives of the district to pay. The tax is collected, under the supervision of Administrative Officers, by native chiefs, and a rebate based on a percentage of the collection is paid to the Native Administrations for this service, together with the "tribute". The following table shows the rates at present in force, the gross yield, and the net yield after deducting payment of rebate and "tribute":—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Gross yield.</i>	<i>Gross yield per Province.</i>	<i>Rebate and Tribute paid.</i>	<i>Net yield.</i>
	<i>Shs.</i>	£	£	£	£
<i>Buganda Kingdom—</i>					
Mengo	15	72,060			
Entebbe	15	29,000			
Masaka	{ 15 10 }	25,584			
Mubende	{ 15 10 }	21,924			
		—	148,568	23,854	124,714
<i>Eastern Province—</i>					
Busoga	21	97,147			
Bugwere	18	34,408			
Bugishu	18	31,492			
Budama	18	26,545			
Teso	18	62,186			
Karamoja	5	5,047			
		—	256,825	73,258	183,567

District.	Rate.	Gross yield.	Gross yield per Province.	Rebate and Tribute paid.	Net yield.
	Shs.	£	£	£	£
<i>Northern Province—</i>					
Bunyoro	10	10,678			
Gulu	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 14 \\ 8 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	11,881			
Chua	8	7,273			
West Nile	8	17,309			
Lango	18	43,882			
			91,023	23,255	67,768
<i>Western Province—</i>					
Toro	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 12 \\ 10 \\ 6 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	16,393			
Ankole	12	30,572			
Kigezi	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 12 \\ 8 \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	17,280			
			64,245	24,959	39,286
Totals ...			560,661	145,326	415,335

The old form of non-native poll tax, which up to the end of 1933 was at a fixed rate of £1 10s. (payable by males only), was superseded by a poll tax with effect from the 1st January, 1934, graduated according to the income of the taxpayer. This tax applies to both males and females; but persons under the age of 18 years and females whose taxable income does not exceed £150 per annum are exempt. Where the taxable income does not exceed £200 the minimum tax of £2 applies, and the maximum amount payable is £500 where the taxable income is £10,000 or more.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaties, equality of treatment in respect of imported goods irrespective of origin is ensured, and the grant of Imperial Preference is therefore inadmissible. Goods declared as being in transit may be imported and forwarded under Customs control on payment of expenses of administration (6d. a package).

For purposes of Customs, Kenya and Uganda form a single unit and, by agreement with Tanganyika, a common tariff has been accepted by the three territories. The free and unrestricted movement of both imported goods and local products within the territories is thus secured. The common tariff, however, includes a small number of "suspended duties," which may be imposed by Proclamation, either in part or in full, in any or all of the territories.

The general duty rating under the Common Tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on the landed value at the port of entry. Building materials, artisans' tools, and vehicles and parts are

admitted at lower rates; and exemption from duty is allowed on drugs and medicines, packing materials, disinfectants, germicides and vermin killers, machinery, and many articles necessary for road construction, sanitation, irrigation and drainage purposes, and for the agricultural, industrial and educational development of the territories.

The Customs revenue of the Protectorate in 1936 was £427,223.

Excise Duties.

The co-ordination and allocation of Excise duties between Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika Territory is covered by the Excise Agreements Ordinance, 1931, amended by the Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935. The rates of duty imposed during the year were as follows:—

Sugar	...	...	...	Shs. 1.00 per cwt.
Tea	...	...	...	Shs. 0.10 per lb.
Cigarettes	...	...	...	Shs. 1.25 per lb.
Manufactured tobacco	...	...	...	Shs. 1.25 per lb.
Beer	...	...	...	Shs. 40.00 per standard barrel of 36 gallons.

The Excise revenue in 1936 was £68,175.

Stamp Duties.

The present stamp law is contained in the Stamp Ordinance of 1915, based largely on the Indian Stamp Act of 1889, which follows closely the English Act.

The Ordinance provides that any instrument, whether executed or not, and whether previously stamped or not, may be brought to a District Commissioner or the Revenue authority for adjudication as to the proper duty chargeable. The fee for adjudication shall not exceed Shs.10 nor be less than Sh.1.

XVI.—GAME.

Elephant control has, to an increasing extent, achieved its object of protection of the interests of the native population, but has still not effected an adequate reduction in numbers of elephant, which is essential if existing and future settlement is not to be in constant conflict with the largest and most destructive of wild animals.

A special scheme for the better protection of cultivation in Eastern Bunyoro achieved remarkable success. For the first time since the introduction of organized control the huge herds of elephants from the Bunyoro Game Reserve were denied their annual migration to the River Kafu, and it is claimed that in 1936, on the few occasions that these elephants endeavoured to emerge from the reserve, no crops were damaged.

The total elephant wastage for the year is approximately 2,300, a large but necessary figure; 20,000 elephants remain.

Revenue from the sale of licences increases annually, as a result of the scheme to popularize elephant hunting by reducing the price of elephant licences.

The fees payable for game licences are:—

	£
Visitor's full (valid for one year from date of issue) ...	50
Visitor's (14 day)	15
Resident's full (valid as above)	5
Resident's (14 day)	2
Two elephants (when issued to a non-native)	10
Two elephants (when issued to a native)	5
Three elephants (when issued to a non-native)	20
Three elephants (when issued to a native)	15
One bull giraffe	15
One black rhinoceros	5

Bird licences at Shs.10 per annum are eagerly sought after by the natives.

The Lake George Game Reserve often provides the tourist driving along the Mbarara-Fort Portal road with a view of buffalo and elephant in their natural surroundings.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Land Tenure.

With the single important exception of the mailo land of Buganda, all land is classified as Crown land or is held by freehold grant, by lease, or by temporary occupation licence from the Crown.

Mailo land originates from the terms of the Buganda Agreement, 1900, whereby 9,003 square miles in Buganda (roughly half the Province) were allotted to individual natives of Buganda, and His Majesty's Government have granted titles acknowledging the ownership of this area to the persons whose claims were vouched for by the Native Council. The survey and issue of titles for these original allotments were completed in 1936. The provision of facilities for breaking up allotments by sale or inheritance into smaller parcels is under consideration. The disposal of mailo land to non-natives is closely controlled and leasing only is permitted.

Elsewhere the land is held by the Crown, but only such land as is clearly surplus to all African requirements is regarded as available for leasing to non-natives. Alienations in freehold to non-natives were suspended in 1916; by that year about 233 square miles had been granted in freehold and so remains, but there is no intention of reintroducing this form of tenure.

Dispositions of Crown land to non-natives are governed by the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1903, which sets the maximum permissible term for a lease at 99 years. Both the amount of land which could be made available for non-native planting without detriment to native interests, and the opportunities for profitable agriculture by non-natives are extremely limited, and as a consequence for some time past there has been no considerable demand for agricultural land by non-natives.

The Crown is the ground landlord of most urban areas including Kampala and Jinja, and by far the greater number of transactions in Crown land are in respect of leases of building plots in the various townships.

In all, less than 700 square miles, under 1 per cent. of the total area of the Protectorate, has been alienated, for the most part to non-natives, under all heads—Crown freehold and leasehold, and leases of mailo land. The great bulk of the land remains in customary occupation by native agriculturists or pastoralists.

Geological Survey.

A geological staff under a Director is maintained at Entebbe where laboratory facilities exist for the testing of specimens sent in by the public. The activities of the survey cover a wide range of enquiries, of which the chief are the preparation of geological maps with the resulting indication of the best areas to search for mineral and water supply questions. Most of the areas where minerals are now being worked in Uganda were first suggested by this survey.

Advice is given in the matter of bore-hole sites and geophysical equipment is being used in order to assist in this enquiry.

Reports which set out the activities of the survey are issued annually, together with bulletins dealing with various problems of the Protectorate Geology; memoirs which cover subjects such as petroleum and the tin deposits have also been published.

Geologically Uganda is closely related to the countries to the south and is underlain mainly by old bedded rocks into which granites are intruded; newer rocks associated with volcanic activity occur in the east and north-east and on the south-west. The Protectorate offers therefore much the same possibility of mineral development as the countries around it which have a longer history of mining.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

I. Reports, etc.

(a) Annual.

Shs. Cts.

Agricultural Department, 2 parts:

Part I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00
Part II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.50
Game	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00
Geology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00
Do., Bulletin No. 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00
Land and Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00
Blue Book	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00

Government Printer, Entebbe.

(b) Other Reports.

s. d.

Reports of the Commission on Closer Union of the
Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa ... 6 0

Report of Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in
East Africa, 3 volumes:

Vol. I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6
Vol. II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0
Vol. III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6

Statement of the Conclusions of H.M. Government in the
United Kingdom as regards Closer Union in East
Africa ... 0 4

H.M. Stationery Office, London.

Shs. Cts.

Report of the Commission of Enquiry into the Cotton
Industry of Uganda, 1929 ... 3.50

Supplement to the above (Table E of Costs) ... 0.50

Report on Forestry in Uganda, by Prof. R. S. Troup,
C.I.E. ... 5.00

Report on a Visit to Kenya and Uganda to advise on
Anti-Malarial Measures, by Lieut.-Col. S. P. James ... 1.00

Government Printer, Entebbe.

s. d.

The Victoria Nyanza and its Fisheries—A Report on the
Fishing Survey of Lake Victoria, 1927-28, by Michael
Graham, M.A. ... 10 0

A Report on the Fishing Survey of Lakes Albert and
Kioga, March-July, 1928, by E. B. Worthington,
M.A., Ph.D. ... 10 0

A Report on the Fisheries of Uganda Investigated by
the Cambridge Expedition to the East African Lakes,
1930-31, by E. B. Worthington, M.A., Ph.D. ... 7 0

Crown Agents for the Colonies.

	<i>Shs. Cts.</i>
Report on the Town Planning and Development of Kampala, by A. E. Mirams, 2 vols.	42.00
Report on the Town Planning and Development of Jinja, by A. E. Mirams	6.00
Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey of Uganda, 1919-1929	4.00

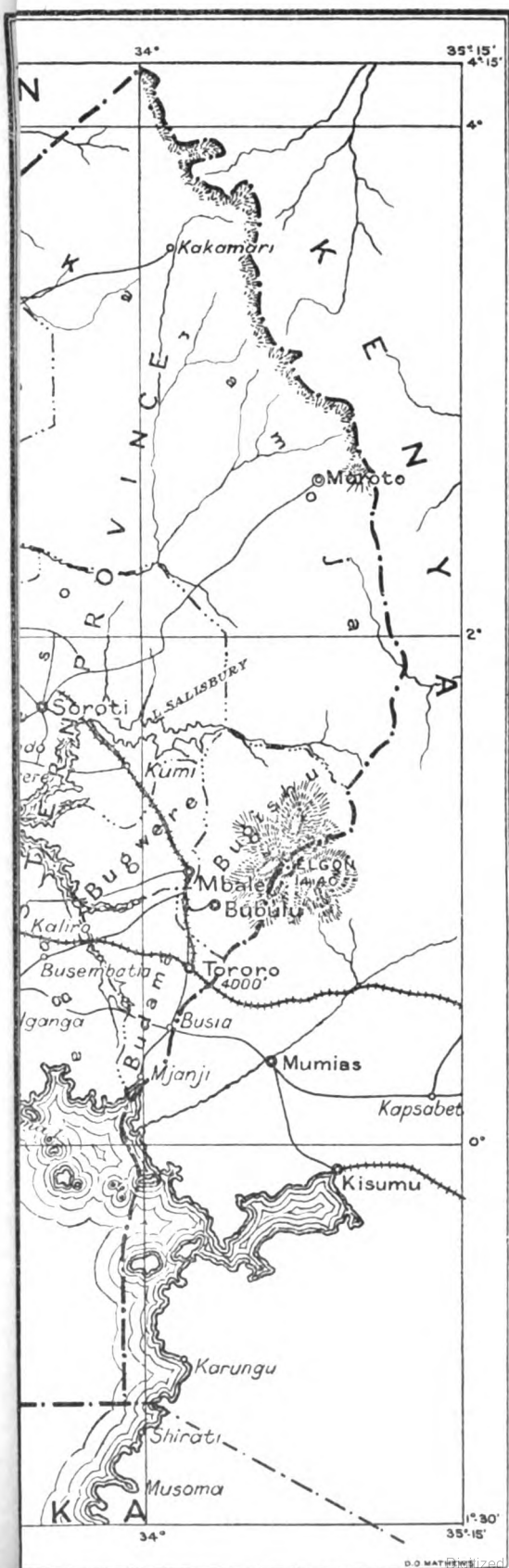
Memoirs, Syllabuses, etc.:

The Geology and Palaeontology of the Kaiso Bone Beds, by E. J. Wayland	6.50
Petroleum in Uganda, by E. J. Wayland	10.00
The Geology of South-West Ankole, by A. D. Combe, with an Appendix on the Petrology by A. W. Groves	35.00
The Volcanic Area of Bufumbira, Part I, the Geology of the Volcanic Area of Bufumbira, South-West Ankole, by A. D. Combe and W. C. Simmons ...	15.00

II. Miscellaneous Works.

The Uganda Protectorate, 2 vols., by Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	24.00
Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.	
The Lango, by J. H. Driberg	63.00
Messrs. T. Fisher Unwin.	
The Baganda, by J. Roscoe	15.00
Messrs. Macmillan and Co.	
Uganda, by H. B. Thomas, O.B.E., and Robert Scott ...	15.00
Oxford University Press.	
Index of the Map of Uganda	2.00
Government Printer, Entebbe.	

NOTE.—The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, are agents for the sale of publications by the Uganda Government.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935

[Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

[Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

I. Africa

Pacific

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and

[Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies

[Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers,

1935

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps

[Colonial No. III] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey

[Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937

[Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report

[Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index)

[Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine

[Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map)

[Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom

[Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map)

3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission

[Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies

[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY &
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable from the Sale Offices of

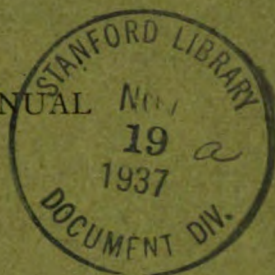
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

25,342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 1811

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

NORTHERN RHODESIA

1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1721 and 1769
respectively (price 2s. od. each))

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1811

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

NORTHERN RHODESIA
1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1721 and 1769
respectively (price 2s. od. each))*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, 1936

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	6
III.—POPULATION... ..	8
IV.—HEALTH	9
V.—HOUSING	12
VI.—PRODUCTION... ..	13
VII.—COMMERCE	19
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	22
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	24
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	27
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	31
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	32
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	33
XIV.—LEGISLATION	35
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	37
APPENDIX—BIBLIOGRAPHY	42
MAP	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The territory known as the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies between longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. It is bounded on the west by Angola, on the north-west by the Belgian Congo, on the north-east by Tanganyika Territory, on the east by the Nyasaland Protectorate and Portuguese East Africa, and on the south by Southern Rhodesia and the mandated territory of South West Africa, comprising in all an area that is computed to be about 290,320 square miles. The River Zambesi forms the greater part of the southern boundary; its two main northern tributaries are the rivers Kafue and Luangwa. With the exception of these river

valleys, the territory consists of a table-land varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet in height, though in the north-eastern portion, and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, the altitude is greater.

History.

The little that is known of the early history of Northern Rhodesia is very fragmentary and is gleaned from the accounts of the few intrepid travellers who penetrated into this unknown territory.

The Portuguese Governor of Sena, Dr. Lacerda, encouraged by the report of the half-breed Ferreira who returned from Kasembe's capital, close to the eastern shores of Lake Mweru in June, 1798, decided to set out on the expedition he had planned the year before, and on 3rd July, 1798, left Tete for the north. He was accompanied by Fathers Francisco, Jose and Pinto, twelve officers and fifty men-at-arms, but failed to reach his goal, and died within a few miles of Kasembe's capital. Father Pinto led the remnants of the expedition back to Sena, and it is from Dr. Lacerda's diaries, which Father Pinto with great difficulty saved, that the first authentic history of what is now North-Eastern Rhodesia was taken. Dr. Lacerda was followed in the early 19th century by two Portuguese traders, Baptista and Jose, who brought back stories of the great interior kingdom of the Balunda, which extended from Lake Mweru to the confines of Barotseland and included the whole of the country drained by the Upper Congo and its tributaries. This kingdom is reputed to have lasted from the 16th to the 19th century. Very few historical facts are known about it, but the name of Mwatiamvo, the dynastic title of the paramount chief, is associated, like Monomotapa, with many half-legendary stories. Neither of these expeditions was of any great geographical value and it was not till 1851, when Dr. Livingstone made his great missionary journeys and travelled through Barotseland and in 1855 discovered the Victoria Falls, that the civilised world had its first authentic information of Northern Rhodesia. Other and later explorers who brought back stories of the barbarism of the natives, of the wealth of game, and of the glories of the Victoria Falls, were Serpa Pinto, Cameron, Selous and Arnot.

From the very early days when the hordes of migratory Bantu swept southward from Central and Northern Africa, Northern Rhodesia has been subject to constant invasion from stronger tribes on its borders, so much so, that the vast majority of the present native population, though of Bantu origin, is descended from men who themselves invaded this country not earlier than 1700 A.D. One or two small tribes, numbering now only a very few thousand, such as the Masubia on the Zambesi, are all that remain of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia prior to that date. Though the story of these invasions has passed into

oblivion, their traces remain in the extraordinary number and diversity of races and of languages in the country.

At the present time the population of the territory has been classified into seventy-three different tribes, the most important of which are the Wemba, Ngoni, Chewa, and Wisa in the north-eastern districts, the Rozi, Tonga, Luvala, Lenje, and Ila in the north-western districts, and the Senga, Lala, and Lunda, members of which are resident in both the eastern and western areas. There are some thirty different dialects in use, but many of them vary so slightly that a knowledge of six of the principal languages will enable a person to converse with every native in the country. Chinyanja is in use as the official language of the police and is probably the language most generally spoken by Europeans; it is in reality a Nyasaland language—the word means "Language of the Lake"—but it is also spoken to some extent round Fort Jameson. In many instances the tribes overlap and encroach upon each other, and it is not uncommon to find a group of villages of one tribe entirely surrounded by villages of another tribe. Many of the tribes on the borders extend into neighbouring territories; in some instances the paramount chief resides in a foreign country and only a small proportion of the tribe lives in Northern Rhodesia.

The chief invaders of the early part of the 19th century were the Arabs from the north, the Angoni, a branch of the early Zulus who fled from the oppressive tyranny of Tchaka and who settled in the north-east of the territory, and the Makololo, an offshoot of the Basuto family, who in the beginning of the 19th century fought their way from the south through Bechuanaland and across the Zambesi under the noted Chief Sebitoani; they conquered the Batoka, the Masubia, and the Marozi and founded a kingdom which was distinguished by a comparatively high degree of social organization.

The duration of the Makololo kingdom was short, lasting between twenty and thirty years. Soon after the death of Sebitoani, the Marozi rebelled and massacred the Makololo to a man, keeping their women. As a result of this the influence of their occupation is still to be seen in the Sikololo language, which is largely spoken amongst the tribes near the Zambesi. The Marozi under Lewanika enlarged their kingdom by conquering several surrounding tribes, such as the Mankoya, the Malovale, and the Batoka. Beyond these limits their authority was both nebulous and ephemeral.

In the year 1891 Lewanika was informed that the protection of Her Majesty's Government had been extended to his country as he had requested that it should be, and on 17th October, 1900, the Barotse Concession was signed by him and his chiefs and representatives of the Chartered Company. The concession was confirmed in due course by the Secretary of State for the

Colonies and under its terms the Company acquired certain trading and mineral rights over the whole of Lewanika's dominion, while the paramount chief was to receive, among other advantages, an annual subsidy of £850.

During this time the slave trade established by the Arabs continued unchecked. Its baleful influence had gradually spread from the shores of Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika over the whole territory; but with the establishment of a Government post at Abercorn in 1893 the slave trade in this part of Africa received its first serious check. In each succeeding year more Arab settlements on the Lake shore were destroyed. Sir Harry Johnston defeated the Arab Chief Mlozi at Karonga in 1894, and the last caravan of slaves, which was intercepted on its way to the east coast, was released at Fort Jameson in 1898. Even after that, bands of slave-raiders were occasionally encountered on the north-east boundary and skirmishes with them took place as late as 1900; but with the final establishment of the administration of the British South Africa Company the slavers quickly disappeared from the country.

The status of the conquered tribes under Lewanika's dominion was that of a mild form of slavery. This social serfdom was brought to an end by the edict of Lewanika, who in 1906 agreed to the emancipation of the slave tribes.

Before 1899 the whole territory had been vaguely included in the Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, but in that year the Barotseland-North Western Rhodesia Order in Council placed the Company's administration of the western portion of the country on a firm basis; it was closely followed by the North-Eastern Rhodesia Order in Council of 1900 which had a similar effect. The two territories were amalgamated in 1911 under the designation of Northern Rhodesia, and the administration of the Company (subject to the exercise of certain powers of control by the Crown) continued until 1924. In that year the administration of the territory was assumed by the Crown in terms of a settlement arrived at between the Crown and the Company, and the first Governor was appointed on 1st April, 1924.

Since that date rich copper deposits have been discovered in the north-west of the territory and have been developed into an extensive industrial area embodying three large townships with a population including several thousands of Europeans.

Climate.

There are considerable differences between various parts of the country. The Zambesi, the Luangwa and the Kafue valleys experience a much greater humidity and a more trying heat than do the plateaux above 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The hottest months are October and November before the rains break, when

the maximum is 97° F. at Zambesi valley stations and 85° F. at plateau stations. The mean maximum for the eight months of the hot season (September to April) is approximately 90° F. with a mean minimum of 64° F., while the corresponding figures for the four months of the cold season (May to August) are 79° F. and 46° F.

The following table gives representative temperatures for the territory experienced during 1936:—

	<i>Highest mean Month. Max. °F.</i>		<i>Lowest mean Month. Min. °F.</i>		<i>Absolute Max. °F.</i>		<i>Absolute Min. °F.</i>	
Livingstone, 3,160 ft.	95·4	Oct.	45·5	July	101·6	Nov.	37·0	June
Broken Hill, 3,920 ft.	89·6	Oct.	49·6	July	94·3	Oct.	39·6	May
Isoka, 4,210 ft.	88·1	Oct.	54·7	June	94·0	Sept.	50·0	(June July)
Balovale, 3,400 ft.	95·9	Sept.	48·0	June	106·0	Oct.	42·0	June
	Highest temperature		...	...	116° F., Kanchindu			
	Lowest temperature		...	...	24° F., Sesheke			

The rainy season usually commences in November and lasts until April. Slight showers occur to the north-east of the territory in August and to the north-east and north-west in September. In October the rains begin to spread over the whole territory, reaching a maximum in December.

The intensity of rainfall decreases in January, this falling-off appearing to be the nearest approach to a break in the rains, which is characteristic of the two seasonal areas of the central tropical zone.

In February the rains re-establish themselves over the whole of the central area of the territory, following much the same contour alignment as in December. In March the zone of heavy rainfall shifts well to the north and east. In April the rains have definitely moved north and in May have practically ceased.

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours was 6·60 inches on the 25th March, 1936, at Johnston Falls in the Fort Rosebery district.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Central Administration.

The office of Governor was created by an Order of His Majesty in Council dated 20th February, 1924, and the first Governor assumed his duties on 1st April, 1924.

The Governor is advised by an Executive Council which consists of five members—the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Senior Provincial Commissioner, and the Director of Medical Services. Provision is also made for the inclusion of extraordinary members on special occasions.

The Order in Council provided that a Legislative Council should be constituted in accordance with the terms of the Northern Rhodesia (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated 20th February, 1924, to consist of the Governor as President, the members of the Executive Council *ex officio*, nominated official members not exceeding four in number, and five elected unofficial members.

In 1929 the number of elected unofficial members was increased to seven consequent upon the very considerable increase in the European population.

The seat of government was transferred from Livingstone to Lusaka in 1935, the official inauguration of the new capital being arranged to coincide with the ceremonial celebration of His late Majesty's birthday on the 3rd of June.

Provincial Administration.

For administrative purposes the territory was formerly divided into nine provinces, each of which was under a Provincial Commissioner responsible for his province to the Governor. The provinces were grouped together under five Provincial Commissioners in 1933 and as from 1st January, 1935, the number of provinces was reduced to five. The provinces are divided into districts under the charge of District Commissioners responsible to the Provincial Commissioners.

Native Administration.

In 1936 a new Native Authority Ordinance was passed, which modified the previous Ordinance, providing for the recognition of Native Authorities by the Governor, instead of their appointment, as previously. Emphasis is laid on the development of tribal institutions on traditional lines. The Ordinance gives powers to Native Authorities to issue Orders and to make rules to enable them to govern and maintain order in tribal areas. Provision is also made for the setting up of Native Treasuries, and powers are given to Native Authorities to impose rates, dues and fees, subject to the Governor's approval. The passing of the Ordinance marks a definite advance in the development of tribal self-government. Native Treasuries will be set up during the coming year.

A similar Ordinance was also passed for Barotseland during the year, with the concurrence of the Barotse Native Government. It follows closely the provisions of the Native Authority Ordinance, but gives the Paramount Chief wider powers than are given to Native Authorities elsewhere. A Native Treasury has already been established in Barotseland, and its institution has resulted in a marked improvement in the control of moneys by the Barotse Native Government.

III.—POPULATION.

The first census of the territory took place on the 7th May, 1911, prior to the amalgamation in the same year of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia under the title Northern Rhodesia; the second was held on the 3rd May, 1921, and the third on the 5th May, 1931.

The following table shows the increase of population since 1911 (the figures for European population for 1931 are census figures, whilst all those for African population are taken from the annual Native Affairs Reports):—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Africans.</i>	<i>Increase per cent.</i>	<i>Proportion of Africans to one European.</i>
1911 ...	1,497	—	821,063	—	548·47
1921 ...	3,634	143	979,704	19	269·59
1931 ...	13,846	381	1,372,235	40	99

The increase in the number of Europeans between 1921 and 1931 was due to the influx which took place during the development of the copper mines in the Ndola district between 1927 and 1931. The mines had nearly completed construction towards the end of the year 1931 and a considerable number of Europeans left the territory in consequence.

The economic depression which set in towards the end of the same year was the cause of a further drop of 23·7 per cent. during 1932. In 1933 and 1934 an increase was brought about by the renewed activity at the copper mines. The European population is now in the region of 10,500.

The numbers of Asiatics and non-native coloured persons in the territory at the 1931 census amounted to 176 and 425 respectively.

The African population in 1934 was estimated to be 1,366,425, which showed a decrease of 4,788 or ·34 per cent. on the previous year, and its average density through the territory was 4·7 to the square mile. No count of the native population has since been made but so far as is known there has been little change.

Immigration.

Ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-five persons entered Northern Rhodesia during 1936. This number includes immigrants, returning residents, visitors, tourists and a small percentage of persons in transit. The immigrants numbered 1,212, of whom 1,115 were British subjects, and 97 alien, the percentage of aliens being 8·01.

The following comparative table of immigrants shows the progress of the territory.

1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
1,038	1,066	1,861	3,651	1,702	615	801	1,726	1,352	1,212

Thirteen persons were removed from the territory under the Immigration Ordinance. Of this number five were indigent, seven illiterate, and one criminal.

Accurate figures of emigration are not available.

Seven destitute persons with seven dependants were repatriated at Government expense during the year, a decrease on the 1936 total of 25, on the 1934 total of 27, on the 1933 total of 173 and the 1932 total of 409. Thirteen of these persons were sent to the Union of South Africa, and one to Southern Rhodesia.

Asiatic Population.

The Asiatic population as at the 31st December, 1936, was approximately 360, as compared with 227 in 1935. All these Asiatics are British Indians.

IV.—HEALTH.

The medical facilities available to the European and native populations in the past were maintained throughout the year, and were as follows:—

European Hospitals.

Livingstone.
Lusaka.
Broken Hill.
Ndola.
Kasama.
Fort Jameson.
Mongu.

Native Hospitals.

Livingstone.
Choma.
Mazabuka.
Lusaka.
Broken Hill.
Ndola.
Kasama.
Fort Rosebery.
Fort Jameson.
Mongu.
Balovale.
Abercorn.

In addition to the above-mentioned hospitals, Government maintained 23 dispensaries on Government stations and 15 in rural districts in charge of native orderlies. The rural dispensaries were visited from time to time by the medical officer of the district.

Owing to the vastness of the territory and the lack of means of communication, the treatment of the African population presents considerable difficulty. It is hoped in the near future to begin to establish a chain of rural dispensaries.

A great deal of valuable medical work has been done by the various missions, who control many hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of doctors, trained nurses and missionaries with some medical training; these services to the natives

are subsidized by Government to the extent of £3,050 per annum.

The large mines in the copper belt maintain their own medical staff in addition to well-equipped hospitals in which they care for their employees. All destitute Europeans and unemployed natives are treated at Government expense, but those in the copper belt are, when possible, transported to the Government hospital at Ndola.

The railway maintains either full-time or part-time medical officers at Livingstone, Choma, Lusaka, Broken Hill and Ndola, who give medical treatment to railway employees as required.

School Inspections.—Medical and dental inspections of all European schools are carried out by Government medical officers and dental surgeons subsidized by Government, and parents are advised as regards the health of their children.

Subsidies are granted to dental surgeons at Livingstone, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola and Fort Jameson. The response of European parents in seeking dental treatment is disappointing, although the impecunious receive free treatment.

European Vital Statistics.

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of deaths...	163	210	117	103	108	100	78
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age.	28	28	24	13	15	15	6
Mortality per 1,000 live births.	102.56	84.08	72.29	40.88	47.61	53.00	19.16

Number of Births: 313.

Birth rates and death rates are not now calculated since no sufficiently close knowledge of the population exists.

No appointments to the posts vacated in 1933 were made during the year, with the result that only skeleton health services were maintained; all medical officers attempt to perform the duties of medical officers of health, in addition to their clinical duties.

The general health of the country throughout the year was good, and no epidemic disease of great importance was recorded.

Malaria and Blackwater Fever.—Considerable anti-malarial measures continue to be undertaken by the chief mining companies with excellent results. The following table of European deaths indicates a general improvement of conditions:—

Deaths.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Malaria ...	22	16	3	10	8	9
Blackwater...	19	22	20	11	13	5

Trypanosomiasis.—Twenty-eight cases of this disease were reported during the year. All these cases were natives, and

only five deaths occurred. The distribution of cases was as follows:—

	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Livingstone	1	1
Choma	1	—
Lusaka	1	—
Broken Hill	1	—
Ndola	2	1
Mine Townships	2	—
Abercorn	10	3
Mumbwa	9	—
Kasama	1	—
	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 5

Typhoid.—Nine European and 24 native cases were reported during the year. There were no deaths.

Variola.—There were no cases of variola major in 1936, but 66 cases of variola minor were reported from Mazabuka and Pemba.

Measles.—Several severe outbreaks of measles occurred in the Northern and Eastern Provinces with considerable mortality among infants. During the period January to March there were a number of outbreaks in the copper belt amongst Europeans and natives but none of these reached epidemic proportions.

Influenza.—Only one epidemic of influenza was reported, that being in the Fort Rosebery district where the total cases and deaths were 698 and 78 respectively.

Child Welfare.

The welfare clinics previously established at Livingstone, Lusaka, Ndola and Luanshya functioned throughout the year, and reports received are most encouraging. This work among both European and natives is developing and increasing. At Lusaka, Ndola and Luanshya full-time nursing sisters of the Government Service are engaged in welfare work. At Lusaka a second nurse is paid by the Town Management Board. At Livingstone a voluntary society interested in this aspect of medical work employs a nurse, and derives funds from annual grants-in-aid contributed by the Beit Trustees, the Railway Company, the Municipality and the Government.

Native Labour.

The Roan Antelope, Nkana, Mufulira, and Broken Hill mines have been active throughout the year, employing 15,527 natives. There is no recruiting for these mines at present, owing to the general conditions of labour, which have been sufficient to induce thousands of natives to seek employment on the copper belt. All employees on these mines are housed and fed under hygienic conditions, and every attention is given to the sick.

Modern ideas on health and hygiene are inculcated into the minds of the natives and there is no doubt that these men, when returning to their villages on the termination of their contracts, will not be satisfied to live under their former conditions, and will thus spread this knowledge to the more remote areas.

The advancement of the native is only a matter of time, and the importance of these large native communities in close proximity to Europeans and under strict European supervision cannot be over-estimated.

There was no shortage of labour, and no fewer than 51,212 natives were reported to be working outside the territory, chiefly in Southern Rhodesia, at the close of the year. Within the territory 77,300 were being employed, an increase of 11,000 over the figure for 1935.

The Native Industrial Labour Advisory Board, which was appointed in 1935, continued to give advice on all major problems affecting native labour, and in August a provisional agreement designed to regulate the flow of migrant native labour between the three territories of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was signed.

The Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, being anxious to obtain labour from this territory, made an agreement with this Government whereby they were permitted to engage one thousand Northern Rhodesia native labourers as an experiment, in order to ascertain whether climatic and other conditions on the Witwatersrand justify recruiting on a larger scale.

V.—HOUSING.

European Government Housing.

The new houses at the new capital are brick built and are mostly of two-storey villa type without verandahs. There are also six blocks of flats, each flat containing two rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Each block contains eight flats. The newest houses and the flats are not mosquito-proofed. Old and new Government houses at Lusaka have been given water-carried indoor sanitation.

Outside Lusaka, most Government quarters are brick buildings of bungalow type with wide verandahs, and many are provided with mosquito gauze. Domestic sanitation consists of earth closets.

European Non-Government Housing.

Modern buildings, most suitable to this country, and equipped with every convenience, are to be found on all the mines on the copper belt. Most privately-owned residences throughout the territory are similar to the older type of Government houses.

Native Housing.

In areas where most Europeans live the natives are housed in locations. The houses themselves, in most places, and their surroundings leave much to be desired, but efforts are being made to get away from the old compound atmosphere and to provide quarters best described as an improved African village. The Governor's Village and the personal servants' compound at the new capital are examples of this, and these have water-borne sanitary arrangements.

The housing of natives in the mining areas is very good on the whole, and compares very favourably with most town compounds in the railway line townships.

There are many evidences that natives themselves appreciate good and sanitary housing, and improvement as to space, lighting and ventilation may be seen in native villages.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Land and Agriculture.

Of the total area of the territory of approximately 275,000 square miles, some 13,700 square miles, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. have been alienated to Europeans. Most of the alienated land is used for grazing.

The following table illustrates the trend of arable farming since 1928. These figures and those in other tables relate only to settlers' holdings; no statistics of native production are available:—

<i>Season.</i>	<i>Maize, acres.</i>	<i>Tobacco, acres.</i>	<i>Wheat, acres.</i>	<i>Total under cultivation, acres.</i>
1928-29	39,215	3,232	2,572	67,207
1929-30	47,085	3,585	2,095	66,429
1930-31	42,974	2,328	1,594	76,092
1931-32	42,757	2,472	2,261	73,000*
1932-33	34,036	2,236	2,271	63,000*
1933-34	36,487	3,375	2,845	65,000*
1934-35	40,018	3,411	3,234	70,000*
1935-36	41,203	3,441	4,249	80,000*

* Estimated.

The final column includes acreages under minor crops, orchards, green manures and bare fallows.

The 1935-6 season was characterized by the lateness of the first rains and a series of prolonged droughts. By the end of February maize crops were in a critical condition, but the end of season rains, which were copious and well-distributed, turned what appeared to be certain failure into the most abundant harvest ever recorded. The late rains, however, adversely affected all but the earliest tobacco curings and favoured the spread of rust in winter-sown wheat.

Statistics of maize production from 1929 onwards are summarized in the following table:—

<i>Year ending 31st December.</i>	<i>Area in thousands of acres.</i>	<i>Average yield in bags per acre.</i>	<i>Yield in thousands of bags.</i>	<i>Farm consumption in thousands of bags.</i>	<i>Surplus available for sale in thousands of bags.</i>
1929	39	5.1	202	33	169
1930	47	4.3	202	37	165
1931	43	4.5	194	33	161
1932	43	6.9	296	46	250
1933	34	3.6	122	31	91
1934	36	6.9	251	38	213
1935	40	4.0	160	28	132
1936	41	8.0	329	55	274

The Maize Control Ordinance came into operation on the 1st May, 1936. The Control Board had to deal with a large carry-over from the previous year in addition to a new crop of some 440,000 bags of which over 160,000 were produced by natives. Current local consumption is about 210,000 bags per annum. The Board exported 131,000 bags overseas, 58,000 bags to Southern Rhodesia by arrangement with the Southern Rhodesian Maize Control Board, and 45,000 bags to the Union of South Africa. Most opportunely the rise in the world price of maize coincided with this heavy export programme. Maize control has unquestionably proved beneficial in its first year, not least to the native producers who, for the first time, have been offered a remunerative market for the maize they cared to sell.

Wheat is grown almost exclusively as a winter crop under irrigation. Lusaka is the main producing centre. The acreage planted in 1936 was 25 per cent. greater than that of 1935, but, due mainly to rust, the yield per acre was the lowest on record.

Wheat production in recent years has been as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Yield in bags of 200 lb.</i>	<i>Average yield per acre.</i>
1929	2,572	11,838	4.6
1930	2,095	9,583	4.6
1931	1,594	5,627	3.6
1932	2,261	11,373	5.0
1933	2,271	11,579	5.1
1934	2,845	12,564	4.4
1935	3,234	18,228	5.6
1936	4,249	11,121	2.6

Tobacco, the one important export crop, is grown chiefly in the Fort Jameson district. The earliest curings were of high quality but the later ones suffered badly from the abnormal late rains. Acreage was roughly the same as that of 1935 but yield was considerably reduced. The total crop was 1,275,000 lb. of cured leaf of which 1,201,000 lb. were of the Virginia flue

cured type. Sales were divided almost equally between African and overseas markets.

Minor crops such as groundnuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and pulses are of trivial importance in comparison with maize, wheat and tobacco. Increased demand has stimulated the market-gardening industry and 1,130 tons of mixed vegetables were sold.

The territory continues to obtain the bulk of its fruit requirements from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. Deciduous fruit trees are successful only in a few favoured localities, but citrus thrives in most places where irrigation is possible. The equivalent of about 6,000 cases of locally-produced citrus was sold.

Coffee planters had rather a bad year. Production fell from 630 cwt. in 1935 to 430 cwt.

There was no locust damage during the year.

Veterinary.

Northern Rhodesia remains free from the major diseases of stock, with the exception of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, which is still enzootic in the Barotse Province. Preliminary investigational work on the behaviour of vaccine in combating this disease is in progress and, should the experiments prove successful, it is hoped to embark upon a campaign for its eradication from Barotseland in the near future.

Foot and mouth disease was finally eradicated from the territory early in 1936 and, fortunately, no recrudescence has occurred.

The usual incidence of redwater, gallsickness, heartwater and other tick-borne diseases occurred, and it is unfortunate that certain stockowners still fail to realize the value of short-interval dipping in the control of these conditions.

Trypanosomiasis is very prevalent in certain areas of the territory.

Sporadic outbreaks of anthrax, quarter evil and other bacterial diseases occur and are controlled by prophylactic inoculation.

The territory remains free from rinderpest and East Coast fever.

The incidence of parasitic worms is high, particularly in sheep.

Pigs are singularly free from disease and thrive well.

Outbreaks of fowl typhoid and fowl pox occur among poultry. Prophylactic inoculation is employed by the more progressive flock owners.

Despite the increased demand for slaughter cattle during the year, it was possible to supply all requirements from sources within the territory and no importations of slaughter stock from Southern Rhodesia or Bechuanaland were permitted.

Importation of breeding stock from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa continued throughout the year. It is unfortunate that these importations were not greater in number, as fresh blood is badly needed in the herds of the territory.

The Cattle Levy Ordinance was in operation throughout the year. This measure imposes a 3 per cent. levy upon the sales of all slaughter cattle, the proceeds of the levy to be applied to such objects for the benefit of the cattle industry of the territory as His Excellency the Governor may direct. The effects of the Ordinance are not yet apparent.

The Creamery at Lusaka continues to prosper and is well supported by farmers, to whom the monthly cream cheque is a welcome asset. Butter is still imported into the territory as the Creamery supplies are not equal to the demands of the large mining communities in the north.

Slaughter sheep are imported from the south as local supplies are insufficient. On the other hand, some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a market for all the pigs produced in the territory.

Mining.

PRODUCING MINES.

Roan Antelope.—Underground development on the 820 level is continuing on a full production basis which has enabled the mine to meet the increased production required during the latter part of the year without difficulty.

The new shafts on each side of the syncline are below the 1420 level and can develop the ore-body at this depth as soon as required.

The copper production of both the Roan Antelope and Mufulira mines was treated in the smelter but this became difficult when production rapidly increased towards the end of the year. The total quantity of copper produced was 56,454 tons.

Nkana Mine.—At the Mindola section of the mine the main drives were developed and a large amount of sub-level work was done in preparation for stoping. From this section 25,000 tons of ore per month were railed to Nkana in the latter part of the year which was of assistance when the quota increased.

Normal development continued on the Nkana section and the main shaft was deepened.

There has been a good demand for cobalt alloy recovered from converter slag.

The electrolytic refinery worked at full capacity and two consignments of slimes therefrom, containing precious metals were shipped to Europe.

The mineral production of the mine for the year was:—

Copper in blister	28,091 tons.
Copper in cathodes	28,012 tons.
Cobalt	1,016,633 lb.
Gold	304 oz.
Silver	221,970 oz.

Mufulira.—Early in the year the construction of the plant and smelter was completed, but with the low scale of production allowed under the copper quota agreement only a portion of the plant was used. The output was not sufficient for the economic use of the smelter and the concentrates were railed to the Roan Antelope Mine for treatment. The underground development programme was based on the quota, which made it somewhat difficult to meet the sudden demand for increased production at the end of the year. The increased copper output rendered it necessary to start up the smelter to relieve the pressure on the Roan Antelope smelter. The furnace was heated in December and the slag bottom poured. The smelter will be producing copper early in January, 1937. The output for the year was 29,783 tons of copper.

Broken Hill.—The mining of zinc ore from opencast working was gradually replaced by mining these deposits underground from shallow vertical shafts.

The output of zinc and vanadium ores was maintained at the level of previous years. During the year a large amount of diamond drilling was undertaken which proved the zinc lead sulphide ore-bodies to depths of 1,000 feet. Drilling was also used to find a suitable position for a deep level pumping shaft, a favourable site being located.

With the reconstruction of the finances of the company, capital has been made available for sinking this pump shaft and for general development in depth. Work will be commenced during the coming year.

In addition to exports of zinc and vanadium a small amount of lead ore was smelted for plant requirements.

Nchanga Mine.—Towards the end of the year a company with large financial resources was floated to develop this property, and personnel from Nkana Mine overhauled the power station and supervised the reconditioning of the houses. Sites are being tested for sinking two incline shafts directly below the ore-body which will connect with the old workings that were flooded when the mine closed down. In one of these shafts it is proposed to establish a large pumping station.

Luiro Gold Areas.—Diamond drilling ceased early in the year, but prospecting was continued in the vicinity of the Dunrobin Claims. A promising reef was pegged at Chosha and is being developed by one vertical and one incline shaft. A further

series of reefs was located two miles away, but at present the work is not sufficiently advanced to establish its value.

By the end of April the gas engine, mill and a portion of the cyanide plant were completed; crushing of ore from two workings on Dunrobin Claims commenced in May; and an average of 2,400 tons of ore is now being crushed per month. The total amount of gold recovered during the period from May to the end of the year by cyanide and amalgamation was 3,057 oz. The reserves of payable ore are small and the length of life of the mine is governed by the amount available at Chosha and the new reefs referred to above.

New Jessie Mine.—There has been difficulty in locating lenses of payable ore on this mine. Klipspringer No. 2 continued to be the main source of tonnage; various narrow reefs are being tested, but no lenses of any size have so far been found and it is only with difficulty that the mill has been kept supplied.

Development continues and it is to be hoped that one or more new lenses of ore may shortly be discovered. The total gold output for the year was 650 oz.

Sasare West Mine.—This small gold mine was worked intermittently and three small declarations of gold were made. Work has now ceased, but the accumulated sands are to be cyanided.

Sachenga Mine.—A small output of mica was maintained from the property.

Cassiterides.—Various patches of gravel were successfully washed on this property and concentrates were shipped. The economic areas of gravel are very scattered and no estimate of the total quantity available can be made.

DEVELOPING MINES.

Chakwenga.—The ore-bodies of this gold prospect in the Rhodesia Mineral Concession were developed above water level and satisfactory values disclosed over a short strike. During the year, boilers and machinery were transported to the mine to sink the shaft and develop the ore below water level.

Chambeshi and Kansanshi.—Neither of these mines was worked during the year.

CONCESSIONS.

Rhokana Concession.—Field parties were engaged in prospecting and mapping 1,939 square miles of this concession. In addition extensive potholing was carried out in the vicinity of Nchanga followed by some diamond drilling at Konkola.

Intensive potholing and surface prospecting was done near the Belgian Congo border in the vicinity of Prince Leopold Mine but there is no report of any disclosures of ore.

Loangwa Concessions.—Geological prospecting was mainly confined to the Abercorn District where 1,803 square miles were mapped. Various gold-bearing gravels in the concession were tested but did not prove to be of economic value. Liteta prospect south of Broken Hill, and several prospects near Lubungu were investigated but were closed on account of the poor results obtained.

Rhodesia Minerals Concession.—Five hundred and twenty-seven square miles of the concession were prospected and mapped. A gold occurrence near Chisamba and several mineral occurrences south-east of Lusaka were prospected but the work was discontinued about the middle of the year.

GENERAL.

During the year the prices of copper and zinc improved steadily, copper rising from £35 to over £50 and zinc from £14 to £20. The copper quota remained at 70 per cent. of basic production until the 1st of August when it was increased to 75 per cent. From the beginning of October further increases were made by the quota committee, a final percentage of 105 being reached on the 6th of November.

This call for rapid increase of production temporarily taxed the capacity of the mines, suitable non-native labour not being available at short notice, and there was a slight lag in producing the required tonnage until December when the amount was obtained and the shortfall of previous months made up.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The principal features of the external trade of the territory during 1936 were a fall in the value of imports and a large increase in the value of exports.

The value of merchandise imported during the year under review amounted to £2,291,953 as against £2,902,960 in 1935, a decrease of £611,007, or 21 per cent.

In addition, Government stores to the value of £43,508 and specie to the value of £14,485 were imported.

The total exports of merchandise were valued at £6,037,616 as compared with £4,778,604 in 1935, an increase of £1,259,012 or 26 per cent. In addition, specie to the value of £7,521 was exported.

The lower value of imports was mainly due to the cessation of the importation of machinery and metal manufactures previously used in development work on the mines. This is reflected in the value of imports recorded under Class V (metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles) which were valued at £680,278 as against £1,210,149 in 1935: 87 per cent. of the

fall in the value of imports occurred in this class. Most of the more important of the imports classed as normal "consumption" articles also showed a decrease during the year.

The British Empire supplied 78 per cent. in value of the total imports of merchandise during 1936 as compared with 75 per cent., 77 per cent., 75 per cent. and 79 per cent. during the years 1932 to 1935. The United Kingdom was again the main country of supply, with 35 per cent. of the total imports, and United States of America was the largest non-Empire supplier with 10 per cent.

Metals constituted 95 per cent. of the total value of domestic exports, copper alone representing 84 per cent. The increase in the value of exports resulted mainly from the receipt of higher prices for copper. The principal purchasers of domestic exports were the United Kingdom (53 per cent.) and Germany (23 per cent.).

The trade balance was in favour of exports to the extent of £3,745,663 whereas in 1935 it was £1,875,644.

The following figures show the value of imports and exports and re-exports of merchandise during the past 10 years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports and Re-exports.</i>
	£	£
1927	1,957,138	755,525
1928	2,366,317	847,068
1929	3,602,417	899,736
1930	4,862,722	885,976
1931	5,140,548	1,178,515
1932	1,864,902	2,675,248
1933	1,931,829	3,715,396
1934	2,884,506	4,530,933
1935	2,902,960	4,778,604
1936	2,291,953	6,037,616

Imports.

The following summary furnishes a comparison of the value of merchandise imported during the years 1933 to 1936 which originated from Empire and from foreign countries:—

<i>Imports from.</i>	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ...	404,540	448,629	410,140	377,096
Southern Rhodesia ...	346,261	422,574	449,673	492,557
United Kingdom and other Empire countries ...	732,072	1,299,686	1,444,298	917,595
Total British Empire ...	1,482,873	2,170,889	2,304,111	1,787,248
Foreign countries ...	448,956	713,617	598,849	504,705
Total merchandise ...	£1,931,829	£2,884,506	£2,902,960	£2,291,953

For the purpose of illustrating the routes of import trade, the following table shows the value of merchandise from the

Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and directly from overseas during the years 1933 to 1936:—

<i>Imports from.</i>	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
Union of South Africa ...	502,643	626,520	552,485	546,720
Southern Rhodesia ...	857,248	1,040,278	1,085,314	1,025,783
Overseas (direct) ...	571,938	1,217,708	1,265,161	719,450
	<u>£1,931,829</u>	<u>£2,884,506</u>	<u>£2,902,960</u>	<u>£2,291,953</u>

The following table gives the values of the principal classes of imports during the years 1932 to 1936:—

<i>Class.</i>	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals (living) ...	29,036	367	13,845	9,015	11,697
Foodstuffs, etc. ...	262,221	197,810	229,444	218,662	193,200
Ales, spirits and wines, etc. (potable).	84,485	74,475	88,052	93,306	83,805
Spirits (non-potable) ...	1,523	1,400	1,928	1,846	1,642
Tobacco manufactures ...	61,622	53,432	62,071	63,393	58,473
Textiles, apparel, yarns and fibres.	319,835	308,423	350,353	411,109	370,825
Metals, metal manufactures, machinery and vehicles.	391,531	486,546	1,187,340	1,210,149	680,278
Minerals, earthenware, glassware and cement.	132,251	176,292	247,218	253,649	236,622
Oils, waxes, resins, paints and varnishes.	142,811	126,318	137,597	140,151	144,982
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers.	52,828	64,175	85,588	76,614	72,133
Leather and rubber, and manufactures thereof.	57,032	58,854	78,403	64,575	63,031
Wood, cane, wicker, and manufactures thereof.	51,493	48,092	71,749	48,009	53,927
Books, paper and stationery.	36,260	34,805	38,546	44,300	40,497
Jewellery, time - pieces, fancy goods, etc.	29,778	25,419	28,310	32,773	26,387
Miscellaneous ...	212,196	275,421	264,062	235,409	254,454
Total Merchandise ...	<u>£1,864,902</u>	<u>1,931,829</u>	<u>2,884,506</u>	<u>2,902,960</u>	<u>2,291,953</u>

Exports.

The following table shows the values of exports and re-exports during the years 1933 to 1936.

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
Exports ...	3,588,609	4,399,990	4,671,895	5,936,692
Re-exports ...	126,787	130,943	106,709	100,924
Total merchandise ...	<u>3,715,396</u>	<u>4,530,933</u>	<u>4,778,604</u>	<u>6,037,616</u>
Specie ...	<u>31,958</u>	<u>9,462</u>	<u>23,959</u>	<u>7,521</u>
Grand Total ...	<u>£3,747,354</u>	<u>£4,540,395</u>	<u>£4,802,563</u>	<u>£6,045,137</u>

In the following table a comparison is given between the values of exports and re-exports to the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom and other Empire Countries and to foreign countries during the years 1933 to 1936.

<i>Exports.</i>	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
To Union of South Africa ...	60,325	69,580	162,300	294,217
To Southern Rhodesia ...	18,766	20,210	26,768	53,294
To United Kingdom and other Empire countries ...	1,179,719	1,947,989	2,470,154	3,208,822
To Foreign countries ...	2,329,799	2,362,211	2,012,673	2,380,359
Total exports ...	£3,588,609	£4,399,990	£4,671,895	£5,936,692

<i>Re-exports.</i>	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£
To Union of South Africa ...	30,896	37,870	27,474	29,170
To Southern Rhodesia ...	68,480	63,879	66,772	61,905
To United Kingdom and other Empire countries ...	14,941	19,211	1,693	2,469
To Foreign countries ...	12,470	9,983	10,770	7,380
Total re-exports ...	£126,787	£130,943	£106,709	£100,924

The values of the principal articles exported during the years 1932 to 1936 are given below:—

<i>Article.</i>	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Copper ...	2,087,620	3,114,618	3,705,783	3,976,504	4,994,716
Cobalt ...	—	39,008	191,755	132,646	152,056
Zinc... ..	1,088	275,834	330,454	295,092	334,621
Vanadium ...	197,018	19,638	37,224	81,395	125,571
Gold ...	41,277	6,833	6,351	10,057*	22,962*
Tobacco (leaf) ...	39,209	35,196	41,669	43,220	37,658
Wood (unmanufactured).	9,622	11,626	20,891	25,931	31,425
Wood (manufactured).	23,414	46,829	42,215	78,712	111,203
Hides and skins ...	8,386	8,314	9,946	10,613	16,493

* Value calculated at prices ruling at time of export.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The number of natives employed within the territory increased from 66,700 in December, 1935, to 77,300 in December, 1936. Wages showed little variation, but tended to rise slightly in the farming industry.

The average monthly wage for underground labour on the big copper mines is 31s. 6d., and for surface labour 18s. In the farming industry the average wage for casual labour is 7s. 6d., rising to 10s. and, in some cases, 12s. 6d. The average

wage paid to domestic servants varies from 5s. per month for kitchen helps to 50s. per month for cooks. The average all round wage is from 17s. 6d. to 20s. In addition to the wages stated above, native labour is provided with housing and food. The value of the latter varies from 3s. in rural areas to 15s. for highly paid labour in urban areas.

An average of 18,326 natives was employed in the mining industry against 17,381 during 1935; 9,154 in agriculture against 10,029 the previous year; and 10,142 in domestic service against 14,433.

Recruiting for Southern Rhodesia, and particularly for the Rhodesia Railways, was started during the year, and 51,212 natives were reported to be in employment outside the territory at the end of the year compared with 49,030 at the end of 1935. The exodus to work appears to have been greater in 1936 than in any previous year.

The cost of living for Europeans is governed mainly by the cost of transport. Transport charges, even in the case of places on the railway, add considerably to the price of commodities. When transport by motor or other means is necessary, as it is in the case of places off the line of rail, the average price is still further increased.

The average price of various commodities on the line of rail is as follows:—

	<i>Average.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>
Bread, per lb. loaf	8
Local flour (1st grade), per lb.	4
Patna rice, per lb.	4
Mazawattee tea, per lb.	3 0
Sugar (white granulated), per lb.	4
Coffee (average, loose and tinned), per lb.	1 10
Butter, per lb.	2 0
Bacon, per lb.	2 0
Eggs (European farms), per doz.	2 0
Milk, per pint	4
Beef, per lb.	9
Soap (Sunlight), per packet	1 6
Kerosene, tin of 4 gallons	10 0
Motor spirit (Shell), per gallon	3 0

The cost of clothing is from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than European prices.

Income tax on individuals is charged as follows:—

For every—

	<i>s. d.</i>
£1 of the first £100 of chargeable income	6
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	1 0
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	1 6
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	2 0
£1 of the next £100 of chargeable income	2 6
£1 in excess of £500 of chargeable income	3 0

The following deductions are allowed:—personal, £300; for a wife, £420; for children, £100 each; for a dependant the amount expended, not exceeding £100; for life insurance premiums paid, not exceeding one-sixth of the income remaining after deducting the personal deduction.

An individual who is a non-resident and not a British subject is eligible for the personal deduction of £300 only. Company income tax is at the rate of four shillings in the pound. Relief is allowed in respect of United Kingdom and Empire income tax.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

For the education of European children there were, in 1936, controlled schools at Livingstone, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Ndola, Luanshya, Nkana and Mufulira, offering primary education up to Standard VII, with the additional subjects, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry and Science in Standards VI and VII. There were controlled schools at Mulendema and Silver Rest offering primary education up to Standard V. All these schools were under Government management, the tuition fees varying from 7s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d. per quarter.

The Convent School, Broken Hill, offering education up to the standard of the South African Matriculation Certificate Examination, the Convent School, Ndola (Kindergarten and Commercial), Mrs. Jeffrey's School, Fort Jameson, Mountfield School, Fort Jameson and Mulobesi School were controlled schools but under private management. The last three offered primary education up to Standard V.

During the year a number of small uncontrolled schools also remained open.

Boarding accommodation was available for girls at the Beit School, Choma, and for boys at the Codrington School, Mazabuka, the boarding fees being £12 10s. per quarter in each case; and for boys and girls at Lusaka School, the boarding fees being £9 per quarter. All three of these schools were under Government management. The Convent School, Broken Hill, under private management, also provided boarding accommodation.

Forty-nine teachers were employed in the controlled schools under Government management, the enrolment at the end of 1936 being 854. In the middle of the last quarter of the year, however, the enrolment was 926, the decrease at the end of the year being due to epidemics and departures on holiday. At the same time, 133 children were attending controlled schools under private management and 54 were receiving education through the Southern Rhodesia correspondence classes.

Education for natives in Northern Rhodesia is still mainly provided through the agency of mission societies. These, however, receive financial support from Government and professional guidance from the inspecting officers of the Native Education Department.

Sixteen of the missionary societies operating in the country maintain village elementary schools, boys and girls boarding schools, and teacher-training institutions recognized as eligible for Government grants. A total sum of £14,340 was directly distributed amongst them in recurrent grants in 1936. This amount included a grant of £250 from the Carnegie Corporation and £1,800 from the Barotse Trust Fund, the latter being distributed among the societies carrying on educational work in Barotseland.

*Recurrent expenditure on Native Education during the year 1936 amounted to:—

From Government revenue	...	...	...	...	£23,649
Beit Railway Trust	...	...	...	...	250
Carnegie Corporation	...	...	...	...	750
Barotse Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	4,710
					<hr/> £29,359 <hr/>

Since the year 1929 the sum of £13,800, generously granted by the Beit Railway Trustees, has been spent on building and equipping the Jeanes, normal, and elementary schools at Mazabuka. In connexion with the establishment of the Native Trades School at Lusaka, buildings were erected between 1932 and 1934 by means of appropriations from Loan Funds.

Owing to the growth of an inspectorate during the past few years, it is becoming possible to carry out more frequent inspections and to ensure that the moneys paid by Government are being utilized satisfactorily and that a steady improvement in the standard of education is being maintained.

Eighty-three African teachers passed the written part of the Government examinations during the year. There are now 670 natives who have passed the written section of the examination and 470 who have been given certificates after inspection of their practical work.

Annual returns show that the Government and mission societies employed on 31st December, 1935, some 1,900 teachers in 1,900 schools and "ungraded" schools. The majority of these teachers must still be classed as catechists or evangelists in charge of so-called "bush" schools and have never had an adequate course of professional training.

Approximately 500 certificated teachers were in the service of missions at the end of the year and qualified for Government grants-in-aid.

* Estimated.

One hundred and forty-seven European teachers and technical instructors were engaged in Native education during the year.

Fifteen Europeans and forty-two African teachers and instructors, including the staff of the Barotse National School, comprised the staff of the Native Education Department.

Returns, which must be regarded as approximate, show that 18,908 boys and 8,150 girls attended recognized schools, while roughly 83,000 children attended "ungraded" schools. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 children of school age in Northern Rhodesia.

The foregoing figures give some idea of the magnitude of the task to which Government and missions are devoting themselves. The Jeanes Training School, established by Government at Mazabuka, is an important and effective agent in the work. At present there are twenty selected mission teachers being trained as Jeanes teachers. Their wives also receive training in hygiene, child welfare, and other domestic subjects.

At Mbereshi (London Missionary Society), women teachers are being trained along Jeanes lines. A grant of £500 per year is given towards the cost of their training, half being borne by Government and half by the Carnegie Corporation. There are twenty girls' boarding schools subsidized by Government, with an enrolment of approximately 800 pupils. Domestic and vocational training is an important feature of the curricula of these girls' schools.

Boys receive training as carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at the Barotse National School, at Mbereshi, and to a lesser degree at several other mission stations. The Government trades school for the training of carpenters, masons, and bricklayers at Lusaka has fifty-four apprentices in training.

Government has also established an elementary school for boys at Mazabuka and middle schools at Ndola and Kasama. The Government Normal School at Mazabuka trains teachers for Government requirements and for the smaller missions which have no training schools of their own.

The proportion of recurrent expenditure (including grants from Trust Funds) on Native education to the total expenditure was at the rate of approximately 3.9 per cent.; the amount spent per head of native population on Native education was approximately 4.8d. but it must be borne in mind that much the greater part of Native education is carried out by the various missions, and it is impossible to compute with any accuracy what their educational services represent in terms of monetary expenditure. If it were possible to arrive at such a sum, the figure given above would be very largely increased.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Railways.

The railway from Southern Rhodesia via the Victoria Falls to the Belgian Congo passes through North-Western Rhodesia and branch lines serving the Roan Antelope, Nkana, and Mufulira copper mines radiate from the main line at Ndola. Three through passenger trains, on which dining-cars and sleeping accommodation are available, run weekly in each direction over the main line. In addition, local mixed trains with second-class and native accommodation run daily in each direction between Livingstone and Ndola. No dining-cars are attached to these latter trains, but stops are made at convenient places sufficiently long to allow of passengers taking a meal at the local hotel. In addition to these a regular goods train service is in operation for the conveyance of goods and mineral traffic, and loads of 1,300 tons in the northward direction are regularly obtained over long sections by these latter trains.

River Transport.

Transport to stations in the Barotse valley is by barge along the Zambesi river, but for rapid transport light aeroplanes are now being used to Mongu, where there is a Government aerodrome. There is no sleeping accommodation on the barges, which are made fast to the river bank for the night whilst travellers camp on shore. The journey up the Zambesi from Livingstone to Mongu by barge takes from twelve days to three weeks: by air it is effected in three hours.

Roads.

The roads of the territory are of earth with the exception of the portion of the Great North Road which runs from the Victoria Falls to Livingstone—a distance of some eight miles—and a stretch of two miles in Lusaka, which are bitumen-surfaced.

The arterial road system consists of three main routes, viz., the Great North Road from Livingstone, which runs adjacent to the railway as far as Kapiri Mposhi (460 miles) where it turns north-east to Abercorn and Mpulungu on Lake Tanganyika, a total distance of 982 miles. The principal towns and Government stations on this route are Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Broken Hill, Mpika, Kasama and Abercorn. At Mpulungu the lake steamer connects with Kigoma on the Tanganyika Railway.

The Congo Border Road branches off from the Great North Road at Kapiri Mposhi and traverses the Copper Belt, Bwana Mkubwa, Ndola, Nkana, Nchanga and Solwezi being the principal towns through which it passes. From Solwezi the road

turns southward and passing through Kasempa and Mumbwa joins the Great North Road again 45 miles south of Broken Hill. The length of the Congo Border Road is 650 miles.

The Great East Road leaves the Great North Road at Lusaka and proceeds to Fort Jameson and the Nyasaland border, where it connects up with the Nyasaland road system. The distance to Fort Jameson is 392 miles and this town is twelve miles from the Nyasaland border.

In addition to the main routes mentioned above, there are 4,950 miles of secondary roads which connect settled areas and Government stations throughout the greater part of the territory.

The roads generally are passable for traffic during nine months of the year, but during the rainy season, from December to April, the traffic is restricted to 7,000 lb. gross loading on some roads and 5,000 lb. on others.

The arterial roads have, with the exception of the Congo Border Road, been bridged and culverted with permanent structures.

On other roads, waterways, etc., are crossed by bush timber bridges. A number of pontoons are provided at other major river crossings, for the use of which the Government charges a moderate fee.

Travellers can be accommodated at hotels and rest-houses at suitable points on all the arterial road systems.

The reconstruction programme mentioned in the Report for 1935 was continued. A further 250 miles were reconstructed, making 720 miles in all. Grader maintenance of these sections was started during the year, with plant purchased from Colonial Development Loan funds.

The tractors were British made, of a new type with Diesel engines using crude oil.

The earth road reconstruction programme in the copper mining area was continued. By the completion of the bridges already described in the Report for 1935 and of 30 miles of formed, cambered, and graded earth road, travelling conditions between Ndola, Nkana and Luanshya have been considerably improved. Work was in progress on a new road between Nkana and Mufulira at the end of the year.

Postal.

The volume of correspondence and parcels dealt with was smaller than in 1935. The total number of items dealt with during the three years 1934, 1935 and 1936 was as follows:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Posted—Inland	1,403,472	1,736,982	1,563,736
External	1,302,802	1,776,580	1,280,766
Received—External	2,667,356	3,427,164	2,777,788
	<hr/> 5,373,630	<hr/> 6,940,726	<hr/> 5,622,290

Revenue from the sale of stamps fell from £22,976 in 1935 to £20,269 in 1936. The decrease is accounted for partly by the fall in the number of postal articles dealt with during the year and partly by sales to philatelists during 1935 of the special Silver Jubilee issue of stamps.

Postal-orders and money-orders were issued during 1935 to the value of £91,919 and during 1936 to the value of £91,426.

Postal-orders and money-orders were paid during 1935 to the value of £37,005 and during 1936 to the value of £42,636.

The number of cash-on-delivery parcels dealt with rose to 11,894 representing an increase of 13.9 per cent. as compared with 1935. Trade charges collected during 1936 amounted to £22,088, being an increase of £1,496, or 7.26 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Telegraphs.

The main telegraph and telephone trunk route runs beside the railway from the Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo Border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya (Roan Antelope Mine) and Ndola to Nkana and thence to Mufulira. Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland system and Kasama and Abercorn with the Tanganyika system.

Both the volume of traffic and the net telegraph revenue for the year were slightly lower than in 1935.

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Paid telegrams	51,595	50,964	45,088
Official telegrams	14,958	16,457	16,256
Net revenue	£8,329	£8,229	£7,593

Telephones.

Exchanges.—Government automatic exchanges are in operation at Broken Hill, Livingstone, Luanshya, Lusaka, Mazabuka and Ndola. Private licensed automatic exchanges are established at the Roan Antelope Mine (Luanshya), the Mufulira Mine and Nkana.

Trunk call offices open for public service are established at all post offices on the line of rail and licensed exchanges have facilities for trunk intercommunication.

Telephone Revenue.

	1934. £	1935. £	1936. £
Exchange rentals	3,666	3,841	4,326
Call office and trunk fees	3,249	3,629	3,758
Miscellaneous	118	121	151
Total	£7,033	£7,591	£8,235

Wireless.

(a) *Aeronautical Services*.—Aeronautical wireless stations have been installed at Mpika and Broken Hill for radio-communication services principally in connexion with the Imperial Airways England—South Africa Air Route. Both are equipped for point-to-point communication by means of short-wave emissions and for communication with aircraft in flight, on a wave-length of 900 metres.

(b) *Internal and International Services*.—In addition to aeronautical radio-communication services, Broken Hill and Mpika maintain a public service, as Mpika is otherwise isolated. Short-wave stations have been installed at Abercorn, Livingstone, Mongu, and Fort Jameson.

International communication is maintained by Broken Hill with the territories of Tanganyika, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

Revenue is included in telegraph revenue.

Civil Aviation.

The following air routes have been established in Northern Rhodesia and pilots of all aircraft, especially single-engined aircraft, are advised in the interests of safety to follow these routes when flying between the places mentioned:—

(1) *Livingstone to Balovale* (or intermediate stations) via Sesheke, Njoko, Sioma, Senanga, and Mongu.

(2) *Livingstone to Ndola* (or intermediate stations) via Kalomo, Choma, Mazabuka, Lusaka, Chisamba, Broken Hill and Kapiri Mposhi.

(3) *Lusaka to Fort Jameson* via Nyangwena, Rufunsa, Beit Bridge, Nyimba and Sasare.

(4) *Broken Hill to Mbeya* (or intermediate stations) via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona (for Serenje) Kalonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka and Mwenimpanza.

(5) *Broken Hill to Abercorn* via Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(6) *Ndola to Mbeya* (or intermediate stations) via Kapiri Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Shiwa Ngandu, Chinsali, Isoka and Mwenimpanza.

(7) *Ndola to Abercorn* via Kapiri Mposhi, Mtuga, Ndabala, Kanona, Kalonje, Mpika, Kasama and Rosa.

(8) *Abercorn to any line of rail station*, via Rosa, Kasama, Mpika, Kalonje, Kanona, Ndabala, Mtuga, Broken Hill and then to the required destination via the railway line.

(9) *Lusaka—Matala—Mumbwa*, Broken Hill—Matala—Mumbwa. Mazabuka—Matala—Mumbwa.

Aerodromes and landing grounds are maintained in good condition in the more settled areas, but it is not always possible to maintain distant emergency landing grounds to the same extent, although every endeavour is made to do so.

Airways.

The service of Imperial Airways operated with regularity throughout the year.

The French air service between Madagascar, Broken Hill and Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, also operated with regularity. At Elizabethville this service links up with the Belgian service to Europe. The machines of this service arrive at Broken Hill from Madagascar every Thursday morning and proceed to Elizabethville the same day. They return to Broken Hill the following day and then proceed on the return journey to Madagascar.

The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways Limited have a machine permanently stationed at Lusaka under charter to the Northern Rhodesia Government.

The Flying Club (founded in May, 1935) has its headquarters at Lusaka, and branches are maintained at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Matala Mine and Nkana. The club possesses two aircraft, a Hornet Moth and a Gypsy Moth.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) operate in the territory, with branches or agencies at the more important centres. The total deposits at those banks at 31st December, 1936, amounted to £902,212, as compared with £890,073 at the end of the previous year.

The Post Office Savings Bank deposits amounted to £33,575 at 31st December, 1936, as compared with £30,131 at the end of the previous year.

There is no Land or Agricultural Bank in the territory.

The Bank Notes and Coinage Ordinance, 1931, Bank Notes and Coinage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934, and Proclamation No. 1 of 1935 prescribe as legal tender throughout the territory (a) Bank of England notes, (b) bank-notes issued by the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) at their offices at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, (c) the standard coinage in use in England, (d) silver coinage of Southern Rhodesia for any amount not exceeding £2 sterling value and (e) cupro-nickel coinage of Southern Rhodesia for any amount not exceeding one shilling

in value. The enactment of the first Ordinance on the 12th October, 1931, marked the departure of Northern Rhodesia from the gold standard of currency.

The English standards of weights and measures are in force.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The following buildings were completed during the year.

1. The north wing of the Terminal Building at Lusaka air port. The design was prepared by Mr. Graham Dawbarn, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. of Messrs. Norman Muntz & Dawbarn of London, and the cost was met by a grant from the Beit Railway Trust.

2. The Provincial Commissioner's House at Fort Jameson was completed as a single story structure on the foundations of the old two story building.

3. A small cottage was erected by contract to accommodate a police constable at Luanshya.

4. A wood and iron customs shed and office were erected near the Railway Station at Lusaka.

5. Further additions were carried out to Government House, and the Executive Counsellors' houses at Lusaka. These were mostly in the nature of improvements to the main structures, and additional mosquito proofing found by experience to be necessary.

Other Public Works.

1. *Copper Belt Bridges.*—Two bridges of 25 ft. span, and one 6 ft. diameter culvert were constructed on the new cross road connecting Nkana with the Ndola-Mufulira Road.

The abutments are constructed in reinforced concrete and a slab deck of the same material is carried by rolled steel joists.

2. *Nyimba Bridge.*—A new bridge with three 30 ft. openings was constructed over the Nyimba River, on the Lusaka-Fort Jameson Road in the vicinity of that washed away in 1934. The piers are built-up steel trestles cased in concrete, and the abutments of reinforced concrete, all on rock foundations. The decking consists of steel troughing salvaged from the old bridge filled with concrete, and so shaped as to offer as little resistance as possible to exceptional floods which may be expected to top the structure.

3. *Maramba Bridge.*—This bridge was rebuilt so as to raise it above flood level, and to enable it to carry the heavier traffic now using this road.

The former structure consisted of ten 15 ft. spans of rails, carried on trestles built up of the same material. The new bridge consists of two 30 ft. spans carried on rolled steel joists.

and six 15 ft. spans with rail bearers, all on concrete piers encasing the old steel trestles.

4. *Lusaka Aerodrome drainage*.—10,000 ft. of tile drain were laid in the more low lying portions of the flying area, with the intention of raising it as closely to an all weather standard as may be possible without the construction of paved run ways.

5. *Ndola Hospital drains*.—The existing septic tank and sullage systems were connected by a drain about 7,000 ft. long to a small settling tank, and contact bed designed to treat the mixture of sullage and tank effluent to a sufficient extent to permit of discharge into an adjacent swamp.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Northern Rhodesia and by the Magistrates' Courts, subject to appeal to and review by the High Court.

During the year the High Court dealt with 139 civil matters as against 146 in the preceding year, and heard 18 actions and three appeals. Six petitions in bankruptcy were presented. Sessions were held during the year at points along the line of railway in March and October-November. Sixty-two criminal cases came before the Court, exclusive of reviews of judgments in the lower Courts; these latter numbered 473 of which 411 convictions involving one or more persons were approved, 41 quashed, 20 altered, and the remaining one case was referred to the High Court on a point of law.

Native Courts.

A new Native Courts Ordinance has been passed, which will apply to the whole of the territory, except Barotseland, when it comes into force. For the latter Province, a Barotse Native Courts Ordinance is now in force.

The new Native Courts Ordinance is more detailed than the former one, and deals with many matters which were previously provided for by rules. Like the Native Authority Ordinance, it emphasises that everything shall be done in accordance with native law and custom. The Courts must be constituted in accordance with native law and custom, and are then recognized by the Governor, who lays down their powers and jurisdiction by Warrant. Provision is also made for the institution of Native Court prisons and for Native Courts of Appeal, as well as appeals to the Courts of District Officers and the High Court.

The Barotse Native Courts Ordinance is similar, and was enacted in accordance with an agreement entered into between

the Crown and the Paramount Chief. The construction and jurisdiction of the Courts is as laid down in the agreement. In criminal cases there is an appeal to the Provincial Commissioner from the Native Court of Appeal, but in civil cases the appeal lies to the High Court only.

The general conduct of Native Courts continues to be satisfactory.

Excluding the Barotse Province, 6,522 criminal cases were heard during the year by Native Courts, and 7,081 civil cases.

Police.

Police prosecuted a total number of 11,123 cases during the year 1936. This shows an increase of 1,773 cases on the figures for 1935. There was an increase of 43 convictions against Europeans under the Penal Code and an increase of 156 convictions under the local laws. Convictions against natives under the Penal Code showed a decrease of 161 and under the local laws an increase of 19. The following is a list of persons convicted of the more serious offences during 1936.

<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Europeans. Natives.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>	
			1936.	1935.
Affray	1	54	55	51
Arson	—	15	15	9
Assault, common	23	128	151	166
Assault, O.A.B.H.	14	161	175	144
Assault on police	1	16	17	12
Burglary	—	134	134	96
Extortion	—	2	2	—
Forgery	12	20	32	28
Fraud	22	1	23	7
Housebreaking	2	152	154	156
Indecent assault	—	8	8	11
Indecent curiosity	—	4	4	3
Manslaughter	1	12	13	19
Murder	—	18	18	26
Attempted murder	—	8	8	7
Obtaining goods by false pretences	1	7	8	12
Perjury	—	2	2	4
Rape and attempted rape	—	18	18	12
Receiving	—	41	41	49
Robbery	—	5	5	8
Theft, all forms	25	986	1,011	942
Unlawful wounding	—	20	20	8
Uttering	12	14	26	25

The foregoing figures include only those cases taken to court by the police and do not include cases heard by a Magistrate at stations where the police are not posted.

Prisons.

There are six central prisons in the territory, situated at Livingstone, Broken Hill, Kasama, Mongu, Fort Jameson and

Lusaka. In addition to the central prisons there are also 28 local prisons situated at each of the other Government stations.

Committals to all prisons during the year were as follows:—

Livingstone	...	...	...	...	...	...	239
Broken Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
Fort Jameson	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Kasama	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Mongu	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
Lusaka	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
All local prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,202
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,833

The daily average of prisoners for all prisons was 974.

The daily average of sick was 39.

There were six executions during the year as against seven in 1935.

There were 18 deaths from natural causes.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

During the year under review, Sessions of the Legislative Council were held in May and October-November. Thirty Ordinances were enacted, of which nineteen were amendments to the existing law.

The more important Ordinances are:—

The Post Office Savings Bank (No. 6 of 1936).

The Native Authority (No. 9 of 1936).

The Native Courts (No. 10 of 1936).

The Townships (Amendment) (No. 12 of 1936).

The Tobacco Marketing and Levy (No. 13 of 1936).

The Barotse Native Authority (No. 25 of 1936).

The Barotse Native Courts (No. 26 of 1936).

The Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance is the result of investigations by a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to examine the Government Savings Banks systems in the Colonies. The report of the Committee *inter alia* stressed the following points which were not dealt with in the existing legislation of this territory:

(a) That savings bank accounts should be kept distinct from the accounts of any Government department.

(b) That all expenses incurred on savings bank business should be charged against savings bank funds.

(c) That savings bank accounts should be laid annually before the Legislature.

(d) That the proportion of surplus funds invested in local securities should not exceed one-third.

(e) That the relations between savings bank funds and the public revenues should be such as to preserve a reasonable balance between the immediate interests of the taxpayer and his ultimate liability for the security of the bank's financial position.

The Ordinance was passed to give effect to these recommendations.

The Native Authority Ordinance re-enacted the existing law with certain amendments, the principal of which are:—

(1) "Appointment" of Native Authorities is altered to "recognition", following the principle of constitution in accordance with native law and custom.

(2) The sections of the existing law dealing with the appointment, tenure of office and dismissal of chiefs were deleted: no such appointments had been made since the existing law was enacted and it was considered that such matters are better regulated by native law and custom. Power is retained for the Governor-in-Council to direct an enquiry as to chieftainship in any case of doubt.

(3) The power of a Native Authority to issue orders to be obeyed by natives within the local limits of its jurisdiction is made subject to the general or special directions of the Governor.

(4) Power is given to establish Native Treasuries for the area under the control of any Native Authority. As yet Native Authorities have not handled public moneys: the time is considered ripe for these bodies to have powers of levying certain rates, dues and fees and to gain experience in managing their own financial affairs. Control is vested in the Governor.

(5) Power is given to the Governor to except any native or class of natives from the jurisdiction of any Native Authority.

The Native Courts Ordinance replaces the short enabling Ordinance of seven sections which was enacted in 1929 to initiate the system of native courts in the territory. Experience of its working revealed certain defects especially as regards the provisions for appeals and it was considered desirable to enact a more comprehensive law. Provision is now made for the recognition of native courts by warrant under the hand of the Governor, or under the hand of a Provincial Commissioner if he is so authorized by the Governor. Courts are to be "recognized", and not "appointed" as in the existing law, following the principle of constitution in accordance with native law and custom. The jurisdiction of each court will be defined in its warrant, and not in rules of court as formerly. Practice procedure is to be regulated in accordance with native law and custom, and appeals will lie first to the Native Court of Appeal, thence to a Magistrate's Court and finally to the High Court.

The Townships (Amendment) Ordinance adds to the principal Ordinance a Part, on the lines of Parts V and VI of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, providing for the election of members of Township Management Boards which can be applied to any township, the advanced growth of which renders desirable an elected Management Board.

The Tobacco Marketing and Levy Ordinance implements an agreement between the tobacco producers of Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and this territory to restrict the export of tobacco to the United Kingdom to the visible or reasonably anticipated demand. Provision is also made for the allocation between growers of the Union of South Africa quota, and, if so desired by the majority of growers, for the imposition of a levy not exceeding sixpence per hundred pounds to be utilized for the benefit of the tobacco growing industry.

The Barotse Native Authority Ordinance provides for the recognition of the Native Authorities in the Barotse Province, which was excluded from the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1936, and is identical with that measure, save that, in accordance with the terms of certain treaties and agreements, the powers reserved to the Paramount Chief are more extensive than those which have been conferred on chiefs in other parts of the territory.

The Barotse Native Courts Ordinance provides for the recognition and regulates the procedure of native courts in the Barotse Province and is identical with the Native Courts Ordinance, 1936, which excluded the Barotse Province from its operation, save that more extensive powers are reserved to the Paramount Chief.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure for the past nine years have been:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Recurrent.</i>	<i>Extraordinary.</i>	
	£	£	£	£
1928-29 ...	541,606	496,399	28,769	525,168
1929-30 ..	672,289	532,367	22,160	554,527
1930-31 ..	830,254	668,083	36,903	704,986
1931-32 ...	856,376	793,798	26,258	820,056
1932 ...	649,538	777,290	13,216	790,506
1933 ...	718,283	773,985	4,894	778,879
1934 ...	693,337	710,774	2,129	712,903
1935 ...	833,484	780,930	25,499	806,429
1936 ...	863,255	836,174	51,243	887,417

These figures exclude repayments to the Imperial Exchequer of grants-in-aid received in 1924-5 and 1925-6, and the loan of £240,000 received from the Colonial Development Fund and lent to the Rhokana Corporation in 1934.

Loan expenditure on capital development amounted to:—

£566,801 at 31st March, 1931.
£1,216,681 at 31st March, 1932.
£1,475,130 at 31st December, 1932.
£1,821,123 at 31st December, 1933.
£1,991,387 at 31st December, 1934.
£2,159,826 at 31st December, 1935.
£2,190,402 at 31st December, 1936.

The public debt consists of £1,250,000 5 per cent. inscribed stock 1950-70 issued in 1932 and £1,097,000 3½ per cent. inscribed stock 1955-65 issued in 1933.

The assets of the territory at the 31st December, 1936, consisted of:—

	£
Cash	171,859
Investments	79,427
Advances pending the receipt of grants from Beit	
Railway Trust	1,846
Sundry debtors	44,240
Stores	32,626
	<hr/>
	£329,998

The liabilities were:—

	£
Post Office Savings Bank	33,907
Native Reserves Fund	14,013
Sundry creditors	73,643
Northern Rhodesia 3½ per cent. Loan, 1955-65, un- expended balance	55,572
Seigniorage Reserve	5,000
Reserve Fund	30,000
Excess of assets over liabilities	117,863
	<hr/>
	£329,998

The main headings of taxation and yields during 1936 were as follows:—

	£
Licences	33,950
Native Tax	116,160
Customs and Excise Duties	266,793
Income Tax	211,721

Licence fees are principally derived from trading, vehicles, arms, shooting of game, sale of liquor, and prospecting for minerals.

The annual native tax rates and the yields in 1936 are as follows:—

	£
Barotse Province (7s. 6d.)	22,365
Other Provinces (from 7s. 6d. to 15s. according to district)	93,795
	<hr/>
	£116,160

All male natives are liable to pay one tax annually if they have reached eighteen years of age and are not indigent by reason of age, disease or such other cause as the District Officer may accept. Women and children are not liable and there is no tax on additional huts or on plural wives. It is not the practice to enforce payment on local natives who have been absent from the territory for periods exceeding twelve months if they are able to produce a tax receipt from an adjoining territory for that period and if they have not cultivated lands locally. The persons liable for tax are recorded in registers compiled under the supervision of District Officers. Collection is direct by officials of the Government and not by Native Authorities. Recovery for default is by distress through the Courts. The tax may be accepted in grain or stock or other produce at the discretion of the District Officer, but the practice is rare. Thirty per cent. of the Barotse tax is paid to a Trust Fund and applied directly to expenditure on native interests in the Barotse area.

For Customs purposes Northern Rhodesia is divided into two zones known as the Congo and Zambezi Basins. The Congo Basin can roughly be taken to be all the territory north of a line drawn on a map of Northern Rhodesia in a south-westerly direction from Fife in the north-east to the border where the territory joins the south-east corner of the Belgian Congo. The remainder of the territory to the west and the south constitutes the Zambezi Basin. The Zambezi Basin is by far the more important part of the territory industrially, and more than 90 per cent. of the total trade is transacted in this area.

The Zambezi Basin is subject to Customs Agreements with Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, and with the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, and Swaziland. The agreements provide in general for considerable rebates upon interchange of local manufactures, and for free interchange of raw products with limitation in regard to leaf tobacco.

The Congo Basin part of the territory is within the area defined by the Berlin Conference of 1885, and under the terms of the Convention revising the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of the 2nd July, 1890, signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on the 10th September, 1919, commercial equality within this area must be granted to nationals of the Signatory Powers and those of States Members of the League of Nations which adhere to the Convention. This part of the territory is therefore excluded from the terms of the Customs Agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Empire preference is given in the case of the following classes of goods, which are mainly liable to *ad valorem* rates of duty:—clothing, blankets and rugs, cotton piece-goods, motor cars and all articles usually imported for household and native use, the duty on Empire products being in almost every instance

10 per cent. or 12 per cent., and the duty on foreign products varying from 15 to 30 per cent.: in the case of cotton and silk piece-goods, shirts, singlets, and rubber shoes, from foreign countries, the tariff provides for alternative specific rates of duty if such should be greater. Agricultural, electrical, mining, and other industrial machinery, pipes and piping, metals and metal manufactures imported for industrial purposes, if of Empire manufacture, are free of duty, and if of foreign origin are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., except foreign electrical machinery on which the duty is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Specific rates of duty apply to practically all imported food-stuffs, motor spirit, lubricating oils, paraffin and cement, and to spirits, wines, beer, and tobacco; upon the latter items, apart from rum, no preference is granted except under the terms of the Customs Agreements with the neighbouring territories in the south, but varying rates of preference are granted to food-stuffs of Empire origin.

The Customs Tariff contains two scales of duty:—

Scale " A "—in respect of goods not entitled to preferential treatment;

Scale " B "—in respect of goods from the United Kingdom and British Possessions, and all goods imported into the Congo Basin area.

Ports of Entry.

The following are the ports of entry into and exit from Northern Rhodesia:—Ndola, Livingstone, Fort Jameson, Broken Hill, Lusaka (free warehousing ports), Abercorn, Solwezi, Fort Rosebery, Chingola, Kawambwa, Mpika, Balovale, Mwinilunga, Isoka, Chiengi, Feira, Kazangula, Lundazi, and Mufulira.

Customs Agreements.

The terms of the Agreement with the Union of South Africa provide for the transfer of Union rates of duty or Northern Rhodesia rates of duty, if such are higher, when overseas goods are removed from the Union to Northern Rhodesia, and for the transfer of Union rates of duty when overseas goods are removed from Northern Rhodesia to the Union. In respect of local manufactures (with certain exceptions), removed between the two territories Government payments of 15 per cent. of the export value of foodstuffs and 10 per cent. of the export value of other manufactures are made. During 1936 the Agreement was amended and a Government payment is not now made on electrolytic copper and zinc produced in Northern Rhodesia and removed to the Union. The other exceptions are manufactured tobacco, beer, wines and spirits, which are

directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates:—manufactured tobacco, 75 per cent.; beer and wines, 50 per cent.; spirits, 25 per cent. Free interchange of unmanufactured goods is provided for, but Northern Rhodesia leaf tobacco exported to the Union is limited to 400,000 lb. per annum free of duty and, similarly, Union leaf tobacco imported into Northern Rhodesia is limited to 50,000 lb. free of duty.

The terms of the Agreement with Southern Rhodesia provide for a uniform tariff so far as possible and the transfer of the higher duty imposed in either territory when imported goods are removed from one territory to the other. In respect of local manufactures removed between the two territories, Government payments of 12 per cent. of the export value of food-stuffs and 9 per cent. of the export value of all other local manufactures are transferred, except in the case of beer, wines and spirits, which are directly taxed at tariff rates subject to the following rebates:—beer and wines, 50 per cent.; spirits, 25 per cent. Cigarettes and tobacco of Southern Rhodesia or Northern Rhodesia manufacture are not liable to import rates upon removal from one territory to the other but are subject to a transferred payment of the appropriate excise duties. Free interchange of unmanufactured goods is provided for.

APPENDIX.

**PUBLICATIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST RELATING TO
NORTHERN RHODESIA.**

Expedition to the Zambesi and Its Discovery of Lakes Shirwa and Nyasa. By D. and C. Livingstone. (John Murray, London. 1865. 21s.)

The Lands of the Cazembe. Translation of Dr. Lacerda's diaries and information about Portuguese expeditions. By Sir Richard Burton. Published by the Royal Geographical Society. (John Murray, London. 1873.)

Livingstone and the Exploration of Central Africa. By Sir H. H. Johnston. (Phillip & Son, London. 1894. 4s. 6d.)

On the Threshold of Central Africa. By F. Coillard. (Hodder & Stoughton, London. 1897. 15s.) Contains an account of the social and political status of the Natives.

Exploration and Hunting in Central Africa. By A. St. H. Gibbons. (Methuen & Co., London. 1898. 15s.) Contains a full, careful description of the Upper Zambesi, and an account of the subjects of Chief Lewanika.

Au Pays des Ba-Rotsi, Haut-Zambesi. By A. Bertrand. Hachette, Paris. 1898. English Edition, Unwin. 16s.)

In Remotest Barotseland. By Colonel C. Harding. (Hurst & Blackett, London. 1905. 10s. 6d.)

The Great Plateau of Northern Rhodesia. By G. Gouldsbury and H. Sheane. (Arnold, London. 1911. 16s.)

The Ila Speaking Peoples of Northern Rhodesia. By Rev. E. W. Smith and Captain A. M. Dale. (MacMillan & Co., London. 1920. 2 vols. 50s.)

In Witch-bound Africa. By F. H. Melland. (Seeley, Service, London. 1923. 21s.)

The Making of Rhodesia. By H. Marshall Hole. (MacMillan & Co., London. 1926. 18s.)

The Way of the White Fields in Rhodesia. By Rev. E. W. Smith. (World Dominion Press, London. 1928. 5s.)

The British in Tropical Africa. By I. L. Evans. (Cambridge University Press. 1929. 12s. 6d.)

The Lambas of Northern Rhodesia. By C. M. Doke. (Harrap, London. 1931. 36s.)

A Faunal Survey of Northern Rhodesia, with Especial Reference to Game, Elephant Control and National Parks, with Maps. By C. R. S. Pitman. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1934. 7s. 6d.)

Native Tribes of North-Eastern Rhodesia. By J. C. C. Coxhead. Published by the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Tribal Areas in Northern Rhodesia. By Thomson J. Moffat and W. G. Fairweather. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 3s.)

Native Tribes of the East Luangwa Province of Northern Rhodesia. By E. M. Lane Poole. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1934. 3s.)

British South Africa Company's Reports on the Administration of Rhodesia.

European Education Committee. Report, 1929. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s.)

Present Position of the Agricultural Industry, and the necessity or otherwise of Encouraging Further European Settlement in Agricultural Areas. Report by S. Milligan, 1931. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s.)

Census of 1931. Report of Director. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s. 6d.)

Defence Commission. Report, 1932. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s. 6d.)

Finance Commission. Report, 1932. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 2s. 6d.)

Agricultural Survey Commission. Report, 1930-1932. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 7s. 6d.)

Copperbelt Disturbances. Report of Commission of Enquiry, 1935. Cmd. 5009. (H.M. Stationery Office, London. 1s. 6d.) Evidence taken by the Commission. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 15s.)

Economics of the Cattle Industry in Northern Rhodesia. Memorandum, 1935. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1s.)

General Geology of Northern Rhodesia. Notes by J. A. Bancroft and R. A. Pelletier. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 1s. 6d.)

Blue Book (Annually). (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 10s. 6d.)

Annual Reports of the Several Government Departments. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. Various prices.)

The Soils, Vegetation and Agricultural Systems of North-Western Rhodesia: Report of the Ecological Survey by C. G. Trapnell and J. M. Clothier. (Government Printer, Northern Rhodesia. 15s.)

Note.—The Crown Agents for the Colonies, London, are agents for the sale of publications issued by the Northern Rhodesia Government.



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine

[Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

[Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies

[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY &
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SEIRRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

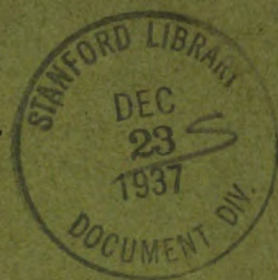
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

51342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1812



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
1936

(For Report for 1934 see No. 1726 (Price 4s. 6d.)
and for Report for 1935 see No. 1783 (Price 5s. od.).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 4s. 6d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. 6d. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1812

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
1936

*(For Report for 1934 see No. 1726 (Price 4s. 6d.)
and for Report for 1935 see No. 1783 (Price 5s. 0d.).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 4s. 6d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 1936

CHAPTER I

A.—GEOGRAPHY

The Straits Settlements comprise the four Settlements of Singapore (including Christmas Island and the Cocos-Keeling group), Penang (including Province Wellesley), Malacca and Labuan. The first three were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st April, 1867, by an Order in Council, issued under the authority of an Act of the Imperial Parliament.

Singapore is an island about 27 miles long by 14 wide, and about 217 square miles in area. It is separated from the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width, across which a causeway for road and railway has now been built. There are a number of small islands adjacent to Singapore which also form part of the Settlement.

The seat of Government is the town of Singapore, at the southern point of the island.

Christmas Island is situated in the Indian Ocean about 190 miles South of the western extremity of Java. The island, which is densely wooded, has an area of about 60 square miles, and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands lie about 700 miles south-west of Batavia. The largest is five miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil and nuts are exported.

Penang is an island about 15 miles long and 9 broad, and about 108 square miles in area. It is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, at the northern extremity of the Straits of Malacca. The chief town is George Town. On the opposite shore of the mainland, from which the island is separated by a strait varying in width from 2 to 10 miles, lies *Province Wellesley*, a strip of territory averaging 8 miles in width, and extending 45 miles along the coast, the whole containing an area of 280 square miles. The principal town of the province is Butterworth.

Malacca is a town situated on the west coast of the Peninsula about 110 miles from Singapore and 240 from Penang. It gives its name to the Settlement of Malacca, a strip of territory about 42 miles in length and varying in breadth from 8 to 25 miles, with a total area of about 637 square miles. At one time it gave its name to the whole peninsula, which is still known to the French as the *Presqu'île de Malacca*.

Labuan is an island, some 40 square miles in area, lying six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, and distant about 725 miles from Singapore. It has a fine port, Victoria Harbour, safe and easy of access. Headquarters are at the town of Victoria.

B.—HISTORY

Malacca, said to have been founded by fugitives from the sack of Singapore in 1365 and known as an important independent state from early in the fifteenth century, is one of the oldest European Settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, succeeded in driving them out. The Settlement remained in the possession of the Dutch till 1795, when it was occupied by the British. In 1818 it was restored to Holland, but was finally transferred to British rule by the Treaty of London in 1824, being exchanged for the British Settlements in Sumatra.

Under Malay and Portuguese rule Malacca was one of the great entrepôts for the commerce of the East. But, with the development of Dutch commerce in Java and the Malay Archipelago, its importance gradually declined and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra. This trade it retained under Dutch rule till the founding of Penang by Francis Light in 1786. In a few years from that date its trade dwindled and it has never recovered its old commercial pre-eminence although the development of plantation rubber in the present century has restored to town and territory a large measure of prosperity.

The earliest British Settlement in the Malay Peninsula was Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, which was ceded in 1786 to the East India Company by the Raja of Kedah in consideration for an annual payment of \$6,000. In 1800, owing to the prevalence of piracy, a strip of the coast of the mainland, now called Province Wellesley, was also acquired from the Raja of Kedah, the annual payment being increased to \$10,000.

The island of Pangkor and the Sembilan Islands were ceded to Great Britain by Perak in 1826, for the suppression of piracy. In 1874 the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Pangkor, by which the strip of territory on the mainland opposite, known as the Dindings, also became British and remained a part of the Settlement of Penang until its retrocession to the State of Perak in February, 1935.

In 1805 Penang was made a separate Presidency, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one Government, Penang still remaining the seat of Government. In 1836 the seat of Government was transferred to Singapore.

With the establishment of Penang the trade of Malacca passed to it. But no sooner was Singapore founded than Penang in its turn had to yield first place to the port with the better strategic position and came to depend chiefly on the local trade. At first inconsiderable that trade has become large and important with the expansion of tin mining and rubber planting in the adjacent Malay States, and the development of trade with neighbouring countries.

The original city of Singapore is said to have been founded by immigrants from Sumatra. It rose to prominence in the fourteenth century but was destroyed by the Javanese about 1365. Thenceforth it was little more than a fishing village until Sir Stamford Raffles founded a settlement there in 1819 by virtue of a treaty with the Johore princes, and later acquired the whole island for the East India Company. The new Settlement was at first subordinate to Bencoolen in Sumatra, but in 1823, it was placed under the Government of Bengal and in 1826 was, as above stated, united with Penang and Malacca, under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlements.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857. In 1903, they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore.

Christmas Island was annexed in 1888, and placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements. In 1900 it was made part of the Settlement of Singapore.

Labuan was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. It was governed as a separate Crown Colony until the end of 1889 after which the administration was transferred to the British North Borneo Company. At the end of 1905 the Governor of the Straits Settlements was appointed also Governor of Labuan, the island still remaining a separate Colony. In 1907 it was annexed to the Straits Settlements and declared part of the Settlement of Singapore; and in 1912 it was constituted a separate Settlement.

C.—CLIMATE

The characteristic features of the climate of the Straits Settlements are uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small and the excessively high temperatures found in continental tropical areas are never experienced.

The mean temperature during 1936 was :—

Singapore (Kallang Aerodrome)	...	...	80·8°F
Penang (District Hospital)	...	...	82·0°F
Province Wellesley (Bagan Dalam)	...	...	80·8°F
Malacca (Bukit China)	...	...	79·8°F

The mean monthly maximum and minimum temperature varied as follows :—

		<i>Mean Monthly Maximum</i>		<i>Mean Monthly Minimum</i>	
		<i>Highest (°F)</i>	<i>Lowest (°F)</i>	<i>Highest (°F)</i>	<i>Lowest (°F)</i>
Singapore	...	87·7 Feb.	84·6 Oct.	77·7 July	74·5 Jan. and Dec.
Penang	...	92·4 Mar.	87·7 Oct.	75·3 April	73·4 June

The extremes of temperature (highest maximum and lowest minimum recorded were:—

		<i>Highest °F</i>	<i>Lowest °F</i>
Singapore	...	92 on 1st March	71 on 16th July and 11th October
Penang	...	95 on several days	68 on 29th February

There are no well marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling throughout the year.

Records for 64 years at Singapore show that the average annual rainfall is 95 inches. December is the wettest month with a little over 10 inches while February, May, June, July and September are the dry months with between 6½ and 7 inches. Rain falls on the average on half the days in the year.

The wettest year recorded was 1913 with 135·92 inches and the driest 1888 with 63·21 inches.

Records of 50 years at Penang show an annual rainfall of 107½ inches, October being the wettest month with nearly 17 inches and February the driest with three inches; rain falling on the average on about 165 days in the year.

B.—HISTORY

Malacca, said to have been founded by fugitives from the sack of Singapore in 1365 and known as an important independent state from early in the fifteenth century, is one of the oldest European Settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese under Albuquerque in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch, after frequent attempts, succeeded in driving them out. The Settlement remained in the possession of the Dutch till 1795, when it was occupied by the British. In 1818 it was restored to Holland, but was finally transferred to British rule by the Treaty of London in 1824, being exchanged for the British Settlements in Sumatra.

Under Malay and Portuguese rule Malacca was one of the great entrepôts for the commerce of the East. But, with the development of Dutch commerce in Java and the Malay Archipelago, its importance gradually declined and it ceased to be of consequence as a collecting centre, except for the trade of the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra. This trade it retained under Dutch rule till the founding of Penang by Francis Light in 1786. In a few years from that date its trade dwindled and it has never recovered its old commercial pre-eminence although the development of plantation rubber in the present century has restored to town and territory a large measure of prosperity.

The earliest British Settlement in the Malay Peninsula was Penang, or Prince of Wales Island, which was ceded in 1786 to the East India Company by the Raja of Kedah in consideration for an annual payment of \$6,000. In 1800, owing to the prevalence of piracy, a strip of the coast of the mainland, now called Province Wellesley, was also acquired from the Raja of Kedah, the annual payment being increased to \$10,000.

The island of Pangkor and the Sembilan Islands were ceded to Great Britain by Perak in 1826, for the suppression of piracy. In 1874 the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Pangkor, by which the strip of territory on the mainland opposite, known as the Dindings, also became British and remained a part of the Settlement of Penang until its retrocession to the State of Perak in February, 1935.

In 1805 Penang was made a separate Presidency, of equal rank with Madras and Bombay. In 1826 Singapore and Malacca were incorporated with it under one Government, Penang still remaining the seat of Government. In 1836 the seat of Government was transferred to Singapore.

With the establishment of Penang the trade of Malacca passed to it. But no sooner was Singapore founded than Penang in its turn had to yield first place to the port with the better strategic position and came to depend chiefly on the local trade. At first inconsiderable that trade has become large and important with the expansion of tin mining and rubber planting in the adjacent Malay States, and the development of trade with neighbouring countries.

The original city of Singapore is said to have been founded by immigrants from Sumatra. It rose to prominence in the fourteenth century but was destroyed by the Javanese about 1365. Thenceforth it was little more than a fishing village until Sir Stamford Raffles founded a settlement there in 1819 by virtue of a treaty with the Johore princes, and later acquired the whole island for the East India Company. The new Settlement was at first subordinate to Bencoolen in Sumatra, but in 1823, it was placed under the Government of Bengal and in 1826 was, as above stated, united with Penang and Malacca, under the Governor and Council of the Incorporated Settlements.

The Cocos or Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857. In 1903, they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore.

Christmas Island was annexed in 1888, and placed under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements. In 1900 it was made part of the Settlement of Singapore.

Labuan was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846. It was governed as a separate Crown Colony until the end of 1889 after which the administration was transferred to the British North Borneo Company. At the end of 1905 the Governor of the Straits Settlements was appointed also Governor of Labuan, the island still remaining a separate Colony. In 1907 it was annexed to the Straits Settlements and declared part of the Settlement of Singapore; and in 1912 it was constituted a separate Settlement.

C.—CLIMATE

The characteristic features of the climate of the Straits Settlements are uniform temperature, high humidity and copious rainfall. The variation of temperature throughout the year is very small and the excessively high temperatures found in continental tropical areas are never experienced.

The mean temperature during 1936 was:—

Singapore (Kallang Aerodrome)	...	...	80·8°F
Penang (District Hospital)	...	...	82·0°F
Province Wellesley (Bagan Dalam)	...	...	80·8°F
Malacca (Bukit China)	...	...	79·8°F

The mean monthly maximum and minimum temperature varied as follows:—

		<i>Mean Monthly Maximum</i>		<i>Mean Monthly Minimum</i>	
		<i>Highest (°F)</i>	<i>Lowest (°F)</i>	<i>Highest (°F)</i>	<i>Lowest (°F)</i>
Singapore	...	87·7 Feb.	84·6 Oct.	77·7 July	74·5 Jan. and Dec.
Penang	...	92·4 Mar.	87·7 Oct.	75·3 April	73·4 June

The extremes of temperature (highest maximum and lowest minimum recorded were:—

		<i>Highest °F</i>	<i>Lowest °F</i>
Singapore	...	92 on 1st March	71 on 16th July and 11th October
Penang	...	95 on several days	68 on 29th February

There are no well marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling throughout the year.

Records for 64 years at Singapore show that the average annual rainfall is 95 inches. December is the wettest month with a little over 10 inches while February, May, June, July and September are the dry months with between 6½ and 7 inches. Rain falls on the average on half the days in the year.

The wettest year recorded was 1913 with 135·92 inches and the driest 1888 with 63·21 inches.

Records of 50 years at Penang show an annual rainfall of 107½ inches, October being the wettest month with nearly 17 inches and February the driest with three inches; rain falling on the average on about 165 days in the year.

The force of the monsoon is not much felt though the prevailing winds are generally in the direction of the monsoon blowing at the time *viz.* :—

S.W. from May to October,

N.E. from November to April.

At coastal stations, however, the diurnal land and sea breezes are often stronger than the prevailing monsoons.

The rainfall recorded was as follows :—

	1934	1935	1936	No. of Rainfall days in 1936
Singapore ...	106'55"	72'76"	85'51"	211
Penang ...	137'31"	107'98"	96'20"	156
Malacca ...	91'43"	95'92"	92'44"	201
Province Wellesley	111'13"	91'02"	94'15"	189
Labuan ...	124'51"	140'59"	127'82"	192

Although the days are hot, and, on account of the high humidity somewhat oppressive, the nights are almost always reasonably cool, and it rarely happens that refreshing sleep is not obtained. The effect of the heat and humidity, without seasonal change, is however cumulative, and after a few years a change to a bracing climate becomes imperative for Europeans if health is to be maintained.

CHAPTER II

Government

The Government consists of a Governor aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council.

The Governor is appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, during His Majesty's pleasure. His office is constituted and his powers defined by the Letters Patent dated the 17th February, 1911, as amended by the Letters Patent dated the 18th August, 1924 and the 18th March, 1935, respectively.

The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President, the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Resident Councillor, Malacca, two Official Members and three Unofficial Members. It is constituted, and its members are appointed, under the Letters Patent mentioned above and the Royal Instructions dated the 18th August, 1924, as amended by Additional Instructions dated the 23rd February, 1931 and the 12th February, 1932, respectively. The appointments of Official and Unofficial Members are nominative, and are subject to the approval or disallowance of His Majesty the King.

The Legislative Council is constituted by the Letters Patent and the Royal Instructions, and its procedure is governed by its own Standing Orders. Under the Royal Instructions dated the 18th August, 1924, the constitution of the Legislative Council was enlarged when for the first time it contained an elective element, provision being made for the election of two members by the Chambers of Commerce, Singapore and Penang, respectively. The Council is now composed of the Governor as President, eleven *ex-officio* Members, two Official Members, two elected Unofficial Members and eleven Nominated Unofficial Members. The appointments

of the Nominated Unofficial Members are subject to the confirmation or disallowance of His Majesty the King.

Legislation may be effected by Acts of the Imperial Parliament, Orders of the King in Council, and Ordinances of the Legislative Council. The Governor convokes and prorogues the Councils, initiates legislation, and assents to or vetoes Bills, or reserves them for Signification of the Royal pleasure. The King has the right to disallow the Ordinances of the Colony.

The administration of ordinary affairs, subject to the direction of the Governor in matters requiring submission to him, is carried on in Singapore by the Colonial Secretary, in Penang and Malacca by the Resident Councillors assisted by their District Officers, and in Labuan by the Resident.

The administration of the Towns of Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, is vested in the Municipalities whose members are appointed by the Governor. Similar bodies, known as Rural Boards, administer the Rural areas within the three Settlements. The Municipalities and Rural Boards are constituted under the Municipal Ordinance which also prescribes their duties and defines their powers. By its provisions, the essential and ultimate control remains vested in the Governor in Council.

CHAPTER III

Population

A.—VITAL STATISTICS

In estimating the mean population of the Straits Settlements for the year 1936, the method of calculation adopted last year has been followed. This takes account of the excess of births over deaths and the excess of emigration over immigration, or *vice versa*, since the census.

This change of method was rendered necessary by the large exodus of labourers, chiefly Chinese, Tamils and Javanese, which took place during the years 1931, 1932 and 1933. Under normal conditions these non-Malayan units form such a large proportion of the total population that the excess of emigration over immigration during the three years immediately following the census of 1931, became the dominant factor in determining the resident population, but the losses due to emigration during the slump years 1931-1933, have been almost fully regained.

The population of the Straits Settlements on June 30th, 1936, is estimated to be 1,168,197. This estimate is derived from the estimated total of 1,117,023 for 1935, adjusted in accordance with the following :—

- (a) An excess of 22,067 births over the number of deaths,
- (b) and of 29,107 representing the balance of immigrants over emigrants as at the end of the same period.

Cocos and Keeling Islands and Christmas Island which also form part of the Straits Settlements are not included, owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate and regular figures.

The population of Christmas Island and of Cocos and Keeling Islands for 1936, is returned as 2,228 of which 1,086 are on Christmas Island. If this figure is added to the total for the rest of the Straits Settlements, then the total population is 1,170,425.

The distribution of the population by race amongst the various Settlements as on 30th June, 1936, is estimated as follows:—

	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Penang</i>	<i>Province Wellesley</i>	<i>Malacca</i>	<i>Labuan</i>	<i>Total</i>
European ...	10,452	1,747	284	422	29	12,934
Eurasians ...	7,437	2,177	288	2,205	43	12,150
Malays ...	69,972	40,781	73,902	104,261	5,130	294,046
Chinese ...	455,191	131,183	48,394	71,239	2,397	708,404
Indians ...	51,740	28,347	24,996	24,085	147	129,315
Others ...	8,371	1,759	541	616	61	11,348
Total ...	603,163	205,994	148,405	202,828	7,807	1,168,197

The second inter decennial census carried out in Singapore town was undertaken on the night of 30th June—1st July, by the Municipal Authorities. The actual census figure obtained was 490,155 as compared with an estimated figure of 500,353 and the distribution of population by nationalities was as follows:—

Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	8,338
Eurasians ...	...	...	...	...	7,151
Malays ...	...	...	...	...	45,077
Chinese ...	...	...	...	...	374,117
Indians ...	...	...	...	...	47,402
Japanese ...	...	...	...	...	3,695
Others ...	...	...	...	...	4,375
Total ...	...	...	...	...	490,155

Government paid one-third of the cost of the census.

Births.—The births registered during the year totalled 51,788 as against 46,649 in 1935. The birth-rate was 44·33 per thousand of the estimated population; compared with 41·76 for the preceding year.

The percentage of males born was 51·18 as compared with 52·21 during the year 1935.

Deaths.—The crude death-rate was 24·91 per thousand; that for 1935 was 25·11 and the average for the ten years 1927–1936 was 26·20 as recorded in the annual report of the Registrar of Births and Deaths.

Infantile Mortality.—The infantile mortality rate was 170·85 per thousand as against 165·25 in 1935 which is the lowest yet recorded and an average of 178·27 over the ten years 1927–1936.

B.—MIGRATION STATISTICS

Measurements of migration are dealt with on a Malayan basis. Migration is a subject of special interest in Malaya owing to the attraction of the country for foreign capital and for labour from India, China and the neighbouring countries of the Archipelago, and also to the situation of Singapore and Penang at the junction of ocean trade-routes. Until 1930 immigration was practically free, and one of the important activities of Singapore was the importation of labourers from China. In that year a quota system was applied to the immigration of adult male labourers from China with the objects of reducing unemployment, raising the standard of labour and improving the sex ratio. In 1932 the Aliens Ordinance which is administered by the Immigration Department extended this control,

subject to certain temporary exceptions to all adult male immigrants of other than British or British-protected nationality.

Statistics of migration between Malaya and foreign countries by land, sea and air are collected by the Statistics Department and published monthly in the *Gazette*. These include particulars as to race, sex, proportion of minors, country of original departure or ultimate destination, and the Malayan port of entry. Tables are also published to show arrivals and departures of Chinese, Southern Indian and Javanese deck passengers, as indicating movements of labour. Copies of the summaries for the year are included in the Appendices.

Migration statistics are also, as already indicated, of importance as an aid to an estimation of the population in the periods between censuses.

The population of Malaya as ascertained by the census on the 1st April, 1931, was 4,385,346, that of the Straits Settlements being 1,114,015 or approximately one quarter. The populations on the 30th June, 1936, were estimated as 4,694,166 and 1,170,425 respectively. The immigration surplus for the year was 82,809 persons as compared with 125,206 in 1935. The total gain to the population for the two years was 208,015 persons. This gain does not, however, counterbalance the emigration surplus of 353,436 persons during the period from the 1931 Census to 31st December, 1933, the net loss to the population through migration from the Census of 1931 to the end of 1936 being 3,332 persons. The dominant factor in Malayan migration statistics is the movement of Chinese and Southern Indian labourers which is largely dependent on the welfare of Malaya's two major industries, rubber and tin. Net arrivals of Chinese, Javanese and Southern Indian deck passengers for the year 1935 amounted to 103,900. Arrivals exceeded departures throughout the year, but there was a drop in the months of February, August, November and December; the net surplus of arrivals for the year being 72,635. A further reference to movements of Southern Indian and Chinese labour is made in the following sections of this chapter.

The following table shows the racial composition of the migrational surplus or deficit during the last three years :—

MIGRATIONAL SURPLUS, MALAYA

<i>Race</i>		<i>1934</i>		<i>1935</i>		<i>1936</i>
Europeans and Americans	...	1,599	+	1,674	+	2,773
Eurasians	...	263	+	145	+	70
Japanese	...	423	+	365	+	429
Chinese	...	61,639	+	90,986	+	75,801
Malays	...	3,425	—	3,060	—	4,326
Northern Indians	...	7,132	+	3,848	+	2,061
Southern Indians	...	66,666	+	33,045	+	7,909
Others	...	942	—	1,797	—	1,908
Total	...	142,089	+	125,206	+	82,809

For the year 1936 the total number of arrivals (to the nearest thousand) was 526,000, a decrease of 4 per cent. and of departures 443,000, an increase of 5 per cent.

The majority of passengers travelled by sea. Penang and Port Swettenham were the main ports of entry for Southern Indian labourers, but for other races Singapore was the main port of entry and departure. Migration by land hardly exists, except for the ebb and flow of Malays,

Chinese and Siamese resident on their side of the border between Siam and Malaya, and over a period of years the population of Malaya is little affected by it. Passenger transport by air is growing and showed a bigger increase than in 1935. Most of the passengers travelling by air were Europeans, but increasing numbers of Japanese, Chinese and Malay passengers were recorded.

C.—MOVEMENTS OF LABOUR

(i).—INDIAN IMMIGRATION*

(a) The total number of immigrants from Southern India who arrived at Penang by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1936 was 43,191. This is less by 22,000 than the figure of 65,191 for 1935.

The immigrants were of the following classes :—

Assisted immigrants (labourers and dependants assisted to emigrate at the expense of the Indian Immigration Fund for work on estates, etc., in Malaya) ...	3,754
Non-assisted immigrants (traders and others who paid their own passages) ...	39,437
Total ...	43,191

Of the non-assisted immigrants 24,104 (61%), were of the labouring classes, the remaining 15,333 being traders and others. It is estimated that about one-third of the non-assisted immigrants remained in the Colony, the remainder proceeding to the Federated Malay States and Unfederated Malay States. Of the assisted immigrants, 200 arrived to work in the Colony.

The following table shows the number of assisted passages taken during the last five years, for labourers and their families from Southern India to Malaya, and paid for from the Indian Immigration Fund :—

1932	...	...	...	...	12
1933	...	...	...	...	13
1934	...	...	...	...	36,712
1935	...	...	...	...	16,709
1936	...	...	...	...	3,097

The fall in the number of assisted immigrants in 1936 as compared with 1935 was due to the decline in the demand for labour consequent on the working of the Rubber Restriction Scheme.

(b) In addition to the immigrants who arrived by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers 1,075 deck passengers arrived by steamers of the Messageries Maritimes line.

(ii).—INDIAN EMIGRATION

(a) The number of deck passengers who left Penang for Southern India by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers in 1936 was 40,075 (34,596 adults, 2,927 minors and 2,552 infants) as against 38,392 (33,726 adults, 2,444 minors and 2,222 infants) in 1935.

Of the above, 28,300 adults, accompanied by 1,393 minors and 1,753 infants, paid their own passages, while 6,296 adults, 1,534 minors and 799 infants were repatriated through the Labour Department.

* The word immigrant, as used here in connection with Indian immigration, means a deck-passenger only, and does not include first or second class passengers.

Of those repatriated through the Labour Department most of the 5,713 adults, accompanied by 1,394 minors and 728 infants, were unfit for work, while the remaining 583 adults, 140 minors and 71 infants were repatriated at the expense of private employers or Government Departments or on free passages granted by the British India Steam Navigation Company.

The repatriates from the Colony were made up as follows :—

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Minors</i>	<i>Infants</i>
1. Sent at the expense of the Straits Settlements Government and Indian Immigration Fund ...	868	149	60
2. Sent at the expense of estates and Government Departments ...	60	6	2
3. Carried free of charge by the British India Steam Navigation Company ...	66	11	5
	<hr/> 994	<hr/> 166	<hr/> 67

There was throughout the year a steadily maintained return traffic to India of labourers paying their own passages, traders and other deck passengers.

The number of adult labourers was 14,916 as against 13,364 in 1935 while the number of traders and other non-labourers was 13,384 as against 15,825 in 1935.

(b) In addition to the above, 482 deck passengers left for South India by steamers of the Messageries Maritimes.

(iii).—CHINESE IMMIGRATION

The immigration of adult male Chinese aliens arriving in the Colony from China ports (including Hong Kong) was restricted by Proclamation under the Aliens Ordinance. The quota was fixed at 4,000 a month throughout the year. This restriction applies to adult male Chinese arriving on the ships of the six quota companies. Other shipping companies are restricted to a total of 25 a month each.

Alien Chinese in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence issued under the Aliens Ordinance in the Colony or under a corresponding Aliens Enactment in a Malay State are exempted from the provisions of Part I of the Aliens Ordinance and are therefore not counted against the quota.

The total number of Chinese entering the Colony under the quota during the year was 47,859.

The total number of Chinese who arrived on non-quota ships was 2,760.

The total number of Chinese who arrived in possession of certificates of admission or certificates of residence was 18,939.

The total number of male Chinese from China ports (including Hong Kong) who arrived during the year was, therefore, 69,558, compared with 81,775 in 1935, 52,023 in 1934, 13,535 in 1933, 18,741 in 1932 and 50,120 in 1931.

No restriction is placed on the immigration of women and children. 49,632 women and 24,141 children entered the Colony from China ports. The corresponding figures for the last five years were:—

				<i>Women</i>	<i>Children</i>
1931	...	...	...	17,042	11,923
1932	...	...	...	8,652	6,141
1933	...	...	...	8,199	6,062
1934	...	...	...	29,678	17,163
1935	...	...	...	38,621	21,496

The number of women to a thousand men arriving from China ports during the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 was 340, 462, 605, 570, 472 and 713 respectively.

(iv).—CHINESE EMIGRATION

The total number of Chinese deck passengers leaving Malayan ports for China during the year was 80,578 as against 69,025 in 1935.

Fares for deck passengers to and from China were as follows:—

The fares from Singapore to China ports at the end of the year were from \$11 to \$18 to Hong Kong and \$13 to \$22 to Amoy and Swatow (Straits Currency).

For passengers counted against the quota from Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong to Singapore the fares varied as follows:—

\$50 to \$55 (China currency) and \$55 (China currency) and \$40 to \$50 (Hong Kong currency) respectively.

For passengers not counted against the quota from Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong to Singapore the fares were \$35 to \$45 (China currency), \$30 to \$45 (China currency) and \$25 to \$35 (Hong Kong currency) respectively.

All the fares above quoted were subject to broker's commission.

CHAPTER IV

Health

A.—PREVALENCE OF, AND MORTALITY ARISING FROM THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES

(i).—GENERAL.

(1) *Malaria* accounted for one thousand three hundred and fifteen deaths as compared with 1,698 for the year 1935. This low figure is reflected, as is usual in these circumstances, in the number of deaths due to fever unspecified which was 3,562 compared with 3,787 in 1935.

(2) *Tuberculosis*.—Two thousand three hundred and sixty-two deaths were registered as due to tuberculosis as compared with 2,267 for 1935. Pulmonary tuberculosis was responsible for 2,181 deaths equivalent to 7.5% of the total deaths for all causes. The measures taken for prevention may be classified under four main headings:—

- (a) *Education*.—Every endeavour is made by means of films, posters, leaflets, informal talks, etc., to educate the people in methods of cleanliness and personal hygiene with a view to avoiding infection and limiting its spread.

(b) *Improvement of housing and general sanitation.*—The Singapore Improvement Trust's policy of constructing backlanes in the congested areas, was energetically continued during the year. There are also schemes for the demolition of slums, the building of cottages and tenements and the establishment of open spaces.

(c) *Special measures of sanitation.*—Preventive and curative measures against malaria and ankylostomiasis are carried out on a large scale and have the effect of improving the general health and raising the natural resistance of the people against infection by tuberculosis.

(d) *Hospital treatment.*—Beds for tuberculous cases are available in Government hospitals and beds for the special treatment of tuberculosis exist in the General Hospitals in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and also in Tan Tock Seng Hospital, Singapore.

(3) *Pneumonia.*—Pneumonia caused 2,624 deaths as against 2,541 in 1935, giving a percentage of 90·2 per thousand deaths.

(4) *Beri-beri.*—One thousand and eighty deaths were caused by beri-beri as compared with 916 deaths in the previous year.

(5) *Dysentery.*—The deaths from this disease totalled 314. The mortality rate from this disease is steadily decreasing.

(ii).—DANGEROUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(1) *Plague.*—No case occurred.

(2) *Cholera.*—No case occurred.

(3) *Small-pox.*—No case occurred.

(4) *Cerebro-spinal fever.*—Twenty-one cases occurred of which nineteen died.

(iii).—VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment of this disease is supervised by the Chief Medical Officer, Social Hygiene, who is the officer in immediate charge of a special branch of the Medical Department known as the Social Hygiene Branch.

The treatment centres in the Straits Settlements, which number 26, are distributed as follows:—

Singapore	...	...	...	...	7
Penang (including Province Wellesley)	...	...	...	...	12
Malacca	...	...	...	...	7

Singapore.—The number of new cases treated shows an increase on the previous year:—

1935	...	...	...	...	9,966 cases
1936	...	...	...	...	11,051 „

Penang.—The figures for 1936 shows an increase of 378 cases as compared with that of 1935:—

1935	...	...	...	...	6,774 cases
1936	...	...	...	...	7,152 „

Malacca.—There was also an increase in the Settlement of Malacca, as shown in the following figures:—

1935	...	...	...	...	3,601 cases
1936	...	...	...	...	4,477 „

Number of Seamen treated.—The new admissions to the clinics for sailors of whom 260 were British and 139 non-British Europeans, totalled 1,064. Of the remainder, 552 were Chinese, 9 Malays, 64 Indians and 44 other races.

Serological Reactions.—Three thousand and twenty-nine and fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty specimens of blood were submitted for Kahn and Wassermann tests respectively, of which 907 and 6,153 gave positive results.

Propaganda.—Pamphlets and leaflets were freely distributed to the public, and posters drawing the attention to the dangers of venereal disease and the facilities for free treatment, have been displayed throughout the town of Singapore.

(iv).—YAWS

There was a decrease in the number of cases of yaws treated during the year :—

Cases of yaws treated in 1935	...	...	8,222
Cases of yaws treated in 1936	...	...	5,711

The travelling dispensaries which visit the rural areas afford full facilities for the treatment of this disease which occurs chiefly among the Malays. The treatment has been so successful that it has gained the confidence of the villagers. Few cases now remained untreated for long in the areas where there are Government hospitals and dispensaries.

(v).—BUILDINGS

No building operations of any magnitude were undertaken for the Medical Department at Singapore.

At Penang the old first class and second class wards were reconstructed and are now incorporated in the new General Hospital.

A new camp was erected at Pulau Jerejak Leper Settlement.

B.—HOSPITALS, Etc.

(i).—HOSPITALS

The total number of inpatients treated in the hospitals of the Colony was 72,135 as compared with 72,222 in the preceding year. The malaria admissions accounted for 9,502, those for the preceding year were 12,478.

Admissions for venereal disease totalled 2,595 with 109 deaths, as against 3,020 with 156 deaths in the previous year.

Admissions for tuberculosis increased to 2,876 with 1,108 deaths as compared with 2,447 admissions and 868 deaths in 1935.

There were one thousand six hundred and eighty-four admissions for pneumonia with 974 deaths as against 1,672 admissions with 934 deaths in the previous year.

(ii).—DISPENSARIES

The number of out-patients treated at Government dispensaries and the number of attendances were as follows :—

	1935	1936
Number of out-patients	... 215,406	184,298
Number of attendances	... 435,514	434,770

There was an increase in the number of attendances at the Women's and Children's Out-door Dispensary at Kandang Kerbau, Singapore, the figures being 45,404 in 1935, and 59,183 in 1936.

The attendances at the Women's and Children's Dispensary in Penang, were :—

			1935	1936
Attendances	...	...	21,728	25,415

At the Women's and Children's Out-door Dispensary at Malacca, 13,529 attended during 1936, compared with 13,706 in 1935, whilst at Merlimau and Masjid Tanah, the numbers totalled 1,233 and 864 for the period under review, compared with 2,207 and 1,582 for 1935, respectively.

(iii).—MOTOR TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES

There are up-to-date motor travelling dispensaries in Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Province Wellesley.

Men, women and children of all nationalities who are suffering from minor ailments and who reside in the outlying districts of each Settlement, obtain treatment from these dispensaries.

The attendances for the whole Colony totalled :—

1936	...	...	...	107,896 attendances
1935	...	...	...	111,498 „

(iv).—LEPER SETTLEMENTS

Pulau Jerejak Settlement.—Up-to-date treatment for leprosy is given with encouraging results to early cases. The treatment is available for all who need it.

Its success is evidenced by the fact that 22 cases have been discharged as non-infective during the year under review; the numbers of cases so discharged for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935, were 45, 30 and 56, respectively. Every encouragement is given to the inmates to work in the settlement, and those who are quite strong are generally employed as artisans, woodcutters, dhobies, etc. Those who are educated, are given employment as teachers, dressers and overseers. There are quite a number who do carpentry, vegetable and fruit gardening and some fishing and poultry farming.

The good standard of education provided by both the English school and the Chinese school, has been maintained. Several successful performances were given by the dramatic troupes of the settlement. There are 43 Boy Scouts; drills have been carried out regularly during the year under review. The Scouts also take part in outdoor sports. The brass band continues to be popular and has given much pleasure to the inmates.

Singapore Settlement.—The settlement at Singapore has accommodation for male and female lepers, but male patients are transferred to Pulau Jerejak as early as possible. The method of treatment was the same as in previous years except that a greater number of patients received injections of non-iodised ethyl esters. An investigation is being carried out on the subject of infection by yaws and treatment by yaws therapy and at the end of the period under review 42 cases were being treated. At all religious and national festivals the inmates were entertained with a special dietary while amusements were provided from donations by various individuals and religious sects.

A "lepers aid fund" was initiated towards the close of the year.

(v).—MENTAL HOSPITAL

One thousand three hundred and ninety-seven patients remained in hospital at the beginning of the year; the admissions numbered 619 in 1936. Discharges, deaths and abscondings totalled 607. The number of patients remaining at the end of 1936 was 1,409. The admissions showed an increase of 22 over those for 1935. The recovery rate was 44·10 % of the admissions.

C.—HEALTH AND SANITATION

(i).—QUARANTINE

Eight hundred and eighty-five visits in Singapore and 536 visits in Penang (as against 756 and 423 respectively in 1935) were paid to ships by Port Health Officers. Four hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-four persons were examined during the year as compared with 415,540 in 1935.

Twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighteen persons were detained under observation in the Quarantine Stations at Singapore and Penang.

The number of persons from ships treated for infectious diseases at Singapore Quarantine Station was 1 for small-pox. At the Penang Quarantine Station 1 was treated for small-pox and 1 for cholera.

The Port Health work of Malacca is carried out by the Health Officer and Deputy Health Officer. Two hundred and two vessels visited Malacca during 1936 and 24 of these were inspected.

(ii).—RURAL CONSERVANCY

Singapore.—In all areas a system of nightsoil removal by contract is carried out. Bored-hole latrines are constructed where sites are suitable. A total of 365 bored-hole latrines were constructed during the year. It is hoped to proceed rapidly with these structures as they are more satisfactory in every way for the majority of the rural dwellers than any other type of latrine.

In the more populous areas the bucket latrine system is most common. There are 4,867 houses on the nightsoil removal list. The nightsoil is collected and carried to trenching grounds where it is properly trenched under the supervision of Sanitary Inspectors.

In addition to the bucket system there are houses equipped with the water borne sewage systems. The method of disposal is by septic tank installations. There are 61 of these disposal plants in the Rural Area.

Every householder is required to have a sanitary dust bin. The contents of these bins are removed every morning by handcarts. At the roadside collection stations there are large iron dust bins wherein all domestic and street refuse is deposited. The removal from these stations is carried out by motor lorries. There are 26 small type slow combustion incinerators in use and 4 "controlled tipping" grounds.

Penang.—Pail latrines are obligatory in places where buildings are close together; elsewhere in villages and throughout the rural area bored-hole latrines or corresponding types of sanitary conveniences are provided by the responsible occupier. Throughout the residential area of Penang Hill and in a number of residences along the coast road, water carriage and septic tank systems are installed.

During the year 900 latrines have been constructed or reconditioned. Insanitary latrines to the number of 138 have been demolished. Three hundred and sixty-eight bored-hole latrines have been constructed and 363 pit latrines have been dug.

There are 41 village incinerators within gazetted areas and 3 on Penang Hill most of which have given good service throughout the year. Domestic refuse together with road sweepings is collected in refuse bins placed on concrete platforms along the roadside and disposed of either by incineration in the village incinerators or by "controlled tipping".

Malacca.—Sewage disposal in the rural area is carried out by direct Chinese labour. In most villages the nightsoil is disposed of by trenching or by dumping in bore-holes, or deep covered pits, but two villages (Jasin and Sungei Rambei) have septic tanks for the disposal of nightsoil.

South Indian coolies under the control of the Health Officer are employed for the disposal of refuse. The rubbish is disposed of by incineration and new Horsfall incinerators with large concrete sorting platforms partially covered by asbestos roofing were installed during the year.

Labuan.—The collection of nightsoil is done by coolies and disposal is by dumping. The total number of pails on the removal list was 343. Trenching is so far very satisfactory.

(iii).—ANTI-MALARIAL WORK

The protection of the population from malaria in towns and villages of the Straits Settlements is an important duty of the Government and Municipal Health Authorities in their respective areas.

The total expenditure by Government on anti-malarial measures undertaken in the rural areas during the year was \$170,965.11.

The establishment of anti-mosquito and malaria protection zones in the rural areas continues to be a major undertaking for the Government Health Department. The extension of the areas occupied by the Naval, Military and Royal Air Forces in Singapore and increase greater private building activity in the rural areas of Singapore and Penang has necessitated an increase in malaria protection zones.

The problem of malaria in the rural areas is rendered difficult by the widespread distribution of breeding places or *Anopheles maculatus*. Measures are directed against the larval stage of the mosquito, this work is associated also with general sanitary measures and, in some selected areas, with drug prophylaxis.

The practice of anti-larval control consists of applying larvicide to all the breeding places of dangerous mosquitoes within the protection zones; permanent protection works such as drainage and earth filling are then taken in hand so as to replace by gradual degrees such anti-malarial measures as are lacking in permanence and reliability.

Considerable work has been carried out in connection with the sluicing of ravines and streams. Automatic sluices have been designed and constructed and experiments conducted up-to-date have indicated that this is a very useful addition to existing methods for anti-larval control.

CHAPTER V

Housing

In the principal towns of the Colony the various types of houses may be classified as follows :—

- (a) Houses with gardens occupied by the well-to-do residents.
- (b) Semi-detached houses or small bungalows occupied by less prosperous, or the less well-paid of the salary classes.
- (c) Terrace houses for clerks and people of similar standing.
- (d) Shop-houses.
- (e) Common lodging houses, which are frequently over-crowded.
- (f) Tenements in closely built areas, and
- (g) Wood-huts or semi-permanent houses in the out-skirts of the city.

The houses in the first category, occupied by the European residents and the wealthier Asiatics, vary greatly in type from the old Colonial style mostly built of wood, with its wide open verandas and large rooms to the more modern types built substantially of brick or concrete and designed for economical household management. The small semi-detached houses and bungalows generally differ from the houses of the wealthier only in size, and nearly all in Singapore, at least have the advantages of modern lighting and sanitation. In Singapore, flats are becoming increasingly popular with both the above section of the community and the considerable increase that has taken place in the garrison is likely to encourage this development. The terrace houses occupied by the clerical classes are necessarily humbler in character than the "compound" and semi-detached houses. Even these, however, afford good accommodation, are well ventilated and in some areas in the larger towns at least have modern sanitation as well as lighting.

Shop-houses in the older parts of the towns are generally built in rows, of solid construction and two or more stories in height, but too frequently they are insufficiently ventilated and for many streets no back lanes are provided. Poor ventilation, of course, conduces to the spread of tuberculosis and the absence of back-lanes interferes with proper sanitation. The upper stories of many of these houses are divided into small cubicles with temporary partitions, erected without regard to the need of light and air, and it is in these that the worst overcrowding is found. Unfortunately too many of the labouring and artisan classes find their homes in such cubicles or in the common lodging houses of the most densely populated areas, which frequently consist of just an overcrowded dormitory above a shop or store.

With such conditions prevailing it is not surprising that tuberculosis is prevalent in urban areas or that the infantile death-rate is still high; but social workers and others who have studied the problem of slum-clearance and re-housing in the larger seaport towns at home will appreciate the extra difficulties that attend its solution in a country where the main areas affected are occupied by a transient Asiatic population inured for generations to a standard of living compared with which their present circumstances give little cause for complaint. The Government, however, and the educated elements of the populations, European and Asiatic, are fully alive to the needs of the situation, and the first steps have already been taken to deal with the re-housing of the poorer classes of the population in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, the three principal towns of the Colony.

In Singapore, such measures fall within the scope of operations of the Singapore Improvement Trust, a body especially incorporated for the purpose by an Ordinance passed in 1927.

The Improvement Trust has adopted a fixed programme for the driving of back-lanes through congested areas, and expects that action will have been completed in all the worst areas within the next two or three years. It had already acquired several large blocks of slum-property before the end of 1934, and had demolished them for reconstruction or the establishment of open spaces. Further, about fifty acres of waste land at Tiong Bharu, adjoining a particularly crowded Chinese area, had been bought, filled in, provided with roads, and laid out in building lots for sale, with a view to relieving the prevailing congestion. During the year under review progress was steadily maintained. Fourteen new back-lanes were completed, enabling 220 more houses to be connected to the Municipal sewers, 36 houses of unsatisfactory design were bought and 31 were demolished. Eleven contracts for reconstruction of rear portions of houses affected by back-lanes were let out in 1936, and eight plans for back-lanes were submitted to Government for approval. During the year a block of 32 flats and 5 shops of modern design were completed and occupied at Tiong Bahru, and work was commenced on a further block of 18 flats and 2 shops in the same area. The Trust also commenced the erection of 54 more artisans' quarters at Balestier Road. No less than 149 layouts for the development of private property on modern and sanitary lines were considered and approved, and a number of blocks of old property in the town were inspected and new layouts prepared with a view to action under the Singapore Improvement Ordinance. Unfortunately, a legal dispute has arisen in regard to the Trust's powers to deal with major schemes of slum clearance and this has led to some delay in the execution of these schemes. A Committee has been appointed to go into the question of clarifying the law and is now sitting.

In Penang and Malacca, where the problems to be met and solved are neither so great nor so pressing as those of Singapore, all measures of town-improvement are undertaken by the Municipal Commissioners under the provisions of the Municipal Ordinance and, while development has not been possible on the same scale as the work undertaken by the Improvement Trust in Singapore, a great deal has been accomplished during the last ten years and the work is still progressing. The Health Department freely uses its powers to enforce the demolition of insanitary dwellings, and strict control of common lodging houses is maintained to prevent overcrowding and preserve a decent standard of sanitation. During the year two special schemes of slum-clearance in the most congested area in Penang, were successfully carried through at a cost of \$240,000.

In rural districts though brick shop-houses with tiled roofs are found in the larger villages, the houses are generally of old Malay or Chinese types, built of planks with roofs of attap, a very efficient native type of thatching with dried palm fronds. The wood and attap houses are usually owned by the occupiers, and as a general rule are clean and well-ventilated, besides being admirably suited to the climate and cool and comfortable to live in. Those of the Malay small-holder or peasant are raised about four to six feet above the ground level, and are especially well-ventilated, cool and comfortable. The brick-and-tile shop-houses in the villages, like those in the towns, lend themselves to overcrowding, but the evils are less pronounced in rural areas. Planning schemes have been evolved for most gazetted villages, demolition notices are enforced against insanitary buildings whenever necessary, and the work of providing all dwellings with

sanitary latrines is proceeding rapidly. For all new buildings, in Municipal and Rural Board areas, strict compliance with the building by-laws is now enforced, although it is impossible, and indeed unnecessary, to insist on the standards devised for the wealthier municipal areas in the rural areas where expense is a much greater consideration. There are no building societies in the Straits Settlements.

Labourers on rubber estates are usually housed in barracks consisting of single rooms with kitchens attached. Nearly all of these buildings conform to an approved standard design and frequent inspections by the health authorities and the officers of the Labour Department, prevent overcrowding and ensure decent upkeep and cleanliness.

CHAPTER VI

A.—AGRICULTURE

GENERAL

The principal crops grown in the Colony are rubber, coconuts, rice and pineapples; the areas cultivated thereunder in each Settlement during the year were as follows :—

<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Province Wellesley and Penang</i>	<i>Malacca</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Total Straits Settlement</i>
	<i>(acres)</i>	<i>(acres)</i>	<i>(acres)</i>	<i>(acres)</i>
Rubber ...	84,977	189,661	54,073	328,711
Coconuts ...	46,831	13,498	8,360	68,689
Rice ...	35,700	32,050	nil	67,750
Pineapples ...	559	542	5,250	6,351

Crops of secondary importance are fruits, vegetables, arecanuts, tobacco, derris, spices, coffee and tapioca. Only rubber and coconuts are grown by Europeans and Asiatics on a large scale, and also by Asiatics on small holdings.

(i).—CROPS GROWN BY EUROPEANS AND ASIATICS

Rubber.—The total area under rubber in the Straits Settlements at the end of 1936 was estimated to be 328,711 acres, distributed as follows :—

<i>Settlement</i>	<i>Estates of 100 acres and over</i>	<i>Small-holdings of less than 100 acres</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>(acres)</i>	<i>(acres)</i>	<i>(acres)</i>
P.W. and Penang ...	48,157	36,820	84,977
Malacca ...	123,466	66,195	189,661
Singapore ...	33,482	20,591	54,073
Total ...	205,105	123,606*	328,711

Of the area cultivated on estates 128,470 acres were grown on European-owned estates and 76,635 acres on Asiatic-owned estates.

The average price per pound of standard smoked sheet in Singapore for the year was 27.04 cents, as compared with 20.25 cents in 1935. The price rose steadily from 22½ cents at the beginning of the year to 26 1/16

* Figures for small holdings are as at the end of 1935, adjusted to include 1936 replantings.

cents in the middle of the year. Prices then remained fairly steady until October when there was a gradual rise to 28 11/16. In November and December there was a further improvement in prices, culminating at the end of the year with a sharp rise to 39 5/8 cents per pound.

The International Rubber Regulation continued in force throughout the year. Under this Agreement Malaya received a quota of 569,000 tons. The international quota release for the first two quarters of the year was 60 per cent., and for the third and fourth quarters 65 per cent., and the domestic release was the same. The total permissible export for the year was thus 355,625 tons. The share of Malaya's quota allotted to the Straits Settlements by the Controller of Rubber was 50,800 tons. The declared production of rubber for the Colony was 31,929 tons, of which 19,397 tons were produced on large estates and 12,532 tons from small holdings. The greater part of the crop was produced in the form of standard smoked sheet, but there was also an appreciable export of rubber in the form of latex; the quantity exported in this form from Malaya was estimated to amount to 16,937 tons on the basis of dry rubber content.

Replanting on estates almost invariably is carried out with budded stock. The total area of budded rubber in the Colony is now 3,833 acres, of which 403 acres were budded in the year under review.

The regulation scheme worked effectively throughout the year.

In spite of the low percentage of the quota allowed, the improved price of rubber enabled most estates to produce at a profit, in addition to which many estates were able to finance from profits improvements which had been postponed during the period of low prices before the introduction of the present rubber regulation scheme.

The general maintenance and management of small holdings shewed some improvement and there was considerable improvement in the preparation of the product. These improvements have been made possible by the work of the Asiatic Rubber Instructors who are trained firstly in the School of Agriculture, Malaya, and then at the Rubber Research Institute.

A small cheaply erected smoke cabinet for small-holders' use was designed by the Rubber Research Institute, being an improved edition of one found in actual use by a small-holder in Perak. It has been demonstrated that these cabinets are capable of turning out smoked sheet up to European standard and small-holders experience no difficulty in working them. Their general adoption at present is limited owing to marketing difficulties, as in many localities the difference in price between smoked and unsmoked sheet offered by local dealers is too small to make smoking by the small-holder economically advantageous to him. A difference of at least \$1 a picul is required to make it profitable for a small-holder to smoke his own rubber in areas where he has little opportunity to find outside employment: where outside employment is available at market rates more than \$1 difference is required to make the smoking of his rubber profitable.

Diseases of the rubber tree on small holdings gave no cause for alarm. Wherever such diseases caused anxiety, special demonstrations and instructions were instituted which, coupled with the sale of efficient fungicide at cost price, led to an improvement.

There was an increase in the amount of attention shown by estates to manuring. Manuring is being done in nearly all cases of replanting. Interest has been shown on estates in cover plants, both cultivated leguminous and "natural" types. The value of covers in old rubber is

now fully appreciated as is also the necessity of supplementing them with manures.

The area out of tapping on estates in the Straits Settlements at the end of the year was 29.4 per cent., as compared with 27.7 per cent. at the end of the year 1935. On small holdings, however, the area out of tapping decreased from 28 to 18 per cent.

Coconuts and Coconut Products.—The total area under coconut is estimated to be 72,130 acres, of which 46,831 acres are in Province Wellesley and Penang, 13,498 acres in Malacca, 8,360 acres in Singapore, 3,422 acres in Labuan and 19 acres in Christmas Island. Of the total area, about 18,000 acres are contained on estates of over 100 acres each.

The crop from estates is almost entirely used for the preparation of copra. On small holdings, however, the disposal of the crop varies in different districts. Large quantities of nuts are consumed in the fresh state by the owners and for local sale. In parts of Province Wellesley most of the crop is exported as fresh nuts to Burma; exports from the Colony in 1936 amounted to 11,415,800 nuts. In other parts of the Province copra manufacture is usual. In Malacca, copra making remains of secondary importance as nuts can be sold at a high price for consumption as food. In Singapore, too, there is a ready market for fresh nuts, although in some areas copra kilns were in operation throughout the year. The palms in Singapore are mostly very old, in consequence of which yields are stated to be steadily decreasing.

Efforts have been made to improve the quality of copra produced in Province Wellesley and Penang. Owing to the disruption of the copra trade in this area by reason of the export of fresh nuts, little headway has been made. In Malacca an effort has been made to devise a workable scheme whereby Malays can market their nuts collectively in inland districts when prices are good.

Serious outbreaks of frond-eating caterpillars mostly of the moth *Chalcoscelis* occurred in Province Wellesley during the early part of the year, but were brought under control. No other serious outbreaks of pests occurred during the year.

The amount of the annual crop of coconuts is unknown. In view of the large local consumption, the only indication of production is by examination of export figures.

The seasonal drop in crop which normally occurs in August and September was unusually marked and prolonged in all coconut areas, and production had not returned to normal by the end of the year. The decreased yield was the more noticeable as it coincided with a greatly increased demand for copra and consequently a rise in price.

A feature of the industry is the continued growth of the trade in preparing and exporting coconut oil. There are several oil mills in the Colony, which use imported copra as well as the local product for this purpose. The Malayan net exports of oil in 1936 were 46,507 tons as compared with 35,910 in the previous year, and 12,000 tons in 1932. Consequent upon the development of this industry the exports of "poonac" (coconut cake) have steadily increased from 8,145 tons in 1932 to 20,438 tons in 1936. As is to be expected, under these circumstances, the net exports of copra have declined, and in 1936 amounted to 76,681 tons as compared with 111,753 tons in the previous year and 97,277 tons in 1932.

The price of copra improved early in the year, but was not maintained. In June a gradual improvement commenced, culminating in a sharp rise in

November and December. The average price in Singapore of sun-dried copra was \$5.81 per picul, the "mixed" quality being 43 cents lower. Corresponding prices in 1935 were \$4.54 with the "mixed" 39 cents lower. Coconut oil realized an average price of \$11.96 per picul, as compared with \$9.13 in 1935 and \$5.96 in 1934.

The improved price of copra enabled more attention to be given to cultural conditions on estates. Particular interest was shown in the question of water movement in relation to crop yields. The study of the question of copra preparation which has engaged the attention of the officers of the Department of Agriculture and has been closely followed by managers of coconut estates has borne results as is seen by the improvement in the quality of estate copra which has been reflected in prices realized, as compared with standard quotations.

A proposal for introducing legislation to effect the grading of copra under a "Malayan Mark" scheme was discussed, but failed to obtain sufficient support amongst interested parties to render its introduction advisable.

Coffee.—Coffee is grown to a small extent on estates and small holdings in Malacca. The produce is sold for local consumption.

(ii).—CROPS GROWN EXCLUSIVELY BY ASIATICS

Rice.—The cultivation of rice is the most important of the crops grown exclusively by Asiatics, most of whom are Malays. The main centres of cultivation are on the coastal alluvial lands in Province Wellesley and Malacca, and the shallow valleys in the inland districts of Malacca and Penang Island.

The area planted with rice in the Straits Settlements in the season 1935-36, and the yields were as follows:—

Territory	WET		DRY		TOTAL	
	Acres	Gantangs	Acres	Gantangs	Acres	Gantangs
Province Wellesley	31,240	10,409,000	450	193,000	31,690	10,602,000
Malacca ..	32,050	12,778,000	..	..	32,050	12,778,000
Penang ..	4,010	1,807,000	..	..	4,010	1,807,000
Total ..	67,300	24,994,000	450	193,000	67,750	25,187,000

The total area planted was 750 acres less than in the previous season, while the total crop harvested was down by 4,109,000 gantangs.*

Two systems of padi cultivation—the wet and the dry—are in vogue in Malaya; the latter system in which the seed is sown on dry land, is relatively unimportant. Under the wet system, the seed is sown in a nursery and later transplanted in inundated fields where the soil has been prepared by puddling. The crop may take about six months to reach maturity, but only one crop a year is removed from the land.

* A gantang is an Imperial gallon. About 700 gantangs of padi (rice in the husk) will produce 1 ton of cleaned rice.

now fully appreciated as is also the necessity of supplementing them with manures.

The area out of tapping on estates in the Straits Settlements at the end of the year was 29·4 per cent., as compared with 27·7 per cent. at the end of the year 1935.* On small holdings, however, the area out of tapping decreased from 28 to 18 per cent.

Coconuts and Coconut Products.—The total area under coconut is estimated to be 72,130 acres, of which 46,831 acres are in Province Wellesley and Penang, 13,498 acres in Malacca, 8,360 acres in Singapore, 3,422 acres in Labuan and 19 acres in Christmas Island. Of the total area, about 18,000 acres are contained on estates of over 100 acres each.

The crop from estates is almost entirely used for the preparation of copra. On small holdings, however, the disposal of the crop varies in different districts. Large quantities of nuts are consumed in the fresh state by the owners and for local sale. In parts of Province Wellesley most of the crop is exported as fresh nuts to Burma; exports from the Colony in 1936 amounted to 11,415,800 nuts. In other parts of the Province copra manufacture is usual. In Malacca, copra making remains of secondary importance as nuts can be sold at a high price for consumption as food. In Singapore, too, there is a ready market for fresh nuts, although in some areas copra kilns were in operation throughout the year. The palms in Singapore are mostly very old, in consequence of which yields are stated to be steadily decreasing.

Efforts have been made to improve the quality of copra produced in Province Wellesley and Penang. Owing to the disruption of the copra trade in this area by reason of the export of fresh nuts, little headway has been made. In Malacca an effort has been made to devise a workable scheme whereby Malays can market their nuts collectively in inland districts when prices are good.

Serious outbreaks of frond-eating caterpillars mostly of the moth *Chalcoscelis* occurred in Province Wellesley during the early part of the year, but were brought under control. No other serious outbreaks of pests occurred during the year.

The amount of the annual crop of coconuts is unknown. In view of the large local consumption, the only indication of production is by examination of export figures.

The seasonal drop in crop which normally occurs in August and September was unusually marked and prolonged in all coconut areas, and production had not returned to normal by the end of the year. The decreased yield was the more noticeable as it coincided with a greatly increased demand for copra and consequently a rise in price.

A feature of the industry is the continued growth of the trade in preparing and exporting coconut oil. There are several oil mills in the Colony, which use imported copra as well as the local product for this purpose. The Malayan net exports of oil in 1936 were 46,507 tons as compared with 35,910 in the previous year, and 12,000 tons in 1932. Consequent upon the development of this industry the exports of "poonac" (coconut cake) have steadily increased from 8,145 tons in 1932 to 20,438 tons in 1936. As is to be expected, under these circumstances, the net exports of copra have declined, and in 1936 amounted to 76,681 tons as compared with 111,753 tons in the previous year and 97,277 tons in 1932.

The price of copra improved early in the year, but was not maintained. In June a gradual improvement commenced, culminating in a sharp rise in

November and December. The average price in Singapore of sun-dried copra was \$5.81 per picul, the "mixed" quality being 43 cents lower. Corresponding prices in 1935 were \$4.54 with the "mixed" 39 cents lower. Coconut oil realized an average price of \$11.96 per picul, as compared with \$9.13 in 1935 and \$5.96 in 1934.

The improved price of copra enabled more attention to be given to cultural conditions on estates. Particular interest was shown in the question of water movement in relation to crop yields. The study of the question of copra preparation which has engaged the attention of the officers of the Department of Agriculture and has been closely followed by managers of coconut estates has borne results as is seen by the improvement in the quality of estate copra which has been reflected in prices realized, as compared with standard quotations.

A proposal for introducing legislation to effect the grading of copra under a "Malayan Mark" scheme was discussed, but failed to obtain sufficient support amongst interested parties to render its introduction advisable.

Coffee.—Coffee is grown to a small extent on estates and small holdings in Malacca. The produce is sold for local consumption.

(ii).—CROPS GROWN EXCLUSIVELY BY ASIATICS

Rice.—The cultivation of rice is the most important of the crops grown exclusively by Asiatics, most of whom are Malays. The main centres of cultivation are on the coastal alluvial lands in Province Wellesley and Malacca, and the shallow valleys in the inland districts of Malacca and Penang Island.

The area planted with rice in the Straits Settlements in the season 1935-36, and the yields were as follows:—

Territory	WET		DRY		TOTAL	
	Acres	Gantangs	Acres	Gantangs	Acres	Gantangs
Province Wellesley	31,240	10,409,000	450	193,000	31,690	10,602,000
Malacca ..	32,050	12,778,000	..	..	32,050	12,778,000
Penang ..	4,010	1,807,000	..	..	4,010	1,807,000
Total ..	67,300	24,994,000	450	193,000	67,750	25,187,000

The total area planted was 750 acres less than in the previous season, while the total crop harvested was down by 4,109,000 gantangs.*

Two systems of padi cultivation—the wet and the dry—are in vogue in Malaya; the latter system in which the seed is sown on dry land, is relatively unimportant. Under the wet system, the seed is sown in a nursery and later transplanted in inundated fields where the soil has been prepared by puddling. The crop may take about six months to reach maturity, but only one crop a year is removed from the land.

* A gantang is an Imperial gallon. About 700 gantangs of padi (rice in the husk) will produce 1 ton of cleaned rice.

Extremely wet weather during the growing period in the Province resulted in a decreased yield compared with the previous season. In parts of Malacca floods were responsible for a large reduction in yield. Yields on the whole, however, were considered satisfactory, the mean yield for the Colony being 372 gantangs per acre.

The wholesale price of rice appreciated considerably in 1935 and prices were well maintained in 1936 at the higher level. The average prices per picul of the three principal grades of imported rice were:—Siam No. 2, \$3.86, Rangoon No. 1, \$3.44, Saigon No. 1, \$3.59. The average wholesale price was \$3.63 per picul which was 3 per cent. less than that recorded in 1935.

Manurial and cultural experiments were continued by the Department of Agriculture, and a number of Padi Test Stations maintained for proving the worth of improved varieties of rice when grown under varying local conditions. The demand for pure-strain seed in Malacca exceeded the supply available at the Padi Station of Pulau Gadong.

Rats proved the most serious pest during the growing season; they were kept under control in Malacca and the Province by rat control organisations.

Pineapples.—Pineapple canning is an important industry in Singapore. Some fruit for canning is grown on Singapore Island, but the major portion is obtained from south Johore. Smaller areas exist in Malacca and Penang, the fruit being sold for local consumption in a fresh state.

The total area in Singapore cultivated with pineapple during 1936 was 5,250 acres, 3,000 acres of which were planted as a sole crop, and 2,250 acres interplanted in mixed cultivation; the planted area showed a decrease of 1,750 acres as compared with the previous year. Several areas which had been cropped with pineapples for a number of years were cleared of this crop and planted with vegetables and derris, as the land had become unproductive under continuous cropping with pineapples. Whereas the area decreased in Singapore, there is a considerable increase in the area under this crop in Johore so that there is no fear of a shortage of fruit for the Singapore factories.

There were four pineapple factories in operation in Singapore, three of which were reconstructed and continued canning operations throughout the two main fruiting seasons of the year. The factories were re-built to meet the specifications laid down under the Pineapple Industry Ordinance, 1934, under which legislation insanitary factories are refused registration. In consequence of reconstruction and close supervision, a considerable improvement took place in factory conditions.

Nearly two and a half million cases of pineapples were exported from Malaya in 1936, most of which was canned in Singapore and Johore, and shipped from Singapore.

The Pineapple Experiment Station at Lim Chu Kang, Singapore, was maintained and carried out experiments which indicate that if pineapples are to be grown profitably as a sole crop, manuring must probably be on a fairly generous scale and planting distances must be very much closer than those normally used in Malayan practice, with the object both of obtaining heavier crops per acre and minimising the loss of fertility from exposure and erosion.

A special Canning Officer of the Department of Agriculture was appointed early in 1936 and has initiated investigations on several problems.

The average Singapore prices per case of 48 cans of 1½ lb. each of Malayan pineapples were as follows:—

Year	Cubes	Sliced flat	Sliced tall	FRESH FRUIT PER 100	
				First quality	Second quality
	\$	\$	\$		
1934	3.10	3.01	3.19	2.52	1.38
1935	3.47	3.27	3.51	3.25	2.52
1936	3.29	3.09	3.29	3.29	2.78

Fruits.—The area under fruits increased, particularly on Singapore Island and in Malacca, and greater attention was given to the selection of good stock for planting. The range of fruits cultivated is extensive and includes mangosteens, pulasans, rambutans, bananas, durians, papaya, chikus, belimbings and langats. Usually individual holdings are small, but there are a number of extensive fruit orchards owned by Chinese in Penang Island and Malacca. Local supplies of fruit are insufficient to satisfy the demand and large quantities of fruits are imported.

Apart from pineapples, it is estimated that there are 9,048 acres planted with fruit trees in the Colony.

The fruit season generally was poor in all parts of the country. In Singapore, poor crops of durians, rambutans, mangosteen and pulasan were harvested in the main season in June and further poor crops in the secondary season during November. As a result of this shortage prices of Penang rambutans and Johore durians were very high. Small off-season crops of durian, rambutan, mangosteen and langsat were harvested in Penang during January and obtained good prices; although the main season was poor, a few rambutan orchards gave heavy yields. Malacca dukus are famed throughout the country; in 1936 they failed to fruit.

Vegetables.—Market gardens cultivated by Chinese are found near all centres of population. It is estimated that there are over 3,000 acres on Singapore Island, and almost as much in Malacca, the total area in the Colony being 6,249 acres. The quantity of vegetables produced is unknown, but certainly exceeds 10,000 tons during the year.

Tobacco.—The cultivation of tobacco is of importance, especially to the Chinese market gardeners. The planted area at the end of 1936 was 448 acres. The area decreased in Singapore owing to the difficulty of obtaining fresh land suitable for the crop. Malacca has 322 acres, and a further increase in area is anticipated as prices are good. There are three Chinese factories in Malacca working at full capacity making cigars, cheroots and cut tobacco. Local sales are good and there is a large export to Singapore and Penang. Production in Penang is steady, most of the leaf being used locally for cigar wrappers. The leaf from Province Wellesley Central, however, is used as a filler for cigars.

No high-grade or "bright" tobacco is produced in Malaya, the present production being confined to supplying the local demand for a very cheap smoke.

Derris (Tuba Root).—The cultivation of derris occupied an increasingly important position on Singapore Island during 1936. The area extended

from 750 acres in 1935 to 1350 acres in 1936. Malayan production, as judged by exports, was nearly 600 tons valued at nearly \$500,000.

The investigations of the Department of Agriculture have made this product well known in other countries and there has been a steady demand for supplies of selected planting material.

The average price of the dried root was \$48.58 per picul when sold on the basis of rotenone content and \$31.54 when sold on the ether extract basis. These prices were of the same order as those ruling in the previous year. Higher prices were paid for dried root of Changi (Singapore) being \$85 per picul for selected root and \$75 for the mixed quality.

Cloves.—Cloves are cultivated by Chinese in the Settlement of Penang, where there are 367 acres. Harvesting of the 1935–36 crop was completed in February and was up to average in quality for the early plucking, and high in quality towards the end of the season. A small off-season crop was collected in August, but the prospects of the next crop are said to be poor.

(iii).—LIVESTOCK

The Colony, unfortunately, depends largely on foreign sources for its supply of livestock for slaughter, and for its requirements in the way of animal products, such as milk, butter, eggs and so forth. An endeavour, however, is being made to increase the proportion obtained from local sources and the neighbouring Malay States.

In Malacca two new areas have been set aside for buffalo grazing, and legislation has been introduced prohibiting the slaughter of female buffalo. Livestock shows have been introduced to impress upon the farmers the value of their animals.

Province Wellesley and Malacca can now easily supply all their own requirements in swine and both Settlements even supply a few pigs to abattoirs in neighbouring States. The production of goats is still far below requirements but is improving.

The Municipal Abattoirs (in Singapore and Penang) provide a very essential and efficient service, the animals being humanely handled and only meat fit for human consumption passed. Unfortunately, however, in all Settlements there are private slaughter houses over which there is little or no supervision.

Dairies are principally owned and run by Northern Indians. The type of dairy animal used is frequently unsatisfactory, and the conditions under which the milk is produced and distributed leave a great deal to be desired. In Singapore, however, there are two dairy farms, the Singapore Dairy Farm and Malayan Farms Ltd., both under European management, which supply first-class produce. At the two farms upwards of 200 imported European cows are milked and at the same time numbers of dry cows, bulls, and calves are kept. All fresh fodder is produced on the farms and other foods are imported from Europe, Australia and the United States of America. Altogether there are about 60 acres of land in grass yielding on an average 28 tons per acre of cut grass. The dairy cattle include Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, Illawarras and Friesians. At one farm the milking is done by hand, and at the other, by machine. All operations are under the closest European supervision and the milk produced is of high quality and meets all requirements of the health authorities.

Poultry farming in all Settlements is carried out more or less haphazardly as a side-line to other occupations. The local production of poultry and eggs for food is on a far greater scale than is commonly realized,

but there is reason to believe that so long as poultry and eggs can be easily imported, the local production will remain more or less stationary.

The outbreak of Goat Pox in Province Wellesley that started in 1935 was finally stamped out early in the year. No other serious mammalian diseases occurred in 1936 but several outbreaks of poultry disease were reported and dealt with.

The following table gives the census of livestock in Singapore, Penang and Province Wellesley, and Malacca :—

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Swine</i>
Singapore	4,196	777	3,000	3,461	127,468
Penang and P. Wellesley	9,419	5,983	—	12,682	48,179
Malacca	6,047	12,073	67	16,683	24,742
Total	19,662	18,833	3,067	32,826	200,389

The following table gives the imports and exports of livestock during the year :—

IMPORTS OF LIVESTOCK

	<i>Oxen</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Swine</i>
Singapore	15,640	—	44,222	2,969	123,025
Penang	2,175	1,542	9,223	5,082	929
Malacca	242	13	318	19	576
Total	18,057	1,555	53,763	8,070	124,530

EXPORTS OF LIVESTOCK

	<i>Oxen</i>	<i>Buffaloes</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Swine</i>
Singapore	1,914	—	4,957	153	3,194
Penang	36	40	1,810	838	940
Malacca	211	227	—	151	1,655
Total	2,161	267	6,767	1,142	5,789

(iv).—AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION

The School of Agriculture, Malaya, situated at Serdang, and supported jointly by the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements Governments continued to operate very successfully. The school year opened in May, 1936, with a full complement of 80 boys. Of the forty-six students who left school in April thirty-four have obtained employment either in the Government service, the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya or in private companies. Training at the school followed the same lines as in previous years.

Three major and three minor scholarships tenable for two years and one year respectively were again awarded this year. The major scholarships were all gained by Chinese and the minor scholarships by Malays. The Edwin Phillip Scholarship, for which there were seven candidates was won by a Straits Chinese.

The Farm School situated at Sungei Udang Agricultural Station, Malacca, completed the first year of operation in November. Twenty-two boys entered for the final examination. The new school year opened on December 21st with a full complement of twenty-five boys, ten of whom

received a scholarship which entitles them to free tuition. The course has been divided into two terms instead of three, as for various reasons this appeared to be more suitable.

During the year 137 schools maintained gardens. These were periodically inspected by Asiatic Officers of the Department and assistance was given by both Asiatic and Agricultural Officers in judging and awarding the annual prizes or shields provided for the purpose.

The Rural Lecture Caravan made tours in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca during the year.

The Thirteenth Annual Malayan Exhibition was held in Kuala Lumpur from August 1st to 3rd and Agricultural Shows were held at Bukit Mertajam, and Sungei Bakap in Province Wellesley and at Alor Gajah and Jasin in Malacca. An exhibition of agricultural products was again arranged for a tourist ship which called at Malacca during March.

(v).—METHODS AND CONDITIONS OF RECRUITING SOUTH INDIAN LABOUR

The elaborate machinery which exists for the recruitment, in normal times, of South Indian labourers, required for work on rubber, coconut and oil-palm estates, is utilised also to supply labour required for the Railways, the Municipalities and such Government Departments as the Public Works Department.

The recruiting of labourers in South India is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and the Rules made thereunder. There are special provisions in the Indian Act for the recruitment of labourers for skilled work, but the recruiting of skilled labourers in British India for work in Malaya is practically non-existent.

The basis of the system of recruiting unskilled South Indian labourers is the Indian Immigration Fund. This Fund is maintained by contributions from all employers of South Indian labourers including the several Governments of Malaya. It forms no part of the general revenue of the Government and may be spent only for the purpose of assisting immigration or on measures designed for the welfare and protection of South Indian labourers, such as the maintenance of "choultries" (free lodging houses) and a home for decrepit Indian labourers, the repatriation of labourers to India and the assistance of those in need of relief. During the lean years from 1930 to 1933 the resources of the Fund were extensively used for the repatriation of labourers wishing to return to India.

From the Fund are paid the general expenses of recruiting, the principal items being (a) cost of the train fares of recruited emigrants from their homes to the Depôts at Negapatam and Avadi, (b) care and feeding of all assisted emigrants in the Emigration Depôts at Negapatam and Avadi while awaiting shipment, (c) steamer passages (from Madras or Negapatam) to the Straits, (d) expenses of quarantine on arrival at Penang and Port Swettenham, (e) transport from ports of disembarkation to places of employment in Malaya and (f) payment of recruiting allowances to employers by whose agents the emigrants have been recruited.

Recruiting agents, known as kanganies, are sent over by individual employers to recruit for their particular places of employment and receive remuneration in the form of commission from these employers. A "recruiting allowance" is paid to the employer in re-imbursement of this expenditure and other incidental costs not met from the Fund.

The kangany or agent who recruits must fulfil the following conditions before he can obtain a licence :—

- (i) he must be a South Indian of the labouring classes.
- (ii) he must have been employed as a labourer for a period of not less than three months on the place of employment for which he intends to recruit.

Licences are issued by the Deputy Controller of Labour in Penang and are endorsed by the Agent of the Government of India. The number of labourers each kangany is authorised to recruit is limited in the first instance to twenty and the maximum commission is limited to Rs. 10 for each labourer recruited.

On arrival in India the kangany takes his licence for registration to the Malayan Emigration Commissioner in Madras, an officer of the Malayan Civil Service appointed by the Malayan Governments with the approval of the Government of India, to supervise emigration to Malaya, or to the Assistant Emigration Commissioner in Negapatam. Only on endorsement by one of these officials does the licence become valid. The period of currency of the licence is usually six months and is limited, in any case, to one year.

After registration of his licence the kangany proceeds to the office of his employer's financial agents, where he obtains a small advance (usually about Rs. 20) before leaving for his own village to inform his friends and relations of the conditions of labour on his estate.

When the kangany finds people willing to emigrate he must supply them with a copy of the official pamphlet giving information about Malaya and must obtain their receipt for it. He must then produce them before the Village Headman whose duty it is to satisfy himself that there is no valid objection to their emigration. If so satisfied, the Village Headman initials the entry of the intending emigrant's name on the back of the licence. When the kangany has collected a number of intending emigrants and obtained the necessary authorisation from the Village Headman, he takes them to the Emigration Dépôt at or near the port of embarkation, *i.e.*, Avadi or Negapatam, either himself prepaying the train fare, which he afterwards recovers, or getting the fares paid by one of the Recruiting Inspectors or Agents employed at the charge of the Fund. These two dépôts are maintained by the Fund and intending emigrants are housed and fed in them, free of charge, until they embark for Malaya.

Before they are permitted to embark all emigrants are inspected by the officials of the Indian Government the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector.

After the emigrants are shipped the kangany receives his commission, less the amount of his advance from the financial agents unless he is himself returning to the Colony in which case he is paid the balance due to him on arrival at the estate.

The commission of Rs. 10 is sufficient to cover all legitimate charge and is purposely kept low to prevent the kangany from dealing with professional recruiters.

The recruiting allowance which the employer receives from the Fund has varied from \$3 to \$20 and is at present fixed at \$10 for every female recruit or male recruit accompanied by his wife and \$8 for every male recruit not accompanied by his wife. The amount of the allowance now fixed is designed to cover all legitimate out-of-pocket expenses leaving a margin just sufficient to induce employers to recruit up to their requirements.

Assisted emigration however is not confined to labourers recruited by kanganies for individual employers. An agricultural labourer who is physically fit can, on application to the Emigration Commissioner or his Assistant and on production, where necessary, of a certificate from his Village Headman, obtain a free passage to Malaya at the expense of the Fund, without incurring any obligation to labour for any particular employer on arrival.

The number of these non-recruited emigrants has been steadily increasing during recent years. They are usually labourers who have been in Malaya before and are returning to their old places of employment. As they are not recruited, neither kangany's commission nor recruiting allowance is payable on their account, but each receives a gift of \$2 and a free railway ticket to his destination on discharge from the immigration depôts in Malaya. This gift of \$2 is made to ensure that each labourer will not suffer from lack of food while seeking employment.

Assisted immigration from India was suspended in August 1930, but was resumed in May, 1934, since when recruiting licences have been issued only in a limited number of special cases, the great majority of assisted emigrants to Malaya being non-recruited labourers.

The Controller of Labour, Malaya, as *ex officio* Chairman of the Indian Immigration Committee which is partly composed of unofficals, administers the Indian Immigration Fund.

All labourers, whether recruited by kanganies or non-recruited, are landed in Malaya free of debt and any labourer may terminate his agreement with his employer by giving one month's notice of his intention to do so. There is no "contract" or indentured labour in the Colony.

There were 77 European-owned, and 263 Asiatic-owned estates in the Colony, employing 13,263 and 1,655 South Indian labourers respectively, on the 31st December, 1936.

B.—FORESTRY

No change was made in the organization of the department, the forests of Singapore remaining in charge of the Commissioner of Lands, whilst Malacca and the Northern Settlement were generally supervised by the State Forest Officers, Negri Sembilan and Perak North respectively. Full time executive control was exercised by the Forest Officer, Singapore, in connection with the saw-milling industry and by the Assistant Conservator at Jasin who is responsible for the forests of Malacca. Penang and Province Wellesley do not justify the full time services of a senior executive officer and are included in the territorial charge of the District Forest Officer, Matang (Perak).

Malayan exports of sawn timber and sleepers rose slightly in value from \$469,462 to \$482,102 of which \$197,807 went to British territories and \$284,295 to foreign countries. These figures suggest that the milling industry remained more or less stationary, but actually there was a large increase in turn over due to improved general conditions. Exports of graded timber to the United Kingdom showed satisfactory increases during the first half of the year, but in the second half they fell off badly, largely because of an increase in the ocean freight rates which placed Malayan timbers in a less favourable position *vis à vis* their rivals from Borneo and Philippine Islands. It is hoped that this difficulty will be overcome, for the export of graded material, though small in itself, has vastly improved the general standard of manufacture and opened the eyes of the millers and

consumers to the possibilities of local timbers. The total shipments to the United Kingdom alone rose from 19,707 to 25,230 cubic feet.

Imports of logs for sawing in the Singapore mills totalled 132,661 cubic feet against 129,353 in 1935. The proportion from the peninsula fell from 32 to 25 per cent., the actual figures being 32,957 cubic tons in 1936 and 41,286 in 1935.

A notable achievement was the supply of just under 34,000 cubic feet of blocks valued at nearly \$84,000 for use in the new graving dock. Only local timbers were used and it can safely be said that, but for the Singapore forest organization, this order would have been placed outside the country at very much higher cost and corresponding loss to the Settlement. The Public Works Department now maintains a stock of sawn timber which is purchased regularly through the agency of the Forest Officer and properly seasoned before use. Altogether 120,233 cubic feet of timber were inspected by the Singapore forest staff during the year.

After further examination it was decided that the forests of Malacca are not yet ready for the establishment of the sawmill foreshadowed in last year's report and the project has been postponed in favour of a mill in a Negri Sembilan reserve, which will be conveniently situated for supplying the Settlement for some years to come.

The forest reserves of the Straits Settlements at present occupy 127 square miles or approximately 10 per cent. of the total land area. The Singapore reserves will shortly be revoked with the exception of certain small areas and the Bukit Timah reserve, which will be retained for the purposes of amenity and natural history.

Revenue increased from \$34,595 in 1935, to \$36,820 in 1936, the corresponding expenditure falling from \$74,358 to \$72,251.

The Federated Malay States organizations for forest research and education, forest engineering and marketing also serve the needs of the Colony. The main research organization deals with forest botany, oecology, silviculture, wood technology, timber testing and investigation of forest products generally, and a school for training forest subordinates is attached to it. The Forest Engineer is concerned with the improvement of methods of extraction, conversion and transport of timber and other forest produce. The Timber Purchase Section serves as an agency for direct purchases of timber on behalf of government departments, but with the appointment of a forest officer in Singapore it has been possible to put an increasing number of purchasers in direct touch with the mills and to simplify to some extent the transactions involved.

C.—FISHERIES

The supply of fresh fish for the Singapore market is mainly in the hands of Japanese fishermen who land approximately 50 per cent. of the supplies, while another 30 per cent. is taken in the waters of the Rhio Archipelago and imported on ice by local dealers. This dependence on foreign supplies cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. In order, therefore, to encourage the local fishing industry, an experimental vessel 85 feet long and 15 feet in beam, with Diesel engine and equipped with refrigeration plant, was purchased and fitted out in November, 1936. The purpose of this vessel is to work in conjunction with the local fishing fleets, to purchase their catches and convey them in a fresh form to the markets in the bigger towns. It is hoped that by demonstrating the utility of the vessel private enterprise will be induced to invest in similar vessels operating all round the coast of Malaya.

Before the end of the year the vessel had made two voyages to the important fishing grounds off Pangkor Island, Dindings. The fish selected for storage in the refrigerator was Kembong (Scomber), one of the most delicate and perishable of all our local fishes. Five and three quarter tons were purchased from the Chinese fishermen operating in the locality mentioned, stored in the refrigerator and brought down to the Singapore market for sale. The results of this vessel's work were on the whole very encouraging, the fish being well received by the public and commanding a fair price; but it is too early yet to say if the scheme is likely to achieve its purpose.

The experimental work in connection with methods of preservation of fish was continued. Much of the fish caught on the rich grounds off the East Coast is dried and salted. It is thus converted into a mere condiment of no value as an article of diet. With a view to altering this state of affairs, an experimental canning station has been erected near Kuantan in Pahang. Unfortunately, during 1936 the station could not be utilised to its full capacity, partly owing to staff difficulties, and partly owing to bad fishing weather which reduced the supplies of fish. Nevertheless, a thousand tins of Kembong and Selayang (Caranx) were successfully packed. These fish pack well and are a remarkably good food. The success of this station will be of much importance for the local fishing industry.

Experiments were also carried out on the artificial drying of fish as an alternative to the insanitary method of sun drying which is so common throughout the country. Certain fish dealers were invited to import wet and even maggoted fish for treatment in a drier and did so. The results were not convincing but an improved drier was later constructed which was more satisfactory. Efforts will be continued to encourage this method of drying which is definitely to the advantage of dealers and tends to reduce waste. A considerable amount of work has been done in connection with fresh water fisheries, the most interesting being an attempt to establish fish cultivation by Malays in a lake at Chin Chin, Malacca, on co-operative lines. They have been assisted in the preliminary labour of clearing the stumps from the lake to enable them to work nets and in stocking the lake with various kinds of fresh water food fishes. The scheme is very promising. Not only have the fish increased in size and numbers at an encouraging rate but the co-operators have themselves about \$200 which will serve as capital for the scheme when they take full charge of it. Fishing is being deferred, except for predatory fishes, until the end of the current year in order to ensure a good stock of fish.

The Government of the Colony makes a contribution to the cost of stocking the Cameron Highlands rivers with trout. The fish, which were liberated in 1935, are reported to be doing well and were increased by a further supply of 8,000 young trout of approximately four inches in length. Some of the original stock has moved a little down-stream to deeper pools and fish of approximately a pound in weight may be seen at dusk in some of them. Some have actually been reported as caught on the fly but these efforts were wholly experimental and angling for them is not yet open. The hatchery stock have matured and look like spawning some time in the early part of 1937.

Revenue in 1936 amounted to \$11,399 which shows a decrease of \$974 from the figures for 1935.

There were 12,348 fishermen employed of which 6,306 were Malays, 3,980 Chinese, 1,752 Japanese and 262 Indians.

The following statement shows the quantity of fresh fish landed in the Colony during the year 1936 :—

Penang and Province Wellesley	...	9,315 tons
Malacca	... ..	2,476 tons
Singapore	... ..	12,930 tons
Labuan	... ..	142 tons
Total	...	<u>24,863 tons</u>

D.—MINERALS

Mining operations in the Colony are confined to the Settlement of Malacca, where tin is mined and to Christmas Island, where deposits of phosphate of lime are worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. There are coal deposits in Labuan but these are not at present being worked. On the 1st April, 1934, the tin mines of Malacca were brought formally within the scope of the International Tin-Restriction Scheme by the coming into operation of Ordinance No. 10 of 1934. By agreement with the Government of the Federated Malay States a fixed exportable allowance not exceeding 58'00 tons of tin per annum was allocated to the Settlement. This figure represents 1,291 pikuls of tin-ore, and the actual production during 1936 was 1285'16 pikuls. At the end of the year there were only five producers. Royalty amounting to \$9,411 was paid.

The smelting of tin at Singapore and Penang is one of the principal industries of the Straits Settlements. The year's production, as declared by tin smelters, amounted to 84,716 tons, as compared with 61,923 tons in 1935, an increase of 36'8 per cent.

Imports into Singapore and Penang of tin-in-ore, (assessed as 75'5 per cent. by weight of ore imported) from countries outside Malaya amounted to 20,338 tons as compared with 16,634 tons in 1935 and from the Malay States and Malacca to 66,806 tons as compared with 42,327 tons in 1935, a total of 87,144 tons as compared with 58,961 tons in the previous year. Exports of smelted tin amounted to 83,492 tons. The price of tin was £217 a ton at the beginning and £233 a ton at the end of the year. The highest and lowest prices during the year were £244 and £176, and the annual average was £204. The average price in 1935 was £225.

The production of phosphates of lime, as shown by exports from Christmas Island was 161,440 tons. Of this, 124,550 tons were exported to Japan, 11,825 tons to Sweden, 5,600 tons to Netherlands, 5,550 tons to Germany, 5,200 tons to the Union of South Africa, 2,300 tons to Java, 50 tons to British India and 6,365 tons to Singapore and Port Swettenham. The labour force consisted of Chinese recruited in Singapore for work on the Island.

CHAPTER VII

Commerce

The foreign (external) trade of Malaya, representing the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated and the Unfederated Malay States, in merchandise, bullion and specie and parcel post, amounted in value to \$1,152 (£134) millions, as compared with \$1,063 (£124) millions, in 1935, an increase of 8'4 per cent. Imports increased by \$34 millions or 7'1 per cent. and exports by \$55 millions or 9'4 per cent. The increase in both imports and exports was spread over the majority of the principal products, the largest increases being in the imports of rubber, liquid fuel, copra, tin

ore, rice, kerosene, other manufactures of iron or steel unenumerated and tin-plates, and in the exports of rubber, tin, cocoanut oil, kerosene, liquid fuel, copra, arecanuts, palm oil and sago flour. There were as a counterpoise, decreases in the imports of motor spirit, pepper, opium, motor cars, locomotives, swine and illipinuts, and a decline was also noted in the exports of motor spirit, pepper, gunnies and cotton piece goods. Exports of rubber increased by \$44,221,000 in value, and tin by \$24,059,000, due to the increased market values of these commodities, and on the whole a general improvement was noticeable both in the entrepot trade and the trade in domestic products.

Although the trade of the Straits Settlements, as distinct from Malaya, is not recorded separately, it can be assumed that Singapore and Penang handle the greater part of Malaya's trade and the large transshipment traffic, which comprises so valuable a part of Malayan commerce, passes almost entirely through these ports, being the nodal points for the collection, grading and distribution of goods for the whole of Malaysia, especially the neighbouring territories of the Netherlands Indies. At the same time, it must be remembered that the previous overwhelming proportion of entrepot trade has had to give way before the growth of trading self-consciousness of other countries, but still by no means everything that passes over the wharves or on the lighters in these two ports is of British Malayan origin or for a British Malayan destination. The \$1,152 millions of external trade consisted of \$513 millions of imports and \$639 millions of exports, the corresponding figures for 1935 being respectively \$479 millions and \$584 millions. The value of bunker coal, oil fuel and stores taken on board ships and aircraft on foreign trade routes for their own consumption amounted to \$11 millions and if this is added to the excess of exports there was a favourable trade balance of \$137 millions, as compared with a favourable balance on the same basis of \$117 millions in 1935.

As pointed out in previous reports, a certain amount of caution must be exercised in the use of statistics for measuring Malayan trade owing to the fact that the declared trade values for Malaya, and for the Colony, include a considerable portion of import and export of mineral oils. By virtue of its geographical position and proximity to the oil fields, Singapore is a natural storage and distributing centre for this commodity, and distribution is effected as far as Africa on one side and Australia on the other. To give an idea of the value of mineral oils imported and exported during the year 1936 and their relationship in value to the gross trade of Malaya, a glance at the following table is suggested :—

TRADE MINERAL OILS, 1936

VALUE IN \$'000

		<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lubricating Oil	...	1,908	413	2,321
Kerosene	...	14,067	10,376	24,443
Liquid Fuel	...	17,078	5,694	22,772
Motor Spirit	...	36,777	27,451	64,228
<i>A.—Total</i>	...	69,830	43,934	113,764
<i>B.—Malaya</i>	...	513,000	639,000	1,152,000
<i>C.—Percentage A and B</i>	...	14	7	10

Of the \$1,152 millions, representing the external trade of Malaya, \$981 millions or 85 per cent. comprise the direct foreign trade of the Straits Settlements. The value of imports was \$465 millions and of exports \$516 millions. The figures indicate an increase in gross Colony trade and in the proportion of Malaya trade carried by Colony merchants, since 1935 when the Colony's \$435 millions of imports and \$474 millions of exports amounted to 86 per cent. of Malaya's external trade.

The percentage of Malayan trade with the United Kingdom, and the same can be said of that of the Colony, decreased from 15.9 to 11.6 but with British Possessions it increased from 15.4 to 15.7; there was, therefore, a net decrease with all British countries of 4.0 per cent.

The following is a table of the trade values geographically apportioned :—

	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>\$ in millions</i>		
1. United Kingdom ...	77	56	133
2. British Possessions ...	85	95	180
3. Continent of Europe ...	24	76	100
4. United States of America ...	9	296	305
5. Japan ...	33	48	81
6. Netherlands Indies ...	161	39	200
7. Siam ...	79	13	92
8. Other Countries ...	40	14	54
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	508	637	1,145
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Parcel Post, all countries ...	5	2	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total from Trade ...	513	639	1,152
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Favourable Balance ...	126	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	639	639	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Detailed information regarding the trade of Malaya is contained in the regular periodical publications of the Department of Statistics.

Regulation of imports for Malayan consumption of cotton and rayon piece-goods manufactured in foreign countries by means of a quota system brought into force by the Importation of Textile (Quotas) Ordinance in 1934 remained throughout the year. The continued operation of the tin and rubber control schemes, as well as the textile (quotas) system did not hamper, on the whole, the Colony's tradition of free trade. Sanctions imposed against Italy under the Covenant of the League of Nations were raised in July and trade with Italy in due time resumed its normal course. Apart from excise duties on liquors, tobacco and petroleum imposed solely for revenue purposes, there are no import duties in the Straits Settlements, and commerce and passenger traffic flow with a freedom that in these days is remarkable.

CHAPTER VIII

Wages and the Cost of Living

A.—WAGES

Standard rates of wages for Southern Indian labourers are prescribed by law in certain key districts in Malaya and these rates tend in practice to regulate the rates of wages earned in other districts either by Southern Indians or by labourers of other races. There was no change in standard rates during the year.

In the Colony, the only key district in which standard wages were in force was Province Wellesley where the prescribed rates were 40 cents a day for an able-bodied adult male labourer, 32 cents for an able-bodied adult female, and 16 cents for children of 10 years and over. No Indian child under 10 years of age may be allowed to work.

In Penang the average retail price of Rangoon No. 1 Rice which is the variety most commonly used by South Indian labourers in Malaya showed the usual seasonal decline, from 25 cents a gantang (8 lbs.) at the end of 1935 to 22 cents in April at which figure it remained constant until the middle of December, 1936, when it rose to 26 cents. In Malacca the price declined from 24 cents in January, 1936, to 21 cents in March, rising towards the end of the year to 24 cents. In Singapore the price declined from 26 cents in January to 23 cents in August, rising in the end of December to 26 cents. Estate Managers buy rice wholesale and retail it without profit to their labourers and the prices on Estates of Rangoon Rice were therefore lower than the figures given above. The price of No. 2 Siam rice which is the staple food of Chinese labour decreased from 34 cents a gantang in January to 24 cents in October but increased again to 28 cents in December.

The average of the monthly standard budget of a South Indian labourer showed decreases in each Settlement for 1936 as compared with 1935. Penang's fall being 0.8%, Malacca's about 8.3% and Singapore's about 2.4%, but the figures for the end of December, 1936, were about the same as at the end of December, 1935.

In the Settlement of Penang, daily rates for South Indian Agricultural labourers ranged from 40 to 68 cents a day for a male adult and from 32 to 40 cents a day for a female adult while children received from 16 to 35 cents a day. Normal rates for adults were about 40 cents for a male and 32 cents for a female.

In Singapore the daily earnings of South Indian labourers on estates ranged from 40 to 50 cents a day for adult males, from 32 to 40 cents a day for adult females and from 20 to 25 cents a day for children. The great majority of tappers being paid by results (4 to 6½ cents a lb. of rubber). Chinese tappers were paid by results, at varying rates higher however than those given to Indians or Javanese. In Government Departments and under public bodies the minimum rate for unskilled South Indian adult males was 40 cents a day, the range being from 47 to 96 cents a day, the normal being about 50 cents a day.

In Malacca on estates adult South Indian males earned 35 to 50 cents a day, adult females 28 to 40 cents a day and children 16 to 20 cents a day, the lower rates being found on some Asiatic properties in the first quarter of 1936. The higher rates were paid to store and factory workers. Chinese tappers worked at rates of 7½ to 8 cents a kati of rubber.

In Government Departments the rates ranged from 40 to 90 cents a day for adult unskilled males, 40 to 50 cents a day being normal.

The figures given above do not refer to skilled labour which commanded higher rates. Earnings of Javanese on estates were about the same as those of South Indians.

In Province Wellesley the labour forces are very settled, for on the older properties where South Indian labour has been employed for many years, the majority are locally born and the same position is being gradually attained in Malacca. Many of the estate labourers in Province Wellesley are not entirely dependent on their check roll wages, and the same position is frequently met with in Penang and is growing more common in Singapore.

Every employer is bound by law to provide at least 24 days' work in every month to each male or female labourer employed by him. There is no indentured labour in the Colony.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (*Chapter 70*) is administered by a Commissioner in each centre (Singapore, Malacca, Penang and Province Wellesley) who is assisted by the Labour Department. Health and Labour Departments are invested with powers under the Labour Ordinance, to enforce proper conditions of health and work and protection from machinery is secured under the Machinery Ordinance. For further particulars, reference is invited to the Blue Book, Section 23.

B.—AVERAGE PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

For average prices, declared trade values, exchange, currency and cost of living, reference is invited to the separate report on this subject (No. S. 4) published annually by the Statistics Department. The average weighted index of commodity prices in Singapore, represented by 17 principal commodities (15 wholesale and 2 retail) increased by 14·1 per cent. as compared with 1935, due principally to increases in the prices of rubber, copra, tapioca and coconut oil. There were increases also in the prices of sago flour, arecanuts, palm oil and damar. The prices of tin, pepper, pineapples, rattans, coffee, rice and gambier declined. The price of tin was £217 per ton at the beginning and £233 at the end of the year, the highest and lowest prices being £244 and £176, respectively. The price of rubber was 6½ pence per lb. at the beginning and 10½ pence at the end of the year, the highest and lowest being 11½ pence and 6½ pence, respectively. The following index numbers show changes in commodity values during the last five years:—

1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
37	45	63	64	73

The tendency for retail values was to decline, as shown by a decrease of 3·2 per cent. in the index of food prices, representing the mean of differences of the average of the two years in Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

Municipal assessment values increased by 1·5 per cent. in Singapore and 0·1 per cent. in Penang, but declined by 2·2 per cent. in Malacca as compared with those of 1935.

There was a general but small decrease in the cost of living for all communities and the index numbers for the Asiatic, Eurasian and European standards given below show that costs in respect of all three standards

though slightly lower when compared with 1935 are still higher than in 1914.

Standard	1914	1935	1936	Percentage increase + or decrease — in 1936 as compared with 1935
Asiatic ...	100	108·1	106·0	— 1·9
Eurasian ...	100	109·0	107·8	— 1·1
European ...	100	124·7	124·0	— 0·6

CHAPTER IX

Education and Welfare Institutions

A.—GENERAL

Educational facilities are provided in English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

Schools are either Government, Aided by Government, or Private.

All schools, (other than those in which the teaching is of an exclusively religious nature) in which fifteen or more persons are habitually taught in one or more classes, and all supervisors, committees of management and teachers of schools, must be registered in accordance with the Registration of Schools Ordinance (*Chapter 139*). To be a supervisor, a member of the committee of management or a teacher in an unregistered school is an offence against the Ordinance. Under the Ordinance the Director of Education may refuse to register any school that is insanitary or that is likely to be used for the purpose of propaganda detrimental to the interests of the pupils or as a meeting place of an unlawful society. The Director of Education may also, in certain circumstances, refuse to register a person as a supervisor, a member of a committee of management or a teacher. The Director of Education, however, interferes as little and as seldom as possible.

There was constituted in 1909 an Education Board, composed of four official and four unofficial members, with the following functions:—

- (i) to determine the amount of fees to be charged in Government schools, and to receive all such fees;
- (ii) to submit to Government the Annual Estimates for educational purposes and to make recommendations thereon;
- (iii) to advise the Government as to the purpose for which moneys devoted to education should be expended and upon any matters connected with education which may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor.

This Board receives, in addition to the school fees, the proceeds of an education rate of 2 per cent. on property in municipalities and 1 per cent. on property in rural areas.

The reprinting of Education Codes was undertaken during the year and the following revised editions were issued:—

Part I. General Regulations for Government and Aided English Schools in the S.S. and F.M.S.

„ II. Regulations for Aided English Schools in the Straits Settlements.

Part III. Suggestions for Inspectors, Principals and Staffs of English Schools in the S.S. and F.M.S.

„ IV. A List of Scholarships in the S.S. together with Rules for the Remission of Fees.

„ VII. General Regulations for Indian Vernacular Schools in the S.S. and F.M.S.

The following Education Codes were in print at the close of the year :—

Part V. Regulations for Malay Vernacular Education in the S.S. and F.M.S.

„ VI. Regulations for Chinese Vernacular Schools in the S.S. and F.M.S.

B.—ENGLISH EDUCATION

The “English Schools” are those in which English is the medium of instruction. Less than half of the pupils come from English-speaking homes. The lowest class may be composed of children speaking between them some seven or eight different languages or dialects, those speaking one language or dialect being generally quite unable to understand those speaking any of the others. In the circumstances the use of the “Direct Method” of teaching English is practically obligatory. Children are accepted into the lowest class at the age of six or seven and are given an education which ends as a rule with their presentation at the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, though a few stay on to enter for the Queen’s Scholarship Examination.

The fees for pupils enrolled before the 1st January, 1934, are \$30 (£3 10s.) a year for boys and \$24 (£2 16s.) a year for girls for the first six years (*i.e.* for the years spent in the two Primary Classes and in Standards I to IV inclusive) and \$48 (£5 12s.) a year for boys and \$36 (£4 4s.) a year for girls for the remaining period. The rates for boys and girls enrolled on or after the 1st January, 1934, are \$36 (£4 4s.) a year for the first eight years (*i.e.* up to and including Standard VI) and thereafter \$72 (£8 8s.) or \$108 (£12 12s.) a year, according to the results of an examination, the successful pupils up to 50% of the available places paying the lower fee and the remainder paying the higher one.

There is no compulsory education.

In 1936 there were 24 Government and 33 Aided English Schools in the Colony, 28 in Singapore, 20 in Penang, 8 in Malacca and 1 in Labuan.

The average enrolment was 24,888 (9,356 in Government and 15,532 in Aided Schools), 366 less than last year.

Of the 24,888 pupils in English Schools, 18,354 were receiving elementary education (*i.e.* up to and including Standard V) and 6,534 secondary education (*i.e.* above Standard V).

One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one (or 10·14%) of those receiving elementary education and 1,439 (or 22%) of those receiving secondary education were enjoying free education. Of these free scholars 656 were Europeans and Eurasians, 965 Malays, 1,403 Chinese and 234 Indians, while 42 belonged to other races.

The Aided English Schools are managed by various missionary bodies—the Christian Brothers, the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church of

England, the Portuguese Catholic Church, and the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus.

The Government pays to such schools monthly grants equal to the difference between their revenue and approved expenditure. The approved expenditure includes Government rates of pay for the lay staff, rates and taxes on school premises, the cost of minor repairs and equipment, and salaries in respect of European Missionary teachers at the rate of \$3,000 (£350) a year for men missionaries and \$1,800 (£210) a year for women missionaries. Allowances at these rates, however, are payable only to 16 per cent. of the total authorised staff in boys' schools and 25 per cent. of that in girls' schools. The other missionary teachers, European and Asiatic, are paid at the rate of \$1,440 (£168) a year for men and \$1,200 (£140) a year for women. In Christian Brothers' Schools and Convent Schools no distinction is made between European and Asiatic missionary teachers who are all paid at a flat rate of \$2,400 (£280) a year for men and \$1,500 (£175) a year for women. Under certain conditions capital grants amounting to half the cost of approved new buildings are also paid by the Government.

The Government Afternoon Schools in Singapore continued the useful work that they have carried out since their initiation in 1930. These schools accommodate pupils who are unable to gain admission to Government or Aided morning schools: some, but by no means all, of the pupils are over-age for the morning schools. The afternoon schools are staffed by qualified and trained teachers for whom employment cannot be found in the regular Government or Aided schools. Co-operation and liaison with the morning schools continued and promising boys in the afternoon schools were drafted into the morning schools as opportunity occurred. In one of the schools special attention was paid to manual work of value to the over-age boys unsuited to literary studies. Two of the schools had sports and parents' days and school exhibitions of work. The enrolment of the afternoon schools in 1936 was 879 as compared with 844 in 1935. The total expenditure was \$34,567 and the total revenue \$30,258.

The private English schools may be divided into two main classes:—

- (a) those controlled by religious bodies as educational and not commercial undertakings;
- (b) those carried on by individuals for profit: many of these are accommodated in any sort of building—shop-house, private house, office or godown.

Among the 52 private English schools in Singapore are four or five efficiently conducted institutions and there has been a general though slow movement towards improvement in the private English schools in general. In 1936 there were 6,169 pupils in these schools in Singapore and 77 in Labuan. A still further step in the policy of improving the quality of the teachers was taken during the year by raising the minimum scholastic qualification for registration as a teacher from the Junior to the School Certificate (Senior Local) Examination. Selected teachers from private schools, who held the necessary initial qualification were admitted for training in the newly formed Singapore Primary Normal Class.

There were 12 private English schools in Penang with an enrolment of 851 boys and 143 girls. In Malacca there were 6 such schools with 300 boys and 33 girls.

The second annual Conference of the Heads of Singapore Government and Aided English schools was held under the presidency of the Inspector of Schools and formed a valuable medium for the exchange of ideas on

school organisation and method. As a result of the Conference various improvements in school organisation were made.

The appointments of European Supervisors—a Group Supervisor (man) for elementary classes and a Primary Supervisor (woman) for primary classes—in charge of groups of English schools with locally trained Principals were continued and the new arrangement was found to lead to a marked improvement in teaching methods. The Supervisors were also responsible for the Normal Class for Primary Teachers.

Arrangements were made in Singapore at the beginning of 1936 by which pupils in Aided Schools were taught Science on Saturday mornings and in the afternoons by science masters on the staffs of their own schools under the direction of the senior science master of Raffles Institution where the classes were held. Very satisfactory reports of the progress made were received.

There is no central College for the training of teachers for English Schools. When training is given it is supplied at Normal Classes* held at one centre in each of the three Settlements, but these classes have not been in full operation for some years. In 1936, however, a demand for teachers for primary work in the schools resulted in the re-opening of these classes in Singapore and Penang, and First Year Classes were started at both of these places in the course of the year; the students were all women, some of them being untrained teachers employed by private schools.

Three men from Penang were allowed to present themselves at a final Normal Class Examination held in 1936, and of these two passed.

The extensive and valuable scheme of Post Normal training was continued in Singapore, and many of the classes were arranged by the Department in conjunction with the Singapore Teachers' Association. A second elementary course in Malayan Plant Life was held by the Assistant Director of Gardens and the most successful students in the 1935 course were admitted to a special course in Systematic Botany. It is hoped that through the teachers who attend these classes a start may be made with the teaching of Biology. One of the European officers who attended this course, a qualified science mistress, is preparing a series of simple textbooks for use in schools, the first of which "Nature Study in the Tropics" was published in 1936. Other teachers' courses held were in Speech Training and the Drama, in General Elementary Science, in First Aid, in Art and Handwork, in Folk Dancing and in Singing. The course in General Elementary Science, for which a fee was charged, was conducted by the Professor of Chemistry, Raffles College, and was attended by over seventy teachers. The course in First Aid was conducted by the local branch of St. John's Ambulance Society. The fine spirit of effort and enthusiasm shown by teachers in all the Post-Normal classes was a happy augury for the future.

Courses were run in Woodwork and Science for Trained teachers at Penang.

Teachers for all classes other than the first three primary classes are now recruited from Raffles College. In 1936 seven Raffles College graduates were appointed to Government and Aided Schools in Singapore and one to an Aided School in Malacca while 13 teachers who had received their training in Normal Classes and who were not in employment in Government or Aided Schools were given appointments; 12 in Singapore and one in Malacca.

* A Normal Class is a Class for training teachers

C.—VOCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Technical Education.—Pupils from the Straits Settlements are admitted to the Government Technical School at Kuala Lumpur in the Federated Malay States where courses of training are given for students from the Public Works, Railways, Electrical, and Posts and Telegraphs Departments, and accommodation provided also for a class conducted by the Survey Department for its own subordinates.

In the Government Evening Classes in Singapore courses were provided in Plumbing, Structural Engineering, Machine Design, Surveying, Chemistry and Sanitary Engineering. The classes with the highest average attendance were Plumbing (60 in the 3rd term), Machine Design (34 in the 3rd term) and Structural Engineering (31 in the 3rd term). The classes, like all classes of this type everywhere, suffer from irregular enthusiasm, but, in general, steady and useful work was done during the year.

The Government Evening Classes in Singapore also continued to provide Nautical courses that were well attended throughout the year. The local nautical examinations were taken: twenty four qualified, twelve as helmsmen, seven as gunners and five as local trade masters. The numbers in these classes are limited in accordance with the requirements of the Port. Through the Master Attendant's Department, which is in direct contact with the various shipping companies, information is obtained regarding all vacancies for those who are qualified.

Government Evening Classes were also held at Penang in Radio Engineering, Machine Drawing and Applied Mathematics. The two latter were started at the request of the Straits Steamship Company and proved very popular.

Agricultural Education.—There is no school of agriculture in the Straits Settlements but pupils may proceed to the School of Agriculture at Serdang, near Kuala Lumpur, in the Federated Malay States, where one-year and two-year courses of study are followed. Government provided a number of scholarships to this school in 1936.

Four Singapore English schools maintained vegetable gardens during the year and received help and advice from the Agricultural Department which reported favourably on the work done. In addition eight Malay schools had gardens. In the annual Exhibition of Work of the Malay schools a section for vegetables and flowers was included for the first time. Geylang English School was placed first in the English School garden competition and Tanah Merah Besar School second in the parallel Malay School competition.

The useful holiday agricultural course was held at Bukit Mertajam in April and attended by 56 boys. The Poultry Farm there continued to be fairly successful and another was started at Bagan Tuan Kechil. Forty-nine Malay schools have gardens, and 2,695 boys attend their own home plots; three schools have their own rice fields.

Gardening continues to be of a high standard in the vernacular schools at Malacca. One thousand two hundred boys had home gardens. In addition to the annual inter-school Garden Competition, the Malay Schools Second Annual Agricultural Show was held in Malacca town on 26th September, 1936. Six hundred exhibits were received—an increase of 200 over those of 1935. The Show attracted great attention. Three parties of Malacca gurus visited Serdang School of Agriculture during the year.

Poultry keeping at Pengkalan Balak School in Malacca showed good progress. It was found necessary to expand the poultry run. Nine cross-bred Rhode Island Red cockerels were sold to kampong people.

Commercial Education.—Courses of study covering the better part of two years are provided by the Commercial Departments of Raffles Institution, St. Joseph's Institution, and the French Convent in Singapore, and the Government Day School in Penang and in the Government Evening Classes courses were given in Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping. There are also several efficient private commercial schools in Singapore. The extent of the commercial work in schools and evening classes in Singapore is indicated by the number of entries in 1936 for the examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce, namely 1,011 candidates with 2,595 subject entries.

The Government Evening Classes at Penang provided courses in Advanced Book-keeping and Accountancy, Economics, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Shorthand. Seven entered for the Higher Certificate of the London Chamber of Commerce and 82 for the ordinary certificate at the November examination.

Evening Commercial Classes were also held regularly at Malacca, but Shorthand and Typewriting were the only subjects taught. Ten students sat for the London Chamber of Commerce Autumn Examination. These classes fill a definite need in Malacca, where there exists no other means of obtaining commercial education.

Industrial Education.—(a) The Singapore Trade School had an enrolment of 134 students of whom 87 were taking the general mechanics training course, 26 the electrical and 21 the plumbing course. Each is a three-year course and in 1936, 32 completed the course, namely 20 mechanics, six electricians and six plumbers.

As in past years, some outside work was done. The amount undertaken was not so excessive as to interfere with the progressive scheme of instruction but ensured necessary practical training. The gross revenue from outside work was \$3,990.76 of which \$990.76 represented profit.

A special Plumbing Shop was completed during the year to replace the temporary building formerly in use. The plant of the school was increased by the addition of a milling machine, an air compressor, a small drilling machine, a few second-hand electric motors and generators for experimental work, a four-foot planing machine and additional plumbing and electrical tools. The students constructed a brake-horse power testing machine, a variable voltage D.C. generating set and an electrical test board.

An important departure was made in arranging for an officer of the Public Works Department to be Electrical Adviser to the school and to pay regular visits of inspection. His advice regarding syllabus and equipment has been most valuable.

Instruction in electrical and acetylene welding was added to the syllabus and the Singapore Harbour Board kindly arranged for students in rotation to receive two months' training in their welding department. The Far East Oxy-Acetylene Company provided Oxygen and Acetylene free of charge.

The first two Jubilee Memorial Scholarships of the value of \$12 a month each were awarded in 1935, the first to LIM SOM CHAI of St. Andrew's School and the second to CHUA THONG TAK of Victoria School.

Fees of \$3 a month (\$36 or £4 4s. a year) were paid by all except a limited number of poor students. There was great demand for admission

and there were over one hundred names on the waiting list at the end of the year.

Thanks largely to the Advisory Committee, which took a keen and sustained interest in the work of the school throughout the year, no difficulty was found in placing qualified students in employment. Very few of the qualified students who have passed out of the Singapore Trade School have been given employment in Government Departments: most are absorbed into private employment though none has yet been placed with local Chinese firms.

(b) The enrolment at the Penang Trade School fell to 70, 48 boys leaving and only 35 being admitted. Of these 48 only 24 had completed the course. The reason given for leaving prematurely was, in all cases, poverty. Boys who complete the course have no difficulty in obtaining employment. An officer from the Naval Base visited the school in September and expressed himself as quite satisfied with the standard of work. Six ex-students have since obtained employment there.

One new 6½" lathe and one Gray 1" lathe together with a circular Milling table and Milling machine and a complete welding set were installed during the year.

Gross receipts for work done were approximately \$4,000 of which \$1,000 was profit. Maintenance contracts for the Excise, Posts and Telegraphs, and Medical Departments were satisfactorily carried out.

Twenty-two out of 24 graduates found work on leaving.

(c) The Malacca Trade School had an enrolment of 22 students in the 2nd year class and one in the first year class at the beginning of the year. After the reduction of the fee in May the enrolment in the first year class rose to 22. At the end of the year the enrolment was 42 of whom five were Eurasians, one Chinese and 36 Malays.

The question of financial difficulties was again serious. Five boys were given scholarships of \$6 a month, four received \$3 a month and five were made free scholars. One boy received assistance in travelling. Several boys used an old hospital building as a hostel.

Both classes studied practical and theoretical carpentry and the 2nd year class was given a course in building construction in addition. It was found impossible to start a class in tailoring owing to the lack of demand.

The work was inspected twice during the year by an outside examiner, who expressed himself satisfied with the progress of the studies.

D.—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE (POST-SECONDARY) EDUCATION

The highest educational institutions in Malaya are the King Edward VII College of Medicine and Raffles College, both in Singapore. The course at the College of Medicine covers six years and is recognised by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. Licentiatees of the College are thus able to secure admission to the Colonial List of the Medical Register and to be registered as medical practitioners in any part of the British Dominions.

There is also a fully organised dental school in which a five years' course of training is given, the Diploma in Dental Surgery entitling its holder to practise in Malaya.

There is a four years' course for a diploma in Pharmacy, entitling the holder to register under the Registration of Pharmacists Ordinance and to

hold a licence under the Poisons and Deleterious Drugs Ordinance, thereby enabling him to practise as a dispenser in Malaya.

Raffles College was opened in 1928 in order to place education of a University standard within the reach of all youths in British Malaya who were capable of profiting by it, and to meet an urgent need for qualified teachers for secondary classes. It provides three year courses in Arts and Science, and Diplomas are awarded to successful students.

The College awards annually ten Entrance Scholarships of a value of \$720 a year tenable for three years, and a limited number of Second and Third Year Exhibitions, not exceeding \$500 a year, are available for students who show exceptional ability during their first or second years at College.

Two scholarships known as Queen's Scholarships, the value of which may amount to £500 for the first year and £400 for any subsequent year, up to six years in all, are awarded every year after examination and selection. The examining body is appointed by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and it is a condition that no scholarship shall be awarded to a candidate who, in the opinion of the examining body, is not fit to study for an honours degree at Oxford or Cambridge. Queen's Scholars are ordinarily required to proceed to a residential college at Oxford or Cambridge.

The annual examination for these scholarships, the thirteenth since they were restored by Government in 1923, was held in October. The successful candidates were LIM HONG BEE and CHIA KIM CHWEE of the Raffles Institution, Singapore. The first received all his secondary education at Raffles Institution while the second was at the Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore, before his admission to the Queen's Scholarships Class. Both the scholars are taking Law at Cambridge University. Fourteen candidates competed at the examination.

E.—VERNACULAR EDUCATION

Malay Vernacular Schools.—Malay vernacular education is entirely free. School buildings (as a rule), quarters for staff, equipment and books are all provided by Government.

The aim in these schools is (i) to give a general and practical education to those boys and girls who will not receive an English education and who will find employment in vocations like agriculture in which a knowledge of English is not essential, and (ii) to provide preliminary vernacular education for pupils who will later receive an English education.

In 1936 there were 214 Malay vernacular schools with an average enrolment of 25,211 pupils. The figures for 1935 were 211 schools and 24,110 pupils. There is also an aided Malay school at Pulau Bukom, near Singapore, at which the enrolment was 60. In addition there were two private Malay schools in Singapore which had 378 pupils.

In Singapore, an important innovation in 1936 was the formation of a Standard VI at Kota Raja School. It consisted of selected boys from all the Malay schools in Singapore. The minimum qualification for admission was a creditable pass in the 1935 Standard V examination. The curriculum included Basic English (introduced as an experiment, though it has been decided in future years to teach traditional English instead) and is specially designed, with emphasis placed on manual work, to produce "handy" youths suitable for posts in shops and offices. The class was very successful

and will become increasingly necessary as more and more boys pass out from Standard V at an age when they are too young to enter employment.

Those who are to become teachers in the Malay vernacular boys' schools are selected from the pupils who have shown promise. As pupil teachers they both teach and study until they have attained the age of sixteen between which time and their eighteenth birthday they sit for an examination qualifying for admission to the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim in the Federated Malay States. If they do sufficiently well they are accepted into the College and put through a three-year course. Graduates of the College are designated "Trained Teachers".

In Singapore there were special classes for teachers in Malay schools in practical teaching, arithmetic, geography, carpentry (men only) and handwork. Separate classes for men and women were held and the progress made, particularly in Art and Handwork, was excellent.

The Rochore Girls' School, a school for selected pupils from all the Malay Girls' School in Singapore, continued to progress. The curriculum includes English as well as Malay but places special emphasis on art and handwork, nursing, cookery, needlework and homecraft generally. The Government Health Department gave valuable assistance in the teaching of nursing and hygiene. From this school are now drawn all the candidates for the teaching profession and as a result the new pupil teachers are far superior to the old.

The most important event of the year was the opening of the new Kampong Melayu (Malay Settlement) Malay School. There was a Scout display, an exhibition of work, and a school entertainment and there were gratifying indications of the happy co-operation between parents and the school that has of recent years become a feature of Malay education.

The Malay Women Teachers' Training College, Malacca, which opened in 1935, had an enrolment of 24 students drawn from the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. The staff consisted of a Principal and an Assistant, both Europeans. The health of the students was good and there was a gratifying improvement in personal hygiene, mainly due to the popularity of "beauty" classes and to the rivalry in nicety of lingerie that arose, but one or two girls needed strict hair supervision and verminous heads continued to be still a matter of great concern; the cleansing of food utensils and dishes left much to be desired unless supervised daily, while drill in mannerly and tidy eating was very necessary. General behaviour was excellent, the students showing some aptitude in themselves arranging for amusements during their leisure time; a debating society inaugurated and managed by the students met once a week; a prefect system was introduced and worked very well indeed. By the end of the year the students were able to take notes with reasonable accuracy in sense and spelling, and the results in the final examination were distinctly better than in 1935; arithmetic and the scientific aspect of geography were subjects that remained difficult to the majority, but history made special appeal; all branches of industrial work gave great satisfaction when treated in class, but application of the training to daily life was exhibited by only a few of the students. Every student taught six criticism lessons during the year: the lessons showed vitality and, occasionally, originality on the part of the teachers, but there was usually a lack of forethought and a failure to grasp the child's difficulties. Badminton continued to be the principal game played, the bad condition of the temporary field militating against the popularity of netball; all forms of physical exercise were taught including

class drill, country dancing and rhythm. On Fridays the students entertained to tea and games the staffs of the girls' schools in the neighbourhood and the members of the Malacca Girls' Club; in April they gave a performance of "The Sleeping Beauty" before an audience of Europeans, and in original sketches fully exhibited the natural dramatic wit of the Malays; at a meeting held for the purpose of the presentation to the French Convent of the Badminton Cup, the students entertained 200 guests; visits to the cinema were arranged once a month whenever a suitable film was screened. All students admitted in 1935 completed two years' training by the end of the year and were appointed teachers in Malay girls' schools in December.

Chinese Vernacular Schools.—There are no Government Chinese Schools in the Colony. The number of Chinese schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1936 was 28 in Singapore, 22 in Penang and five in Malacca. There is an increase of 18 in Singapore and two in Malacca over the 1935 figures. The Penang figure remained the same. The total grants paid to these schools was \$96,980 as against \$49,308 in 1935.

The grants to Chinese vernacular schools are in two grades for primary schools, \$10 (£1 3s. 4d.) a year or \$5 (11s. 8d.) a year for each pupil in average attendance. The grant system was extended in 1936 to Middle schools at the rate of \$18 (£2 2s.) a year or \$12 (£1 8s.) a year for each pupil in average attendance. In order to qualify for the higher grade, schools must teach English with reasonable efficiency and must employ for that purpose a teacher who holds the minimum qualification of a Junior Cambridge Certificate or a certificate recognised by the Director of Education as of equal value. In addition to these grants certain schools with Normal classes receive a special grant of \$25 (£2 18s. 4d.) a year in respect of a limited number of pupils in their normal classes. This number is determined by the number who may be reasonably expected to be absorbed as teachers in the local schools.

There are three types of schools :—

- (i) those managed by properly constituted committees;
- (ii) pseudo-public schools, *i.e.* schools organised by one or more teachers who choose their own "committee members";
- (iii) private schools run by a teacher who relies on the school fees for his livelihood, these schools being usually small and old in type.

There are several free schools at which a nominal fee of 50 cents (1s. 2d.) a month is charged. The fees in other schools are usually round about \$2 (4s. 8d.) a month.

In almost all the private schools the native dialects of the pupils are still used in teaching, but in the other schools Colloquial Mandarin is the almost universal language of instruction. English is taught in many of the large schools and in some of the smaller. The standard is very low, but attempts have been made to improve it by insisting on a minimum qualification of a Cambridge Junior Certificate from teachers engaged solely to teach English, and by having a standard curriculum drawn up for the guidance of teachers of English.

The Primary course in Chinese schools normally occupied six years. The Government has little if any control over the fees charged, the hours of attendance, or the length of holidays in any except the Aided schools. The usual school subjects are found in the curriculum.

and will become increasingly necessary as more and more boys pass out from Standard V at an age when they are too young to enter employment.

Those who are to become teachers in the Malay vernacular boys' schools are selected from the pupils who have shown promise. As pupil teachers they both teach and study until they have attained the age of sixteen between which time and their eighteenth birthday they sit for an examination qualifying for admission to the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim in the Federated Malay States. If they do sufficiently well they are accepted into the College and put through a three-year course. Graduates of the College are designated "Trained Teachers".

In Singapore there were special classes for teachers in Malay schools in practical teaching, arithmetic, geography, carpentry (men only) and handwork. Separate classes for men and women were held and the progress made, particularly in Art and Handwork, was excellent.

The Rochore Girls' School, a school for selected pupils from all the Malay Girls' School in Singapore, continued to progress. The curriculum includes English as well as Malay but places special emphasis on art and handwork, nursing, cookery, needlework and homecraft generally. The Government Health Department gave valuable assistance in the teaching of nursing and hygiene. From this school are now drawn all the candidates for the teaching profession and as a result the new pupil teachers are far superior to the old.

The most important event of the year was the opening of the new Kampong Melayu (Malay Settlement) Malay School. There was a Scout display, an exhibition of work, and a school entertainment and there were gratifying indications of the happy co-operation between parents and the school that has of recent years become a feature of Malay education.

The Malay Women Teachers' Training College, Malacca, which opened in 1935, had an enrolment of 24 students drawn from the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. The staff consisted of a Principal and an Assistant, both Europeans. The health of the students was good and there was a gratifying improvement in personal hygiene, mainly due to the popularity of "beauty" classes and to the rivalry in nicety of lingerie that arose, but one or two girls needed strict hair supervision and verminous heads continued to be still a matter of great concern; the cleansing of food utensils and dishes left much to be desired unless supervised daily, while drill in mannerly and tidy eating was very necessary. General behaviour was excellent, the students showing some aptitude in themselves arranging for amusements during their leisure time; a debating society inaugurated and managed by the students met once a week; a prefect system was introduced and worked very well indeed. By the end of the year the students were able to take notes with reasonable accuracy in sense and spelling, and the results in the final examination were distinctly better than in 1935; arithmetic and the scientific aspect of geography were subjects that remained difficult to the majority, but history made special appeal; all branches of industrial work gave great satisfaction when treated in class, but application of the training to daily life was exhibited by only a few of the students. Every student taught six criticism lessons during the year: the lessons showed vitality and, occasionally, originality on the part of the teachers, but there was usually a lack of forethought and a failure to grasp the child's difficulties. Badminton continued to be the principal game played, the bad condition of the temporary field militating against the popularity of netball; all forms of physical exercise were taught including

class drill, country dancing and rhythm. On Fridays the students entertained to tea and games the staffs of the girls' schools in the neighbourhood and the members of the Malacca Girls' Club; in April they gave a performance of "The Sleeping Beauty" before an audience of Europeans, and in original sketches fully exhibited the natural dramatic wit of the Malays; at a meeting held for the purpose of the presentation to the French Convent of the Badminton Cup, the students entertained 200 guests; visits to the cinema were arranged once a month whenever a suitable film was screened. All students admitted in 1935 completed two years' training by the end of the year and were appointed teachers in Malay girls' schools in December.

Chinese Vernacular Schools.—There are no Government Chinese Schools in the Colony. The number of Chinese schools receiving grants-in-aid in 1936 was 28 in Singapore, 22 in Penang and five in Malacca. There is an increase of 18 in Singapore and two in Malacca over the 1935 figures. The Penang figure remained the same. The total grants paid to these schools was \$96,980 as against \$49,308 in 1935.

The grants to Chinese vernacular schools are in two grades for primary schools, \$10 (£1 3s. 4d.) a year or \$5 (11s. 8d.) a year for each pupil in average attendance. The grant system was extended in 1936 to Middle schools at the rate of \$18 (£2 2s.) a year or \$12 (£1 8s.) a year for each pupil in average attendance. In order to qualify for the higher grade, schools must teach English with reasonable efficiency and must employ for that purpose a teacher who holds the minimum qualification of a Junior Cambridge Certificate or a certificate recognised by the Director of Education as of equal value. In addition to these grants certain schools with Normal classes receive a special grant of \$25 (£2 18s. 4d.) a year in respect of a limited number of pupils in their normal classes. This number is determined by the number who may be reasonably expected to be absorbed as teachers in the local schools.

There are three types of schools :—

- (i) those managed by properly constituted committees;
- (ii) pseudo-public schools, i.e. schools organised by one or more teachers who choose their own "committee members";
- (iii) private schools run by a teacher who relies on the school fees for his livelihood, these schools being usually small and old in type.

There are several free schools at which a nominal fee of 50 cents (1s. 2d.) a month is charged. The fees in other schools are usually round about \$2 (4s. 8d.) a month.

In almost all the private schools the native dialects of the pupils are still used in teaching, but in the other schools Colloquial Mandarin is the almost universal language of instruction. English is taught in many of the large schools and in some of the smaller. The standard is very low, but attempts have been made to improve it by insisting on a minimum qualification of a Cambridge Junior Certificate from teachers engaged solely to teach English, and by having a standard curriculum drawn up for the guidance of teachers of English.

The Primary course in Chinese schools normally occupied six years. The Government has little if any control over the fees charged, the hours of attendance, or the length of holidays in any except the Aided schools. The usual school subjects are found in the curriculum.

Secondary education for boys is provided in Singapore at the Chinese High School which in 1936 completed a three year Junior Middle Course. In Penang there were two schools for boys which provided a secondary education as well as a primary course. In Malacca one boys' school provided post primary classes, but not a complete secondary course. One girls' school in Singapore provided a three year secondary course, which is followed by a three year Normal course. Three girls' schools in Singapore and two in Penang provide a post primary Normal course.

Inter-school sports for Chinese schools managed by the Education Department have for some years been an annual event in Penang. In 1936 Singapore and Malacca were also included. The meetings in all the three Settlements were a great success and it is intended that in future annual sports shall be a regular event.

An Inter-School Examination which was started in 1935 was again held this year. The subjects in which pupils were examined were Chinese, English, Mathematics, History and Geography. It is hoped that this examination may help to raise the standard of education in Chinese schools.

At the close of 1936 there were 440 registered schools with 1,606 registered teachers and 36,657 pupils. The figures for 1935 were 430 schools, 1,518 teachers and 32,486 pupils.

Tamil Vernacular Schools.—There were no Government Tamil Schools in the Straits Settlements. Most of the Tamil schools in Penang and Province Wellesley, and all those in Malacca, were estate schools founded either voluntarily or by order of the Controller of Labour. The remainder were private schools run by mission bodies or committees.

Education is entirely free in estate schools; in some of these the children also receive free uniforms (from toddy-shop profits) and the parents a gift of rice if attendance is satisfactory. The schools run by Christian missions or Indian Associations usually give free education to the poor. In proprietary schools the fees seldom exceed \$1 (2s. 4d.) a month.

At the end of the year there were 62 Tamil schools in the Colony with 2,816 pupils (of whom 1,020 were girls). The figures for 1935 were 52 schools with 2,231 pupils (of whom 844 were girls).

Of the 62 schools, 37 schools with 2,038 pupils received grants-in-aid which in 1936 amounted to \$13,434 as against \$8,037 in 1935.

No Singapore schools were in receipt of grants-in-aid. The most efficient of these schools was not in need of a grant and none of the others reached a standard high enough to justify a grant, though improvement was registered.

The appointment of a Tamil Assistant Inspector of Schools has resulted in a better understanding between the Education Department and the Managers of schools, with the result that greater efforts are now being made to fulfil requirements with regard to school buildings and equipment.

One estate school in Malacca taught Malayalam and about 15 children in another school learnt Telugu.

There is no provision in Malaya for the training of Tamil teachers. An attempt is being made to raise the standard of qualifications of teachers by holding qualifying examinations of those applicants who can show no proof of their attainments.

Malacca teachers have been given an opportunity to learn something about physical training in schools, and, with the engagement of a teacher who has taken a course under the Superintendent of Physical Education, it

is hoped to encourage the widespread inclusion of efficient physical training in the curriculum of estate schools.

Though there is no policy of co-education, a number of girls attend boys schools. There is only one Tamil vernacular school for girls in the Colony, the Convent Tamil School at Penang, and even this has a few boys in its lower classes.

F.—MUSIC, ART, DRAMA AND RECREATION

Music.—An important experiment in the organisation and supervision of the teaching of music was commenced during the year by the appointment of a Master of Music for the Colony. On his arrival he was posted to Singapore and was placed on the staff of a Singapore English school until the end of the year to enable him to gain first-hand acquaintance with local problems and teaching difficulties. To assist him in the preliminary survey of conditions the teachers of singing were formed into classes taken by him in the afternoons. He assisted the Choir and Orchestra of the Singapore Teachers' Association and made himself familiar with local musical conditions. He was appointed one of the two school representatives on the Children's Concert Committee. This Committee of which Major E. A. BROWN, O.B.E., is the Chairman and moving spirit, was again responsible for maintaining the Children's Orchestra (started in 1933) and arranging concerts for the children of the schools. At the end of the year the Children's Orchestra, in conjunction with various adult orchestras, gave an orchestral concert in aid of the local Rotary Fund for Christmas celebrations for the unemployed, and was the recipient of warm eulogies.

Lessons in musical appreciation were, as in past years, given in many schools. Part-singing and sight-singing of a high standard were continued at several schools, and several schools maintained school orchestras.

Art.—The high standard of past years was maintained. In the Primary Department, *Primary Classes and Standard I*, more attention was given to choice of subject matter and in consequence there was greater freedom in interpretation and individual expression. In these classes the handwork exercises were arranged according to the psychological and physiological development of the child and too high a standard of neatness and finish was not demanded. A remarkable and pleasing advance was made in the use of colour. In the Elementary Classes, *Standard II to Standard V*, a scheme of observational drawing was followed supplemented by creative work of various kinds and the teaching of design was introduced in a practical manner allied to some simple craft. The most popular handwork took the form of crafts connected with bookbinding such as stick printing, potato printing, marbling, block printing and stencilling. Basketry and cane weaving were also extensively practised. In the girls' schools, decorative needlework formed the bulk of the handwork. In the Secondary Classes, *Standard VI and upwards*, the scheme leads naturally and without forcing to the completion of the Art Syllabus for the School certificate Examination. The usual Art classes for teachers in the English and Malay schools in Singapore were again held and the enthusiasm and interest that have been so marked a feature of these classes for some years past continued unabated.

All Government English schools and three large Malay schools in Penang include carpentry in their curriculum.

Malacca schools still lack the advantages of having a local drawing instructor, but instruction in this subject was attempted in all schools.

Drama.—This very important aid to self-expression and to language teaching was much used in all schools, English and vernacular. The lowest classes of the English and Malay schools act simple plays and dramatize stories. In the higher classes more ambitious presentations, such as scenes from Shakespeare, are attempted.

The Singapore Teachers' Association again arranged for special courses for its members in elocution and the drama, and presented two short modern plays during the year. Short prose plays formed a feature of the programme of the Prize Distributions of most schools, English and Malay. Parts of well known Tamil dramas are frequently acted in Tamil schools.

Recreation.—Adequate provision was made in all schools, English and Malay, for recreation. The more popular games, football, cricket, and hockey, were played in all boys' schools. Provision was made in some schools for badminton, tennis, volley ball and basket ball. Malay schools are particularly keen on association football and have football leagues of their own.

All English schools held annual sports meetings. Facilities for indoor games, such as ping-pong and badminton, were often to be found, and a number of schools possess see-saws, swings, slides, etc., for the younger children.

Organised games were conducted in most of the girls' schools in the time allotted for physical training. In Malay girls' schools folk games were included in the physical training as part of the curriculum.

A special class in Folk Dancing was held for women teachers in Singapore and 31 qualified for certificates of attendance and achievement.

The Superintendent of Physical Education was posted to Malacca on his return from leave in August, 1936. He has revived interest in physical education and has held classes for teachers in addition to making inspections of schools.

The Guide movement received considerable impetus from the official visit to Malaya of an officer specially qualified to take training courses. The Scout movement during the year recorded special extension in the Rover Scout movement which rendered much useful service to the various school Troops and Packs. Malacca won the competition for the Scout District with the best Malay School Troops in the Peninsula. In the parallel competition for the best English School Troops, Penang was placed second to Negri Sembilan.

G.—ORPHANAGES AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

The St. Nicholas Home (a Church of England Institution supported by the Government), receives blind and physically defective children, without restriction as to race or religion, from all over Malaya. There was an average of 15 boys and girls in the Home during 1936.

This Home is at Penang and it gives instruction in Braille by a qualified instructor. The Government grant was \$1,550. Lord NUFFIELD on his visit to Penang gave this institution \$10,000.

There are fifteen orphanages in the Colony (five in Singapore, five in Penang and five in Malacca), with 1,475 orphans in 1936, maintained by various religious bodies. Most of these orphanages receive some measure of Government support which in 1936 amounted to \$39,328.

The orphans are educated in their own language and, in addition, receive an elementary English education. The girls are then taught house-keeping and needlework. They generally marry or take up domestic service

when they leave, but some continue their education at English schools and become teachers or hospital nurses. The boys go to English schools where they receive the same treatment as ordinary pupils.

Po Leung Kuk Homes, established in connection with rescue work among women and girls, are maintained at Singapore, Penang and Malacca. The Homes are supported by private and Government subscriptions, and are supervised by committees of which the Secretary for Chinese Affairs is the Chairman.

Victims of traffickers, women and girls discovered on boats from China in suspicious circumstances, as well as *mui tsai* who complain of ill-treatment, are detailed in the Homes, where they remain until suitable arrangements can be made for their welfare.

The Home in Singapore has accommodation for 300.

During the year the Salvation Army with the assistance of the local Rotary Club opened the Salvation Army Industrial Home in Singapore for waifs and strays (boys). The enrolment at the end of the year was 25 and the Home seeks to provide the boys with an elementary education, with a practical bias, in English or Malay.

CHAPTER X

Communications and Transport

A.—SHIPPING

Communications by sea between the various Settlements are frequent and regular.

A weekly mail service between Singapore and Labuan is maintained by ships belonging to the Straits Steamship Company. Vessels belonging to this Company also ply regularly from Malacca to Penang and Singapore, and there are Chinese-owned vessels engaged in coastal trade. Most of the mail and passenger ships which call at Singapore call at Penang also. Christmas Island is served by the s.s. "*Islander*" which belongs to the Christmas Island Phosphate Company and maintains a five-weekly service.

The Colony is very favourably situated for communication by sea with other countries, as Singapore is a nodal point for traffic between Europe, the Netherlands Indies, British India and the Far East.

The tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared at the five ports of the Colony (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan and Christmas Island) during the year 1936 was 48,038,328 tons, being 627,515 tons more than in 1935. Particulars are shown in Appendix "C". The increase at Singapore was 199,490 tons, and at Christmas Island 22,888 tons. Penang, Malacca and Labuan combined showed an increase of 405,137 tons.

The figure for merchant vessels above 75 tons net register increased by 571,035 tons.

In the last six years the combined arrivals and departures of merchant vessels have been as follows:—

1931	...	...	...	43,632,445 tons
1932	...	...	...	43,424,295 "
1933	...	...	...	43,056,128 "
1934	...	...	...	44,006,480 "
1935	...	...	...	44,959,859 "
1936	...	...	...	45,530,894 "

B.—ROADS

The road systems of the various Settlements comprise a total of 978 miles of metalled roads, of which the Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca maintain 247 miles and the remaining 731 miles are maintained by the Public Works Department, mostly in Rural Board areas. In addition the Public Works Department maintains 166 miles of natural roads and hill paths.

The mileage in the various Settlements is given in the following table :—

Settlement		MUNICIPAL	GOVERNMENT AND RURAL BOARD ROADS			Total Road Mileage
		Roads and Streets	Metalled	Unmetalled and Natural	Total	
Singapore ..	..	162'21	*147'35	2'63	149'98	312'19
Penang ..	..	67'81	*79'31	29'02	108'33	176'14
P. Wellesley ..	..	..	178'68	26'87	205'55	205'55
Malacca ..	..	17'19	305'65	86'11	391'76	408'95
Labuan ..	..	..	19'77	21'35	41'12	41'12
TOTAL ..		247'21	730'76	165'98	896'74	1,143'95

* Includes Government private roads within Municipal Limits

Expenditure.—Expenditure on the 897 miles entrusted to the Public Works Department falls under two heads "Maintenance" and "Reconstruction" and totalled \$794,845.47 of which \$503,277.73 was for maintenance, and \$291,567.74 was for reconstruction. The average cost of maintenance was \$561.00 per mile.

Singapore Municipality spent \$238,792.11 on maintenance and \$103,351.54 on reconstruction making a total of \$342,143.65 for the year 1936 as compared with \$166,621.44 in the year 1935.

Penang and Malacca Municipalities spent \$97,966.30 and \$39,582.20 respectively as compared with \$97,205.96 and \$49,392.46 in the year 1935.

The principal road reconstruction work in the Colony was carried out in Singapore where the reconstruction of the Singapore—Johore Main Road and surfacing with asphaltic concrete was completed to within ½ mile of the Johore Causeway.

A further all round increase in motor transport is apparent from the following table showing the numbers of cars and lorries licensed during 1936 :—

Settlements	1935			1936		
	Cars	Lorries	Jinrick-shaws	Cars	Lorries	Jinrick-shaws
Singapore ..	7,765	2,246	4,000	(a) 8,514	2,467	4,705
Penang ..	2,277	489	2,489	2,493	511	2,548
Malacca ..	1,061	236	715	1,108	263	718
Total ..	11,103	2,971	7,204	12,115	3,241	7,971

(a) Singapore includes 282 Hackney Carriages

Public transport is provided in Singapore by the Singapore Traction Company which operates a fleet of 108 Trolley Buses and 102 Omnibuses on routes 24.94 and 25.63 miles long respectively. During the year 49,468,719 passengers were carried by the Company's vehicles.

In Penang public transport is provided by electric tramcars and trolley buses operated by the Municipal Electrical Department over a route of 13.6 miles which carried 10,021,517 passengers during 1936. The trams are gradually being replaced by trolley buses and now only 1.61 miles of Tramway Track is left in commission. The Penang Hill Railway of 1.25 miles in length is the approach to Penang Hill. During 1936 it carried 129,158 passengers to and from the hill which is 2,250 feet above sea level.

C.—RAILWAYS

The railways in the Colony are owned by the Federated Malay States Government. Singapore is connected with the mainland by a Causeway carrying both railway and road, but communication between Prai and the island of Penang is by ferry. Malacca is linked to the system by a branch line from Tampin.

From Province Wellesley a line runs North to the Siamese frontier station of Padang Besar and there connects with the Royal State Railways of Siam. Through traffic was opened on the 1st July, 1918, the distance from Singapore to Bangkok being 1,195 miles.

The day and night mail trains running between Singapore and Prai are provided with restaurant or buffet parlour cars and sleeping saloons. The journey of 488 miles takes approximately 22 hours allowing for a break of approximately 3 hours at Kuala Lumpur which is situated 246 miles from Singapore.

D.—AIRWAYS

Imperial Airways and the Royal Netherlands Airways (K.L.M.) each provide a fast, regular and reliable bi-weekly service, the former plying between Singapore and London and the latter between Singapore and Amsterdam and between Singapore and the Netherlands Indies. The aircraft of both companies call at Penang en route.

Co-operating with the Royal Netherlands Airways (K.L.M.) is the Royal Netherlands Indies Airways (K.N.I.L.M.), operating between Medan and Batavia *via* Singapore on a bi-weekly schedule. A weekly service between Batavia and Singapore *via* Palembang is also in operation.

Qantas Empire Airways, linking up Singapore and Australia, now operate a bi-weekly service in conjunction with the services of Imperial Airways. The usual time in transit between Australia and Singapore is 4 days.

Imperial Airways (Far East) Ltd., now operate a regular weekly service between Penang and Hong Kong. This service connects with the England-Australia service.

Singapore Civil Aerodrome.—It is expected that this Aerodrome will be ready for use in June, 1937.

This Aerodrome, situated some 2 miles only from the centre of Singapore, lies between the business area and the residential area on the eastern outskirts of the city. Approximately 259 acres of tidal swamp have been reclaimed, 7,000,000 cubic yards of filling being required for this work. When the work is completed, Singapore will possess a landing

ground 1,000 yards in diameter, and an extensive and sheltered anchorage for seaplanes situated close to the centre of the city.

Until this Aerodrome is completed commercial aircraft are allowed to use the Royal Air Force ground at Seletar.

Penang Civil Aerodrome.—This Aerodrome is used regularly by the air services to and from Europe. Full lighting equipment for night flying was installed in 1936.

The landing area comprises :—

N.E.—S.W. Landing strip 950 yards × 200 yards with asphalt macadam runway 60 yards wide down centre. (Macadamised turning and parking areas available at both ends 133 yards wide); and a

N.W.—S.E. Landing strip 800 yards × 200 yards. Grass surfaced.

Eight hundred and ten landings were made by aircraft at Penang during the year exclusive of the operations of the local club.

Flying Clubs.—“Taxi-flights” can be made by arrangement with the Malayan Flying Clubs who own 17 light aircraft.

The Royal Singapore Flying Club has completed its eighth successful year. It owns three Moth seaplanes, one Hornet and three Moth landplanes.

The Penang Flying Club added a B.A. Eagle to its fleet of three Moth Majors, the Leopard Moth having been written off. The Club continues to operate from the Penang Aerodrome.

Internal Services.—There are, as yet, no regular internal air services in operation but a more general interest in air transport is now apparent and their inauguration in the near future is to be expected.

E.—POSTS, MONEY ORDERS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES AND WIRELESS

(i).—Posts

The manifold activities of the Post Office available to the public in urban centres are, with minor restrictions, also at the service of the inhabitant of the remote village.

The Post Office supplements its primary function of letter carrier with the following services which touch the everyday life of the mercantile community and the private individual:—telephone, telegraph, radio-telegraphy, money order, postal order, savings bank, parcel post and cash-on-delivery system.

In the Straits Settlements full postal facilities are provided by 42 Post Offices; restricted services are in operation at 15 Agencies. These facilities are augmented by services rendered by 83 licensed Stamp-Vendors. At the close of the year 197 letter-posting boxes were in use; these boxes are additional to those installed at Post Offices and Postal Agencies.

During the year under review the continued improvement in general trade conditions had its effect on the volume and value of business transacted by the Department. The estimated number of postal articles dealt with during the year was 55,673,410 representing an increase of 16 per cent. over the estimated number dealt with during 1935. These figures include official, ordinary, registered and insured articles, printed papers, commercial papers, sample packets and parcels.

Surface-borne mails to and from Europe were despatched and received weekly alternately by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and of the British India Steam Navigation Company (*via* India). The average number of days occupied in transit in each direction was 22. Besides these regular despatches, mails containing correspondence specially superscribed for transmission by ships of other lines were also made up and received.

The expansion of air mail services made rapid progress during 1936; the more important developments were (i) the inauguration on the 23rd March of a weekly service between Penang and Hong Kong by Imperial Airways craft, (ii) the duplication with effect from the 15th May of the weekly service by Qantas Empire Airways between Singapore and Australia. The Penang—Hong Kong Air Service is of particular importance to Malaya; apart from a nett saving of about 3 days over the surface transport of correspondence addressed to Hong Kong itself the new air link also affords an opportunity for despatching letters for China, Japan, Macao and the Philippine Islands, by air to Hong Kong thence by surface transport to destination, with a very considerable saving in time. The extensive use already being made of this service is ample testimony to the benefits it confers on the community at large.

Other developments worthy of note are the extension of the air mail money order service to Hong Kong, China, Japan, Macao and the Philippine Islands on the 28th March, the introduction on the 1st April of combined air and postage fees for letters and postcards to all places for which correspondence may be sent by air and the admission on the 8th May of Chinese Clubbed Packets (remittance letters) to the air mail service to Hong Kong.

The average weekly weight of mail despatched from Malaya to Great Britain by Imperial Airways Service showed a steady increase throughout the year; from 361 lbs. in January it rose to 390 lbs. in November. The heaviest mails during the year were, naturally, those despatched in December with their Christmas and New Year Greetings traffic; the three mails despatched during the period ending the 20th December totalled 1,616 lbs. as compared with 1,536 lbs. during the corresponding period in 1935.

(ii).—MONEY ORDERS

The value of money orders issued and paid during 1936 amounted to \$9,492,650 as compared with \$7,990,913 in 1935.

(iii).—TELEGRAPHS

The number of postal telegraph offices in the Straits Settlements is 41. The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, owns and operates ten submarine cables radiating from Singapore.

The total number of telegrams sent and received in the course of the year was 685,886 an increase of approximately 2 per cent. on the 1935 figures.

The total value of telegraph business including Government Messages sent free of charge decreased from \$213,519 in 1935 to \$192,435 in 1936, a decrease of approximately 10 per cent.

The total numbers of Inland Greetings Telegrams handed in during the year were as follows:—

Christmas and New Year	...	...	...	633
Chinese New Year	...	...	...	225
Hari Raya Puasa	...	...	...	105
Deepavali	...	...	...	80

During the year the new service indication "NLT" was introduced, denoting Night Letter Telegrams Service (Foreign). This service at present operates between Malaya and Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State and Hong Kong only. These telegrams generally follow the rules for Daily Letter Telegrams as regards charges and special services admitted except that the normal delivery will be on the morning after the day of handing in.

Satisfactory teleprinter (Telegraph) working was maintained on the main telegraph circuits throughout the year and, in continuation of the policy to eliminate morse working, the Penang—Ipoh morse circuit was replaced by Teleprinter.

The following morse circuit was converted to Telephone—Telegram working :—

Penang—Kulim.

(iv).—TELEPHONES

The number of telephones in service continues to increase and at the end of the year under review 1,739 direct exchange lines were connected to the Straits Settlements telephone system as compared with 1,670 at the end of 1935. These figures do not include lines in Singapore, where the telephone system is operated by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, under licence.

The total number of telephone instruments installed was 2,733 and other miscellaneous circuits numbered 133.

The nett revenue derived from telephones during the year was \$375,919, an apparent decrease of \$290 as compared with 1935. This apparent decrease was due to a reorganisation of the telephone accounting system involving collection of rentals for shorter periods in advance. There was in fact an increase in revenue. Included in the 1936 revenue figure above is \$142,915 derived from trunk and junction services representing an increase of \$8,986 over the previous year.

The Department now maintains 18 telephone exchanges for public service. There are three general types namely—

- (a) Twelve Manual Exchanges. All switching at these exchanges is performed by operators.
- (b) Four Full Automatic Exchanges. Subscribers connected to these Exchanges obtain their own local connections by dialling, and have access to an operator (usually at a remote exchange) for trunk and junction calls.
- (c) Two Semi-Automatic Exchanges. Connections on these exchanges are set up by an operator at a remote exchange, to which the apparatus routes all calls. Subscribers are not provided with dialling devices and this type of working is practicable only at very small exchanges up to 10 lines.

Preparations were made for the installation in the Malacca district of several Rural Automatic Exchanges of an improved type which provides facilities for dialling numbers on remote exchanges, and for dialling through one exchange of this type to another connected "in tandem".

A new type of rural semi-automatic exchange equipment using relays only for making the necessary connections was also introduced for future use in sparsely populated areas. It has a capacity of 10 lines and requires to be connected to a "parent" manual exchange through which all calls pass.

Owing to general increase of traffic it was necessary to provide the following additional trunk and junction circuits during the year :—

Tampin—Malacca	...	...	1 Channel.
Parit Buntar—Nebong Tebal	...	...	1 „
Bukit Mertajam—S. Patani	...	...	1 „
Bukit Mertajam—Kulim	...	...	1 „
Bukit Mertajam—Penang	...	...	1 „

Radio-telephone services continued in operation between Malaya and—

- (a) Java, Madoera and Bali.
- (b) Philippine Islands. Zones I, II and III.
- (c) North Sumatra.
- (d) Macassar (Isle of Celebes).
- (e) Siam (Bangkok only).

Preliminary arrangements were completed for a radio-telephone service from Malaya to Great Britain and other European countries *via* Java. The fee for a 3 minute call to Great Britain has been fixed at \$51.

A reorganisation of the telephone accounting system has been arranged to take effect from the 1st January, 1937. The new system will provide for the payment of telephone subscriptions by monthly instalments, and for the provision of "phonogram" facilities for all subscribers.

(v).—WIRELESS

There are wireless stations at Paya Lebar (Singapore), Panaga (Province Wellesley), Christmas Island and Labuan.

The stations at Paya Lebar and Penaga are owned and controlled by Government, whilst the Christmas Island Station is owned and operated by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The station in Labuan is owned and operated by the Brunei Government.

Short and medium wave ship-to-shore services are carried out by the Paya Lebar and Penaga Stations. The latter station also performs the duty of aerodrome wireless station for the Penang aerodrome. In the event of landline interruption it is utilised for communication with Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur or Singapore as the case may be.

Paya Lebar carries out communication by means of short waves with Christmas Island and Kuching (Sarawak), and in the event of landline interruption communication is maintained with Penaga or Kuala Lumpur.

The British official wireless press is received at Penaga and distributed to newspapers in Malaya.

The British Malaya Broadcasting Corporation, which is a limited company authorised to provide Broadcasting Service for the Island of Singapore, had under construction throughout the year the station and studios required for this purpose. These were nearing completion at the end of the year and experimental broadcasts were due to start on 1st January, 1937. The Corporation proposes broadcasting on a medium wavelength of approximately 225 metres.

A temporary licence under which a limited broadcasting service had been carried out for some years in Singapore was terminated on the 31st December, in view of the impending commencement of the service by the British Malaya Broadcasting Corporation.

During the year the new service indication "NLT" was introduced, denoting Night Letter Telegrams Service (Foreign). This service at present operates between Malaya and Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State and Hong Kong only. These telegrams generally follow the rules for Daily Letter Telegrams as regards charges and special services admitted except that the normal delivery will be on the morning after the day of handing in.

Satisfactory teleprinter (Telegraph) working was maintained on the main telegraph circuits throughout the year and, in continuation of the policy to eliminate morse working, the Penang—Ipoh morse circuit was replaced by Teleprinter.

The following morse circuit was converted to Telephone—Telegram working :—

Penang—Kulim.

(iv).—TELEPHONES

The number of telephones in service continues to increase and at the end of the year under review 1,739 direct exchange lines were connected to the Straits Settlements telephone system as compared with 1,670 at the end of 1935. These figures do not include lines in Singapore, where the telephone system is operated by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, under licence.

The total number of telephone instruments installed was 2,733 and other miscellaneous circuits numbered 133.

The nett revenue derived from telephones during the year was \$375,919, an apparent decrease of \$290 as compared with 1935. This apparent decrease was due to a reorganisation of the telephone accounting system involving collection of rentals for shorter periods in advance. There was in fact an increase in revenue. Included in the 1936 revenue figure above is \$142,915 derived from trunk and junction services representing an increase of \$8,986 over the previous year.

The Department now maintains 18 telephone exchanges for public service. There are three general types namely—

- (a) Twelve Manual Exchanges. All switching at these exchanges is performed by operators.
- (b) Four Full Automatic Exchanges. Subscribers connected to these Exchanges obtain their own local connections by dialling, and have access to an operator (usually at a remote exchange) for trunk and junction calls.
- (c) Two Semi-Automatic Exchanges. Connections on these exchanges are set up by an operator at a remote exchange, to which the apparatus routes all calls. Subscribers are not provided with dialling devices and this type of working is practicable only at very small exchanges up to 10 lines.

Preparations were made for the installation in the Malacca district of several Rural Automatic Exchanges of an improved type which provides facilities for dialling numbers on remote exchanges, and for dialling through one exchange of this type to another connected "in tandem".

A new type of rural semi-automatic exchange equipment using relays only for making the necessary connections was also introduced for future use in sparsely populated areas. It has a capacity of 10 lines and requires to be connected to a "parent" manual exchange through which all calls pass.

Owing to general increase of traffic it was necessary to provide the following additional trunk and junction circuits during the year :—

Tampin—Malacca	...	...	...	1 Channel.
Parit Buntar—Nebong Tebal	...	...	...	1 „
Bukit Mertajam—S. Patani	...	...	...	1 „
Bukit Mertajam—Kulim	...	...	...	1 „
Bukit Mertajam—Penang	...	...	...	1 „

Radio-telephone services continued in operation between Malaya and—

- (a) Java, Madoera and Bali.
- (b) Philippine Islands. Zones I, II and III.
- (c) North Sumatra.
- (d) Macassar (Isle of Celebes).
- (e) Siam (Bangkok only).

Preliminary arrangements were completed for a radio-telephone service from Malaya to Great Britain and other European countries *via* Java. The fee for a 3 minute call to Great Britain has been fixed at \$51.

A reorganisation of the telephone accounting system has been arranged to take effect from the 1st January, 1937. The new system will provide for the payment of telephone subscriptions by monthly instalments, and for the provision of “phonogram” facilities for all subscribers.

(v).—WIRELESS

There are wireless stations at Paya Lebar (Singapore), Panaga (Province Wellesley), Christmas Island and Labuan.

The stations at Paya Lebar and Penaga are owned and controlled by Government, whilst the Christmas Island Station is owned and operated by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The station in Labuan is owned and operated by the Brunei Government.

Short and medium wave ship-to-shore services are carried out by the Paya Lebar and Penaga Stations. The latter station also performs the duty of aerodrome wireless station for the Penang aerodrome. In the event of landline interruption it is utilised for communication with Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur or Singapore as the case may be.

Paya Lebar carries out communication by means of short waves with Christmas Island and Kuching (Sarawak), and in the event of landline interruption communication is maintained with Penaga or Kuala Lumpur.

The British official wireless press is received at Penaga and distributed to newspapers in Malaya.

The British Malaya Broadcasting Corporation, which is a limited company authorised to provide Broadcasting Service for the Island of Singapore, had under construction throughout the year the station and studios required for this purpose. These were nearing completion at the end of the year and experimental broadcasts were due to start on 1st January, 1937. The Corporation proposes broadcasting on a medium wavelength of approximately 225 metres.

A temporary licence under which a limited broadcasting service had been carried out for some years in Singapore was terminated on the 31st December, in view of the impending commencement of the service by the British Malaya Broadcasting Corporation.

In Penang broadcasting was carried out throughout the year by the Penang Wireless Society, an amateur organisation.

The number of wireless receiving licences issued continued to increase rapidly. At the end of December the total number of licences in force was 3,859. There was a marked increase in the sales of British-made wireless broadcast receivers.

The fourth annual wireless exhibition held in Penang in December under the auspices of the Penang Wireless Society was opened by His Excellency the Governor and High Commissioner.

Direction Finding Stations were in course of installation at Penaga and Paya Lebar primarily for civil aviation services. These stations will be ready for operation early in 1937.

CHAPTER XI

A.—CURRENCY

The standard coin of the Colony is the Straits Settlements silver dollar. This and the half-dollar (silver) are unlimited legal tender. There are subsidiary 20 cent, 10 cent and 5 cent silver coins and a 5 cent nickel coin, which are legal tender up to two dollars. There are also copper cents, half-cents and quarter-cents, but the quarter-cent has practically disappeared from circulation. Copper coin is legal tender up to one dollar. Currency notes are issued in denominations of \$10,000, \$1,000, \$100, \$50, \$10, \$5 and \$1. Notes of the first two denominations are used mainly for bankers' clearances.

During the War, and for some years after, notes for 25 cents and 10 cents were issued.

In 1906 the Currency Commissioners were empowered to issue notes in exchange for gold at the rate of \$60 for £7, and by order of the King in Council gold sovereigns were declared legal tender at this rate, the sterling value of the dollar being thus fixed at 2s. 4d. Gold, however, has never been in active circulation in the Colony, and when Great Britain abandoned the Gold Standard during the War and again in September, 1931, the local currency automatically followed sterling, to which it is linked at 2s. 4d. to the dollar.

The Currency Commissioners may accept sterling in London for dollars issued by them in Singapore at a fixed rate of 2s. 4 ³/₁₆d. to the dollar, and *vice versa*, may receive dollars in Singapore in exchange for sterling sold in London at the rate of 2s. 3 ³/₄d. to the dollar. The exchange fluctuations in the value of the dollar may therefore vary between these two limits. Excluding subsidiary coins, the currency of the Colony in circulation at the end of the year consisted of \$83,984,121.75 in notes and \$2,985,813 in dollars and half-dollars, while there were still in circulation bank notes issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to the value of \$135,130 compared with \$135,795 at the end of 1935.

At the beginning of the year the Currency Notes in circulation amounted in value to \$77,122,486.25. There was a demand by the public for currency during the year and the consequent expansion in the note issue amounted to \$6,811,100. Currency notes were also issued in exchange for silver current coin during the period under review, the result over the whole year being that on 31st December, 1936, the note circulation stood at \$83,984,121.75.

It is a requirement of the law that a portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund, being not less than $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of the notes in circulation, shall be kept in "liquid" form, *i.e.* in current silver coin in the Colony and in Cash on deposit in the Bank of England, Treasury Bills, Cash at call, or other easily realisable securities in London. The balance can be invested and is known as the Investment Portion of the Fund.

The liquid portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund held by the Commissioners at the end of the year against the note circulation amounted to \$49,377,083.22, consisting of \$10,393,665.91 in silver and \$2,230,237.67 on deposit with the Government, held locally, and £4,287,870. 19s. 2d. in sterling and short-dated investments in London.

The investment portion of the Currency Guarantee Fund at the end of the year consisted of investments valued at \$109,504,152.96.

The excess value of the Fund, including cash at Bank \$27,547.26, over the total note circulation at the end of the year was \$74,925,278.69, compared with an excess of \$70,114,981.42 at the end of 1935.

There was a net issue by the Treasury of \$178,098.95 in subsidiary silver coins during the year.

Excluding the amount held by the Treasury \$10,543,604.55 was in circulation at the end of the year in subsidiary silver and \$722,402.00 in currency notes of values less than \$1. The value of notes below \$1 in circulation at the end of 1934 was \$723,459.20 and at the end of 1935 \$722,824.50.

Sixteen million six hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven and a half notes to the value of \$49,993,214.50 were destroyed during the year as against 15,655,945 $\frac{1}{4}$ notes to the value of \$46,700,053.95 in 1935.

B.—BANKING AND EXCHANGE

The following Banks had establishments in the Colony during the year :—

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

„ Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

„ Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

„ P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

„ Eastern Bank, Limited.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Limited.

The Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij).

„ Banque de L'Indo-Chine.

„ National City Bank of New York.

„ Netherlands India Commercial Bank (Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank).

„ Sze Hai Tong Banking and Insurance Company, Limited.

„ Bank of Taiwan Limited.

„ Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

„ Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Limited.

„ China and Southern Bank, Limited.

„ Kwong Lee Banking Company.

„ Lee Wah Bank, Limited.

„ United Chinese Bank, Limited.

„ Ban Hin Lee Bank, Limited.

„ Bank of China.

During the year under report the sterling demand rate (bank opening rates only) ranged between $2\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{8}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$. 1/16d. The higher rate was obtainable from March to the end of the year.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The number of depositors in the Savings Bank on the 31st December, was 44,937 as compared with 41,467 on the 31st December, 1935, an increase of 3,470. During the year 9,365 new accounts were opened while 5,895 accounts were closed.

The amount standing to the credit of the depositors on the 31st December was \$10,319,033 as compared with \$9,072,069 on the 31st December, 1935. The average amount to the credit of each depositor was \$219 and \$230 at the end of 1935 and 1936 respectively.

The book value of the investments held by the Savings Bank on the 31st December, was \$12,219,605 and the market value of these investments according to the Stock Exchange quotations on the same date was \$12,268,240.

The number of depositors on 31st December, 1936 under the Fixed Deposit Scheme was 435 and the amount standing to their credit was \$338,535.

C.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standard measures recognised by the laws of the Colony are as follows:—

- (a) Standard of Length, the Imperial yard.
- (b) Standard of Weight, the Imperial pound.
- (c) Standard of Capacity, the Imperial gallon.

Among the Asiatic commercial and trading classes Chinese steelyards (called “daching”) of various sizes are generally employed for weighing purposes.

The following are the principal local measures used with their English equivalents:—

The chupak	...	...	equals	1	quart.
The gantang	...	...	„	1	gallon.
The tahlil	...	...	„	$1\frac{1}{3}$	ozs.
The kati (16 tahils)	...	...	„	$1\frac{1}{3}$	lbs.
The pikul (100 katis)	...	...	„	$133\frac{1}{3}$	lbs.
The koyan (40 pikuls)	...	...	„	$5,333\frac{1}{3}$	lbs.

CHAPTER XII

A.—PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works in the Straits Settlements are administered by the Director of Public Works, who is stationed in Singapore and is assisted by the Deputy Director and Head Office staff and the Government Architect and his staff. Work in each of the other Settlements is controlled by a local head or Settlement Engineer who corresponds with, and takes his instructions from Headquarters in Singapore, in all matters of major importance. The approved establishment of the Department includes twenty-six fully qualified European Engineers, four Architects, two Electrical Engineers, one Mechanical Engineer and one Quantity Surveyor.

During 1936 the total expenditure for Public Works in the Straits Settlements was \$6,897,035.36 compared with \$6,271,656.39 for the previous year. The details are shown in the following table :—

Head of Estimate	Expenditure	Settlement	Total Expenditure	Expenditure Extraordinary
	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Personal Emoluments	586,001.19	Singapore ..	4,341,553.33	3,149,640.61
Other Charges ..	154,339.09	Penang ..	672,980.94	311,253.53
Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	1,765,544.63	Province Wellesley	216,918.31	99,099.31
Public Works Extraordinary ..	4,356,253.04	Malacca ..	515,549.73	318,946.36
Work for Other Departments ..	34,897.41	Labuan ..	25,856.77	6,177.44
		Public Works for Rural Boards S.S.	1,124,176.28	471,135.79
Total ..	6,897,035.36	Total ..	6,897,035.36	4,356,253.04

Annually Recurrent Expenditure was as follows :—

	1935	1936
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals ...	537,539 07	615,313 47
Buildings and Miscellaneous Works (including Sea and River Works) ...	1,191,076 78	1,150,231 16
	1,729,515 85	1,765,544 63

Expenditure under Public Works Extraordinary on reconstruction and special works under the heading Roads, Streets, Bridges and Canals was \$404,302.11 in addition to the maintenance expenditure. The maintenance of 897 miles of road outside the Municipal areas cost \$503,277.73 or \$561.00 per mile.

Buildings and Miscellaneous Works.—The Extraordinary Expenditure under this heading amounted to \$3,951,860.93 and the following important works were completed :—

- (i) New Convict Prison, Changi, at a cost of \$1,987,835.88 up to the end of 1936. This still left some extra-mural buildings to be erected.
- (ii) One Class I and two Class III Quarters, Singapore, at a finished cost of \$118,294.31.
- (iii) The South-east Groyne at Malacca at a finished cost of \$48,624.96
- (iv) New Leper Camp, Pulau Jerejak, \$78,278.00. Altogether 60 semi-detached huts for less serious cases were completed and occupied by 220 patients.

The following important works were in progress during the year :—

SINGAPORE

Civil Acrodrome.—On which the expenditure during the year was \$2,043,965.68. This work of which the total estimated cost is \$7,339,000.00 will be completed in May, 1937.

Supreme Court.—Estimated cost \$1,577,000.00. The contract for the piled foundations was completed. It involved the driving of 789 piles

varying from 45 to 85 feet long. The plans of the superstructure were completed and tenders called in September. This is the first major building work for which the Bills of Quantities were prepared by the Public Works Department's Quantity Surveyor.

Beach Road Reclamation.—Estimated cost \$988,900.00. This work is being carried out in combination with the dredging of the Seaplane Channel. 441,061 y.c. of dredgings were deposited during the year. The scheme will reclaim 47 acres of land along the seafront at Beach Road.

Province Wellesley. Extension of Water Supply.—During the year \$52,302.14 was spent on this work bringing the total expenditure to the end of 1936 to \$618,891.00 of a finished estimated cost of \$850,000.00. Work was practically brought to a standstill in September by a grave disaster resulting in the loss of 15 lives.

Waterworks.—The Municipalities of Singapore, Penang and Malacca control their own water supplies which are up-to-date and excellent. Water can be drunk from the tap as safely here as in the leading towns in England. The various installations in the rest of the Straits Settlements are controlled by the Public Works Department and were well maintained throughout the year.

Electric Light and Power.—In Singapore and Penang, the Municipalities own and operate their own power stations. In Singapore an additional power station is owned by the Singapore Harbour Board. The Penang Municipality supplies current for Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam in Province Wellesley, on contract. In Malacca, a private Company supplies electricity in the Municipal area. Outside these areas the Public Works Department maintains small supplies and the total expenditure on these and the maintenance of the installations in Government Buildings in 1936 was \$176,025.00.

Sewage.—In Singapore and Penang the Municipal Sewage systems are being gradually extended. As the new sewers are made available, Government Quarters and Buildings are connected up. Where no public sewers are available septic tank installations are relied on. The effluents of these are periodically analysed and give reasonably satisfactory results.

General.—At the beginning of the year the Public Works Department had 40 contracts in hand; 253 were entered into during the year and at the close of the year 38 were incomplete.

The annual estimates included 192 Special Service items of which 28 were deleted and to which 63 were added leaving a total of 227 to be carried out. Of these 173 were completed, 33 were started but remained unfinished and no start was made on 21. The difficulty of fixing sites was the major cause of unfinished or unstarted works.

B.—DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

Penang Settlement.—The total area of land under cultivation with rice (*padi*) in the Settlement of Penang, including Province Wellesley, is about 40,000 acres. The work of the Department since it first began operations in this Settlement in 1933 has been mostly concerned with the restoration and improvement of drainage and irrigation of existing *padi* areas within the framework of already constructed roads and drainage systems. Eighty-five per cent. of the total area has now been brought under the control of the Department by the declaration of irrigation areas under the provision of the Irrigation Areas Ordinance.

Province Wellesley.—The principal areas in Province Wellesley are :—

Northern District—

Penaga Area	...	...	...	6,800 acres
Sungei Dua Area	...	...	...	9,000 „

Central District—

Sungei Kulim Area	...	...	...	3,500 acres
Kubang Semang Area	...	...	...	6,200 „

Southern District—

Sungei Acheh Area	4,550 acres
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------------

The following is a very brief account of the work done and results obtained during the year and for more detailed information those who are interested should consult the Annual Report of the Drainage and Irrigation Department of the Colony of the Straits Settlements for the year 1935 and the Joint Annual Report of this Department for the F.M.S. and the Colony for 1936 by the Director, Drainage and Irrigation.

Penaga Area.—The total expenditure to the end of 1936 amounts to \$15,511, the work comprising the improvements in drainage by clearing and regrading the two main outlet drains, namely the Sungei Tembus and the Sungei Lahar Endin, which take the waters of Bertam Estate through the *padi* area to the sea. The area between these two drains has been bunded and the main internal drain has also been cleared, graded and provided with a water-gate at its outlet.

During the 1935-36 season, 6,689 acres were planted in wet *padi* yielding an average of 415 gantangs an acre. This was slightly less than the previous year, but Mukim I, including the Alor Kedah Rice Lands which were protected in the north from sea water by a bund constructed in 1935, showed an increase, the average yield being 500 gantangs per acre.

Sungei Dua Irrigation Area.—This is the largest of the irrigation areas; practically the whole of the area was planted during the last season. The yield was on an average of 338 gantangs per acre and is less than that of the previous year. The area suffered greatly in common with the rest of the Province from extremes of drought and flood. Up to the end of 1936 one control gate was built on the Sungei Orang Puteh in the South-east corner, costing \$950 and \$7,000 has been spent on the initial clearing and regrading of streams which are now maintained in good condition.

Sungei Kulim Area.—During the year six drainage control gates were constructed on the various streams and drains flowing through the area to conserve the rain water during the *padi* season and to exclude tidal waters. Three thousand two hundred and fourteen acres were planted during the 1935-36 season yielding an average of 285 gantangs per acre. In the 1936-37 planting season drought persisted until early September, ploughing, sowing of nurseries and planting out were all delayed but a better crop is expected this season.

Investigations for a scheme for the irrigation of this area from the Sungei Kulim were continued throughout the year and provision has been made in the 1938 Estimates for the commencement of the work.

Kubang Semang Area.—A sum of \$10,000 was entered in the 1936 Estimates to augment the supply of water to the area by the construction of a dam on the Sungei Kubang Semang. A site was chosen just below the road bridge near Kubang Semang village and during the year a sum of \$6,107 was spent on the scheme including the construction of 1½ miles

of irrigation channel along the edge of the *kampung*, but it was not possible to bring the scheme into operation during the 1936-37 season.

The yield in the 1935-36 season was low owing to bad weather, being 282 gantangs per acre on a planted area of 5,100 acres.

Sungei Acheh Area.—The Sungei Acheh Area is essentially a part of the great Krian Rice Area from which it is separated only by the artificial barrier of the Boundary Road, and during the past three years the Krian Irrigation Works have been enlarged and augmented to supply the Acheh Area with full irrigation as on the Perak side. The cost of the work is estimated at \$375,000 and is being borne in equal shares by the S. S. and Perak Governments.

A limited water supply was given from 1st July 1936 and it is expected that full supply can be given with Perak in the next season when the Ijok Diversion is completed. Four thousand acres of old *bendang* were planted in 1936 together with 220 acres in the reclaimed section along the Coast.

The main works upkept in the area were :—

- 676 chains of canals;
- 2,061 chains of drains;
- 500 chains of bunds;
- 2 regulators;
- 4 syphons;
- 8 watergates.

Tasek Junjong Irrigation Scheme.—The comparatively small *padi* area of 350 acres of Tasek Junjong is in the south district of the Province in a valley close to the Kedah boundary. Originally irrigation was obtained by the diversion of the river into an embanked canal containing several temporary timber dams constructed by the local planters. As the river is very liable to rise suddenly in flood, these dams offered a serious obstruction and when they burst, much damage was caused to the banks and crops by the sudden rush of water.

In 1935, a sum of \$8,000 was entered in the Estimates for an irrigation scheme but investigation showed it advisable to amend the design of the headworks using a new type of gate specially suitable for the conditions at Tasek Junjong. A supplementary vote of \$4,600 was approved in 1936 making a total of \$12,600 available for the scheme.

During 1936, the headworks, a diversion channel to take the flood discharge, nearly a mile of new irrigation channel and four concrete drops have been constructed. In addition, 1½ miles of the original irrigation channels incorporated in the new scheme have been regraded and improved to conform with the new work.

It is expected that full irrigation will be given from the new works in the coming season.

Muda Bund.—The Muda Bund protects the agricultural areas north of the Prai River from flooding by the Muda River. There was no serious flood in the Muda River during the year.

Surveys were in progress throughout the year for the preparation of an extensive scheme to strengthen the whole of the bund from the Kedah boundary to the sea at an estimated cost of \$165,000.

Penang Island.—The most important works carried out by the Department on Penang Island are in the Sungei Pinang and Sungei Burong areas.

Sungei Pinang Area.—During 1936, 4 miles of coastal bund and a large water-gate were constructed. The bund provides protection from sea water and an additional area of 260 acres previously inundated by sea water will be available for *padi*. The area comprising 1,450 acres is irrigated by a canal constructed some 15 years ago with an intake on the Sungei Pinang which, in the great landslide of November 1932, was buried in 6 feet of sand.

During the years 1935–36, a new intake has been completed and the canal regraded. The new intake was in commission throughout the season and an adequate supply of water was available at the lower end of the canal for the first time since its construction. The new intake and reconstructed canal also served for the first time the lands north of Jalan Kuala Sungei Pinang which were previously served by a seasonal dam in the Sungei Pinang and which obstructed drainage.

The total expenditure for the two years to the end of 1936 on these works was \$17,473.

The most severe damage caused by the torrential flood of 1932 was the overwhelming of 120 acres of agricultural land and *kampong* land in 3 feet of sand brought down by the river which became completely silted up.

During the past three years the work of restoring the channel of the Sungei Pinang by training has been in hand and at the end of 1936 a total of \$3,239 has been spent out of the original provision of \$7,000 for this work.

Sungei Burong Area.—An irrigation scheme was completed in this area in 1935 and in 1936 a sum of \$1,171 was spent in constructing a syphon under the main road to lead the water to the western portion of the area.

The following table is of interest as showing the extent of the employment of local Malay labour on drainage and irrigation works in the Settlement and which must have been a source of considerable help to the peasant during the slump when there were always men waiting for work.

Year	Total No. of names on check roll for year	Average No. of names per month	Maximum No. of names in any month	Total amount paid in wages for year
				\$
1933 ...	873	87	104	3,970
1934 ...	3,108	259	403	26,611
1935 ...	3,737	311	533	33,810
1936 ...	4,876	406	737	43,396

Malacca Settlement.—In Malacca, 32,053 acres were planted with *padi* during the 1935–36 season producing an average yield of 406 gantangs per acre.

Very heavy rain was experienced over the whole of the Settlement during October and severe flooding occurred on almost all the *sawahs*. Fortunately, nearly all the *padi* was too advanced to be damaged, and it is estimated that only some 300 acres in the whole Settlement were really affected.

The following have been declared irrigation areas under Ordinance 38 of 1934 :—

			<i>Acres of Existing and Potential Padi Areas</i>
Malacca River Valley—	Bachang	...	1,480
	Tanjong Minyak	...	2,700
	Sungei Putat	...	960
Chohong	...	...	430
Parit China	...	...	2,000

Bachang Area.—This erstwhile swamp of nearly 1,500 acres which has been made fit for padi cultivation is slowly but steadily being taken up, 388 acres having been alienated at the end of the year.

Tanjong Minyak Area.—In the adjoining area of Tanjong Minyak of which all but 300 acres have been rendered fit for cultivation, the irrigation works functioned satisfactorily throughout the year. Since the completion of the irrigation scheme in 1933, better distribution of the water has been obtained by additional canals and better drainage, which has brought in a further 270 acres in the mukim of Bukit Rambai. There is a steady demand for land, the increase in area of alienated land since the provision of irrigation amounting to 280 acres.

During the year, a sum of \$7,200 was spent in repairs to damage to the headworks caused by the heavy flood which occurred in July, 1935.

Sungei Putat Area.—The Sungei Putat Irrigation Scheme is the second largest irrigation scheme undertaken by the Department in Malacca and the result of the irrigation service undertaken in 1934 and 1935 has been to benefit 960 acres of land of which 510 were planted with *padi* previously.

Parit China Area.—The controlled drainage scheme at Parit China embracing some 2,500 acres of land situated in the mukims of Padang Temu, Ujong Pasir, Semabok, Bukit Piatu, Bukit Bharu and Bukit Katil, functioned satisfactorily throughout the year and the crop obtained shows an average of 379 gantangs per acre. There is a steady demand for land and an additional 210 acres have been alienated since the scheme was completed.

Chohong Area.—The scheme, completed in 1933 at a cost of \$9,145 was for the improvement of existing *sawahs* and did not bring in any fresh areas. The total cultivable area is 430 acres of which 330 acres are at present planted with *padi*.

Each year since the work was completed water for irrigation has been supplied during the whole planting season. This year planting was rather late, but in spite of this, yields well up to the average are expected.

In the Merlimau Forest Reserve, digging of a drain 2 miles long has resulted in 450 acres of erstwhile swamp being made suitable partly for padi and partly for general cultivation. On the completion of the drain in July 1935, land was taken up by 81 settlers who concentrated chiefly on their land for general cultivation, only 15 acres of *sawah* being planted that year. In 1936, however, a further 40 acres of *sawah* have been planted and a good crop is anticipated.

An item of \$60,000 has been entered in the 1937 Budget for the provision of a controlled drainage scheme at Duyong.

The scheme comprises the construction of a tidal control gate about half a mile upstream of the Singapore Road, and the deepening, widening

and bunding of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the river above the new gate. The complete scheme, estimated to cost \$85,000, will improve some 1,665 acres of existing *sawah* which has not at present adequate drainage and will provide improved drainage for 1,980 acres of jungle swamp for the cultivation of *padi*.

During the year a scheme has been prepared and an item of \$37,000 has been entered in the 1937 Budget Proposals for permanent irrigation service to 1,480 acres of *sawah* in the Jasin District between Kemendore and Chin Chin.

The 12-inch pump at Merlimau, which was installed in 1935 to augment the water supply to 200 acres of *sawah* previously dependent on rainfall, was required to operate on 32 days during last season. In past years when the rainfall has been inadequate, the yield fell to as low as 53 gantangs per acre as compared with the yield this last season of 573 gantangs per acre.

Malacca River Conservancy.—Due to various causes, chiefly the clearing of natural vegetation in its catchment area, the Malacca River has deteriorated and it was estimated that of 7,059 acres of potential *sawah* in the valley of the Malacca River only 920 acres were planted each season and these were liable, at least in part, to be damaged by flood. A scheme estimated to cost \$200,000 for the dredging from the river of the accumulation of coarse silt above Malim has been in hand since 1935.

The scheme aims at lowering the normal water level by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at Durian Tunggal effecting a general improvement of the drainage of the whole valley between Sungei Malim and Belimbing. The dredging is being carried out by means of a mechanical excavator mounted on a steel pontoon and it is estimated the work will take five years to complete.

Dredging commenced in December 1935 and during the year the machine has excavated 66,090 cubic yards measured after consolidation.

CHAPTER XIII

Justice, Police, Prisons and Reformatories

A.—JUSTICE

The Courts Ordinance (*Chapter 10*) provides for the following Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal law—

- (a) The Supreme Court;
- (b) District Courts;
- (c) Police Courts;
- (d) Coroners' Courts.

In addition to these a Court of Criminal Appeal, to hear appeals from convictions had in trials at assizes, was created under the provisions of an Ordinance passed in 1931 which was brought into force on 1st September, 1934.

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and three or more Puisne Judges. It is a Court of Record, and consists of—

- (a) the High Court which exercises original criminal and civil jurisdiction, and appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in cases tried in District and Police Courts; and
- (b) the Court of Appeal which exercises appellate civil jurisdiction in cases tried in the High Court.

An appeal may lie from the Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal trials at Assizes are held before a Judge sitting with a jury of seven persons.

A District Court, presided over by a District Judge and having both civil and criminal jurisdiction is constituted in each of the two Settlements of Malacca and Labuan. In Singapore, Penang and Province Wellesley, however, where the work of the courts is much heavier, there are two District Courts, one for civil and the other for criminal cases. The civil jurisdiction of a District Court is limited to suits involving not more than \$500, when a District Judge presides and \$100 when an Assistant District Judge presides.

Police Courts exist in varying numbers in each Settlement, the Governor having power to constitute as many Police Courts in each Settlement as he thinks fit. The jurisdiction of the Police Courts is, in the main, criminal, and is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code, but certain additional powers and duties are conferred upon them by other Ordinances.

Coroners' Courts exist in each Settlement; a Coroner is appointed by the Governor either for the whole Settlement or for a district thereof.

The Courts Ordinance also provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Justices of the Peace are not Courts and have no power to try cases.

The Criminal Procedure of the Colony is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code while Civil Procedure is governed by Rules of Court made under the Courts Ordinance. Civil Procedure in District Courts is governed by certain portions of the Civil Procedure Code which was repealed by the Courts Ordinance with a proviso that the provisions of the said Code relating to proceedings in the District Courts shall continue to apply to such proceedings until superseded by District Court Rules which may be, but have not yet been, made under the Courts Ordinance.

B.—POLICE

(i).—ORGANISATION

The Straits Settlements Police Force is organised on a territorial basis. Each Settlement is in the charge of a Chief Police Officer, whose command is divided into a number of territorial divisions and departmental branches superintended, in most cases, by gazetted officers. In Penang and Malacca, the Chief Police Officer is responsible directly to the Inspector-General for the whole of the Police arrangements of the Settlement. In Singapore the Chief Police Officer performs similar duties, but in addition there are the following independent branches :—

- (a) The Special Branch which is almost wholly absorbed in work of a political kind and is not concerned with the investigation of any crime that is not of a political or subversive nature. This branch is the central investigating and recording machine for the Colony in all matters of the type with which it is designed to deal and in Settlements other than Singapore operates largely through the local Chief Police Officers and the Detective Branches.
- (b) The Depôt at which recruits for the Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca are concentrated. The Commandant of the Depôt is responsible directly to the Inspector-General for

recruiting men for the uniformed branch of the Malay, Indian and Chinese Contingent in Singapore and for all training schemes. The Chief Police Officers in Penang and Malacca select their own recruits and each Chief Police Officer selects his own plain clothes men.

(c) The Financial Branch.

Working in direct liaison with the Police are the Deputy Public Prosecutors in Singapore and Penang, officers of the Attorney-General's department who are in immediate charge of the Police prosecuting staffs in the lower criminal courts. The Deputy Public Prosecutor at Singapore includes the Settlement of Malacca in his jurisdiction.

(ii).—CRIME

Seizable offences, after regularly decreasing in number during the years 1930 to 1934, shewed a pronounced increase in 1935, when 5,538 reports were admitted: this increase was repeated during the current year, when 5,731 admitted reports were recorded, Singapore and Penang accounting for the higher figure. No alarm need be occasioned by these increases, however, as crime during the slump years reached an abnormally low level, while the present day figure is well below the pre-slump average.

Arrests were effected in 2,699 cases and convictions obtained in 2,132 of them, while at the end of the year 249 cases were awaiting disposal.

Outstanding variations between 1935 and 1936 seizable crime figures occur in the case of murders, which rose from 21 to 33; attempted murders, which decreased from 16 to 5; robberies of all kinds, which fell from 95 to 67; serious cases of causing hurt, rising from 372 to 445; thefts and thefts in dwellings combined, which increased by 385 to a total of 2,987; house-breaking and thefts which at 646 shewed a rise of 24%; and illicit possession and concealment of arms and explosives which almost doubled themselves, the figures being 26 and 51.

Admitted reports of non-seizable offences fell to 109,185 from the 1935 figure of 113,004. Figures under this heading vary from year to year in the several Settlements in a most erratic manner, which is usually ascribable to outbursts of Police activity in dealing with offences under the Minor Offences, Municipal, Traffic Regulations, Merchant shipping and similar ordinances.

Of the large number of non-seizable offences reported, the great majority fall within the provisions of the half-a-dozen ordinances named below, the numbers of reports dealt with being shewn:—

	1935	1936
Chandu Revenue	1,175	2,423
Merchant Shipping	5,619	7,235
Municipal	47,814	43,479
Traction Engines and Motor Cars ...	8,037	8,826
Traffic Regulations	13,420	11,523
Minor Offences	17,937	16,426

Under the less prominent headings, there was a decrease from 64 to 38 in non-seizable forgeries and a remarkable increase in cases under the Weights and Measures Ordinance, the figures being 332 and 865.

The total value of property reported lost as the result of criminal activities was \$610,597.33, of which property valued at \$94,331.10 was recovered by the Police. More than 50% of the total was lost as the result of robberies and criminal breach of trust.

Illegal secret societies provided the usual quantum of petty quarrels and fights but on the whole conditions were quiet. The Teo Chiu groups were at peace with each other, as were the Hokkien, but they clashed with each other and with the Cantonese. The last named have for a number of years been responsible for the majority of violent crimes due to society and gang activity; figures are given below :—

	1933	1934	1935	1936
Armed Gang Robbery ...	6	2	5	2
Gang Robbery ...	1	—	—	—
Armed Robbery ...	23	10	14	5
Simple Robbery ...	15	1	2	1

Inter-gang feuds were responsible for three murders and one case of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon. In 1935 the figures were two murders and one attempted murder. Firearms were used on two occasions during 1936 as compared with nine during the previous year.

The year produced no really outstanding crimes.

Detective 35, Mohamed Ali, was stabbed to death by members of a communist "protection squad" which was operating to guard the activities of slogan writers in their endeavours to incite to lawlessness Municipal Tamil coolies who were on strike. The culprits are known, but, despite the offer of a substantial reward for information, sufficient evidence is not forthcoming to bring them to book.

A serious case of acid throwing occurred in Malacca in which a whole family consisting of husband, wife and two young children were the victims. The husband and one child succumbed to their injuries.

Singapore and Penang were free from cases of arson, but four cases of suspected arson occurred in Malacca, all involving properties of small value. Revenge was the governing factor in all of them.

A new and ingenious method of counterfeiting local currency was brought to light when a very up-to-date and complete plant was seized in Singapore. The method employed was to smooth the reverse sides of quarter and half cent copper coins, sweat silver foil on to them and then die stamp them to represent 10 and 20 cent pieces. All concerned were arrested and convicted.

In December, 1935, a local bank despatched 70,000 guilders to Batavia made up in three parcels. On arrival it was found that one of the parcels, which should have contained 41,085 guilders, consisted of torn pages of the Malayan Directory. Early in the course of investigation suspicion fell on a clerk employed in the bank, but sufficient evidence was not forthcoming to enable action to be taken. Patient enquiries continued: in July, 1936, the suspect was arrested and eventually pleaded guilty to the theft. The modus operandi employed was the substitution of a dummy parcel.

C.—PRISONS

At the beginning of the year, there were 961 prisoners in the five prisons of the Colony (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan and Christmas Island). Admissions during the year numbered 15,633, as compared with 13,828 during 1935 and 15,634 prisoners were discharged, leaving 960 in the prisons at the end of the year. There were 82 vagrants in the Houses of Detention

at the beginning of the year, and during the year 841 more were admitted, but 814 vagrants were discharged leaving only 109 under detention when the year closed. The health of the prisoners was maintained in a satisfactory state throughout the year.

"Short-sentence" and "Revenue-grade" men are mainly employed at husk-beating and on fatigue duties. "Lower-grade" prisoners are usually employed on husk-beating during the first six months of their sentence but thereafter join the "Middle-grade" and "Upper-grade" prisoners in industrial labour such as printing, book-binding, tailoring, carpentry, washing, weaving, shoe-making or mat and basket-making. Cooks, orderlies, clerks and such are selected from among the upper-grade prisoners when possible. Remission of sentence may be earned by good behaviour by prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment or simple imprisonment for terms of three months and over.

Juvenile offenders are kept separate from adult prisoners so far as accommodation will permit and, under Section 290 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Courts may, in their discretion, release on probation any offender convicted of trivial offences.

The building of a new Convict Prison at Changi, 11½ miles from Singapore town, which was started in 1934, has been completed this year and was gazetted as a Prison on 24th December, 1936.

D.—REFORMATORIES

The Reformatory at Singapore, is the only institution in Malaya specially organised for the reception of juvenile offenders. It is under the control of the Director of Education and is not in any way connected with the Prisons Administration. Juvenile offenders and destitute male children between the ages of seven and sixteen are admitted. No boy is detained in it beyond the age of eighteen.

At the end of 1935 the inmates numbered 99. Forty-two were released and forty-seven admitted during 1936. At the end of 1936 there were 104 inmates.

Of the 47 boys admitted during the year, 31 were from the Straits Settlements, 13 from the Federated Malay States, one from the Unfederated Malay States and two from Sarawak. There were 26 Chinese, seven Malays, 13 Indians and one Eurasian. Forty-one were committed for criminal offences including fraudulent possession of property, housebreaking, cheating, voluntarily causing hurt and theft, there being 25 cases of the last mentioned offence. Of the remainder, five were committed for vagrancy and one as being uncontrollable.

The conduct of the boys was excellent and their health was very good. They were employed as carpenters, tailors, grass-cutters, gardeners, washermen, cooks, orderlies and general coolies. They were all taught Malay in Romanised script for 1½ hours daily, with the exception of 11 who had their education in English. Muslim boys were given religious instruction. The chief forms of exercise insisted upon or indulged in were physical drill, football, volley ball, cricket and boxing.

So far as was possible work was found on their release for boys who had no parents, relatives or friends to look after them, or arrangements were made for their adoption by respectable persons recommended by the Chinese Protectorate.

CHAPTER XIV

Legislation

Forty-one Ordinances were passed during the year 1936. Of these, two were Supply Ordinances, twenty-nine Amending Ordinances and the rest were new Ordinances.

The following are the more important—

- (1) The Silver Jubilee Fund (Singapore) Ordinance and the Silver Jubilee Fund (Singapore) (Amendment) Ordinance (Nos. 1 and 5) provide for the administration of a Fund raised partly by public subscription and partly by grants made by the Government of the Colony and by the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore. The Fund is to be devoted for the relief of distress among persons of all races, all creeds, all classes and all ages within the Settlement. The Fund was raised as a permanent Memorial of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V.
- (2) The Penang and Province Wellesley Jubilee Fund (Amendment) Ordinance provides that both the Government and the Municipality should have power to nominate some of the General Committee as since the Penang and Province Wellesley Jubilee Fund Ordinance (Chapter 176) was passed the Government and the Municipal Commissioners have made considerable contributions to the Fund.
- (3) The Advocates and Solicitors (Amendment) Ordinance alters the procedure for hearing complaints of professional misconduct made against solicitors. The Ordinance provides that complaints shall be made in the first place to the Bar Committee. If the Bar Committee considers that there shall be formal investigation of such complaint the Committee shall apply to the Chief Justice to appoint a Disciplinary Committee which shall hear and investigate such complaint. If the Bar Committee does not consider that the complaint alleges facts constituting misconduct it shall on the request of the complainant give its reasons in writing and the complainant may apply to the Chief Justice to appoint Disciplinary Committee.
If after hearing and investigating such complaint the Disciplinary Committee is of opinion that due cause exists for disciplinary action under section 25 the Disciplinary Committee shall proceed to make application in accordance with section 26D.
- (4) The Traction Engines and Motor Cars (Amendment) Ordinance—A substantial portion of the revenue of the Colony is derived from a tax on petrol. The increasing use of heavy oil engines in motor vehicles threatens a serious loss to revenue. This Ordinance imposes a special tax on heavy oil engined vehicles with a view to preventing this loss.
- (5) The Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance creates a Rubber Fund common to all administrations in Malaya.

The Fund is to be devoted solely to paying the cost of rubber administration and for the benefit of the rubber industry generally.

- (6) The Tin and Tin-ore Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance.—The total amount of tin which may be exported from tin-ore won in the Colony is 57 tons in any one year. Fifty-seven tons of tin is the normal yield of 77 tons of tin-ore. This Ordinance makes it clear that there is no restriction on opening a new mine provided that the total amount of tin-ore won does not exceed the maximum of 77 tons in any one year.
- (7) The Revised Edition of the Laws (Annual Supplements) Ordinance.—The Annual Supplements for which this Ordinance provides will be in themselves revised editions of all Ordinances passed after the date up to which the Revised Edition of the Laws had been brought. The Revised Edition published in September, 1936, contained the local Ordinances amended to 31st December, 1935. The Annual Supplement for 1936 will be the Ordinance for that year. The Annual Supplement for 1937 will be the Ordinances for 1936 and 1937 any two Ordinances amending the same principal Ordinance being consolidated.

Thus if an Ordinance is enacted in 1936 which is amended in 1937 and again amended in 1938 and further amended in 1939, the Annual Supplement published in 1940 will contain one consolidated Ordinance which will be the Ordinance as enacted in 1936 incorporating all the amendments made respectively in 1937, 1938 and 1939.

- (8) The Cattle Protection Ordinance is intended to provide for the preservation of female buffaloes. There has been considerable slaughter of female buffaloes in Malacca as in some other parts of Malaya, and grave fears are entertained that the quantity and quality of buffaloes will become seriously impaired. The Ordinance forbids, except under permit, the slaughter and export of these animals.
- (9) The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance conforms with the Convention done at Geneva on the 20th day of April, 1929 for the punishments imposed for offences in respect of domestic and foreign currency.
- (10) The Registration (Amendment) Ordinance enacts a provision wherein the Ordinance can at any time be suspended. The principal Ordinance as passed is one which is, like other Ordinances in continual operation, which is considered unnecessary.
- (11) The Youthful Offenders' Reception (Amendment) Ordinance.—As Sarawak has not yet got a Reformatory School of its own this Ordinance enables youthful offenders from Sarawak to be removed to a Reformatory School in the Colony.
- (12) The Electric Lamp and Electric Appliances Ordinance. This Ordinance requires that electric lamp bulbs shall be of a certain standard and shall have stamped upon them particulars which will indicate to the purchaser the type of goods he is buying and prohibits the sale of lampholders and switches which are not adequately insulated.

It has been found that lamps of an inferior type and fittings which are dangerous to the user are on sale in the Straits Settlements and this Ordinance is designed to safeguard the public against those abuses.

- (13) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance. The Navigation of small mechanically propelled trading craft in the ports of the Colony is a menace to the safety of life and property when such craft are not in charge of a competent helmsman or steersman with a knowledge of the rule of the road or sea. This Ordinance requires such craft to be provided with competent steersman, and, if they are over ten tons, with competent engineers.
- (14) The Federated Malay States (Title to Property) Ordinance.—This Ordinance vests in the High Commissioner for the Malay States the lands in the Colony held by the Chief Secretary to Government, F. M. S. as the latter office is vacant and it is proposed to abolish the post. The Ordinance also confers upon the High Commissioner the powers and privileges heretofore exercised by the Chief Secretary.
- (15) The Corporations Duty (Amendment) Ordinance imposes a duty in lieu of estate duty upon property which, if held by an individual would be liable to estate duty. The Ordinance is so amended as to bring it into accord with the English Act by imposing duty on the annual value of property, out of which no income or profit arises.
- (16) The Tea Control Ordinance provides for the control over the production of tea by restricting, planting and prohibiting the export of tea seed.
- (17) The Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance. Prior to the enactment of this Ordinance the Post Office Savings Bank law was comprised in certain sections of the Post Office Ordinance (Chapter 71). It is desired to separate the Savings Bank law from other Post Office law as has already been done in the Federated Malay States.
This Ordinance follows closely a model Ordinance prepared by the Secretary of State; and, in order to secure throughout the Malayan Postal Union as close a degree as possible of uniformity in law and procedure in this matter, a parallel Ordinance has been passed in the Federated Malay States.
- (18) The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance. The totalisator or pari-mutuel and sweepstake of racing clubs have been taxed for some time. The present Ordinance proposes a similar tax on sweepstakes conducted by any other club, association or society.

The Ordinance also permits the Commissioner to receive the duty in cash instead of in adhesive stamps if he so desires.

CHAPTER XV

Public Finance and Taxation

The Revenue for the year 1936 amounted to \$35,124,137.43 which was \$1,622,373.43 more than the original estimate of \$33,501,764 and \$1,314,562.43 in excess of the revised estimate of \$33,809,575.

The Expenditure was \$33,398,912.22 being \$2,550,058.78 less than the original estimate.

The year's working resulted therefore in a surplus of \$1,725,225.21.

(i).—REVENUE

The Revenue was \$83,757.21 more than that of 1935. Details are shewn in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue	1935	1936	Increase	Decrease
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1. Port Harbour, Wharf and Light dues ..	2,494.98	2,467.74	..	27.24
2. Licences Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ..	23,367,218.55	22,727,578.73	..	639,639.82
3. Fees of Court or Office, payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid ..	1,390,589.75	1,448,173.51	57,583.76	..
4. Post. & Telegraphs ..	2,200,135.16	2,353,111.02	152,975.86	..
5. Rents on Government Property ..	1,765,439.32	1,824,829.58	59,390.26	..
6. Interest ..	5,442,377.04	5,481,920.78	39,543.74	..
7. Miscellaneous Receipts ..	766,598.77	1,143,231.90	376,633.13	..
Total exclusive of Land Sales and Grants-in-Aid ..	34,934,853.57	34,981,313.26	686,126.75	639,667.06
8. Land Sales and Premiums on Grants ..	96,475.22	139,545.60	43,070.38	..
9. Grants-in-Aid Colonial Development Fund ..	9,051.43	3,278.57	..	5,772.86
Total Revenue ..	35,040,380.22	35,124,137.43	729,197.13	645,439.92

The decrease under the heading "Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified" is chiefly due to decrease under the following sub-heads:—

	\$ c.
Liquors	141,853 53
Opium	380,227 84
Stamp Duties (Various Revenue Services) ...	38,948 59
Tobacco	76,974 79
	<hr/>
	638,004 75

The increase in Fees of Court, etc., arises mainly from the following sub-heads:—

	\$ c.
Contribution by Rockefeller Foundation towards salaries of Professors of Biochemistry and Bacteriology	23,154 89
Survey Fees	17,514 74
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions, Contributions, Fines, etc., on account of	12,254 32
Reimbursement of Cost of Audit Various External Bodies (New item)	68,070 00
Cost of Printing Recoverable (New item) ...	5,635 70
Contribution by Malayan Establishment Office towards the cost of Audit (New item) ...	3,150 00
	<hr/>
	129,779 65

There are decreases under the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
District and Police Courts including Marine ...	17,482	37
Contribution from Rubber Fund ...	56,370	23
Contribution by Federated Malay States on account of Joint Services ...	14,641	09
	<u>88,493</u>	<u>69</u>

The increase under Posts and Telegraphs is attributed to:—

	\$	c.
Money Orders and British Postal Orders ...	11,887	66
Sale of Stamps ...	130,174	37
Miscellaneous ...	23,416	40
	<u>165,478</u>	<u>43</u>

There is a decrease under the sub-head:—

	\$	c.
Telegrams ...	21,393	29

The increase under Rents, etc., is distributed between:—

	\$	c.
Lands ...	30,639	38
Telok Ayer Reclamation ...	30,401	00
	<u>61,040</u>	<u>38</u>

The increase under Interest is due to the following sub-heads:—

	\$	c.
Interest on Loans and Advances ...	211,057	38
Interest on Opium Revenue Replacement Fund ...	13,180	67
	<u>224,238</u>	<u>05</u>

The following items under this head shew decreases:—

	\$	c.
Interest on Bank account ...	17,263	56
Interest on Opium Purchase Money Outstanding	164,817	00
	<u>182,080</u>	<u>56</u>

The increase under Miscellaneous Receipts is apportionable as follows:—

	\$	c.
Court Deposits unclaimed ...	19,573	17
Overpayments Recovered ...	50,106	93
Royalty on Phosphate ...	17,382	96
Retrocession of the Dindings to Perak ...	86,850	00
Investments Adjustment Account (Revaluation of Investments) ...	92,241	03
Miscellaneous ...	106,836	58
	<u>372,990</u>	<u>67</u>

(ii).—EXPENDITURE

Particulars of Expenditure are set out below :—

Head of Expenditure	1935	1936	Increase	Decrease
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Charge on account of Public Debt	37,083.40	37,083.40	..	..
2. Pensions, Retired Allowances and Gratuities, etc. ..	2,380,901.86	2,418,746.72	37,844.86	..
3. Charitable Allowances ..	70,793.78	68,063.80	..	2,729.98
4. The Governor ..	114,283.51	181,780.43	17,496.92	..
5. Malayan Civil Service ..	523,571.33	518,366.21	..	5,205.12
6. Straits Settlements Civil Service ..	15,022.42	8,390.96	..	6,631.46
7. General Clerical Service ..	1,154,074.50	1,181,967.24	27,892.74	..
8. Colonial Secretary, Resident Councillors and Residents ..	120,741.70	119,672.99	..	1,068.71
9. Secretary to High Commissioner ..	10,947.10	11,344.08	396.98	..
10. Malayan Establishment Office ..	10.25	..	..	* 10.25
11. Agricultural Department ..	83,307.42	84,642.31	1,334.89	..
12. Analyst ..	49,114.49	53,267.12	4,152.63	..
13. Audit ..	41,042.74	110,807.17	69,764.43	..
14. Chinese Secretariat ..	67,711.31	66,163.94	..	1,547.37
15. Co-operative Societies ..	26,009.87	26,353.13	343.26	..
16. Drainage and Irrigation ..	312,613.89	265,421.82	..	47,192.07
17. Education ..	2,002,648.12	2,170,691.93	168,043.81	..
18. Excise Department ..	1,137,021.39	1,113,841.73	..	23,179.66
19. Fisheries ..	34,267.61	77,081.09	42,813.48	..
20. Forests ..	60,655.46	56,263.62	..	4,391.84
21. Gardens, Botanical ..	118,834.42	123,118.50	4,284.08	..
22. Immigration, and Passports ..	56,450.58	61,093.88	4,643.30	..
23. Labour Department ..	18,668.17	29,311.80	10,643.63	..
24. Land and District Offices ..	249,596.73	232,794.58	..	16,802.15
25. Legal ..	407,717.77	407,769.15	51.38	..
26. Marine ..	543,219.01	492,833.74	..	50,385.27
27. Marine Surveys ..	77,140.08	67,899.54	..	9,240.54
28. Medical ..	369,730.95	407,299.24	37,568.29	..
29. Medical, Health Branch ..	539,752.81	560,146.25	20,393.44	..
30. Medical, Social Hygiene Branch ..	91,658.13	102,822.15	11,164.02	..
31. Medical, Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	2,241,750.78	2,310,389.85	68,639.07	..
32. Military Expenditure—				
I. Defence Contribution ..	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	..	..
II. Local Forces ..	431,002.59	435,074.98	4,072.39	..
33. Miscellaneous Services ..	6,285,218.90	3,921,890.15	..	2,363,328.75
34. Museum and Library, Raffles ..	49,448.97	44,324.63	..	5,124.34
35. Police ..	2,779,143.86	2,868,294.47	89,150.61	..
36. Post Office ..	1,723,651.80	1,821,303.88	97,652.08	..
37. Printing Office ..	218,092.94	243,218.21	25,125.27	..
38. Prisons ..	431,971.24	423,570.92	..	8,400.32
39. Public Works Department ..	632,864.57	655,805.94	22,941.37	..
40. Public Works, Recurrent Expenditure ..	1,140,701.32	1,110,294.02	..	30,407.30
41. Public Works, Extraordinary ..	3,443,384.91	3,881,930.61	438,545.70	..
42. Statistics ..	95,987.39	80,513.43	..	15,473.96
43. Survey Department ..	364,577.62	361,316.43	..	3,261.19
44. Transport ..	18,318.69	18,473.76	155.07	..
45. Treasury ..	128,943.32	150,370.18	21,426.86	..
46. Veterinary ..	60,081.50	64,339.52	4,258.02	..
47. Grants-in-Aid Colonial Development Fund ..	4,929.55	2,762.72	..	2,166.83
TOTAL ..	34,764,640.25	33,398,912.22	1,230,798.58	2,596,526.61

* Expenditure Credit

The increase in "Pensions, Retired Allowances, Gratuities, etc.", is due to increased provisions in the votes "Superannuation Allowances Police Pensions", "Gratuities to Officers not entitled to pension", "Special Pension privileges beyond the scope of the Pension Law", "Pension outside the provision of the Pensions Ordinance" and "Allowances to the Descendants of the late Sultan Hussein".

The increase under "Governor" is mainly due to the purchase of a Ford Truck, the purchase of a Siddeley Special Limousine and the purchase of Furnishings, etc.

The decrease in "Malayan Civil Service" is due to vacancies and deletions.

The decrease in "Straits Settlements Civil Service" is due to the transfer of one member to the post of Assistant District Officer, Butterworth and the appointment of two probationers late in the year.

The increase in "General Clerical Service" is due to the incidence of increments and to a number of new appointments approved during the year.

The increase under "Government Analyst" is mainly due to the difference of duty salaries provided for duty posts, normal increments to staff, two new additional appointments and the purchase of a Refrigerator under Special Expenditure.

The increase under "Audit" is mainly due to the contribution from the Malayan Establishment Office and the reimbursements by various External Bodies, Straits Settlements, in respect of the cost of audit, being credited to Revenue instead of expenditure credits.

The decrease under "Drainage and Irrigation" is mainly due to the completion of certain major works under special expenditure in 1935, for which no provision appears in the 1936 Estimates.

The increase under "Education" is due to increments, the filling of vacancies and an increase in the Grants-in-Aid.

The decrease under "Excise" is mainly due to smaller quantities of materials being purchased in 1936 on account of lower rate of production of bulk and packed chandu.

The increase under "Fisheries" is primarily due to the purchase of the brine freezing vessel, expenditure of docking, fuel, stores, repairs, etc. and to more research and investigation work being carried out.

The decrease under "Forests" is mainly due to the deletion in the 1936 Estimates on account of the retrocession of the Dindings to the Perak Government.

The increase under "Gardens, Botanical" is mainly due to the transfer of Vote "Upkeep of Residency Grounds (P)" to the Gardens in 1936 and to an increase in the Special Expenditure Vote.

The increase under "Immigration and Passports" is due to annual increments of staff and to an increase in the vote "Reimbursement of Passport Revenue to Immigration Fund".

The increase in the "Labour Department" is principally due to expenditure under the heading "Repatriation of decrepit and unemployed Indian Immigrants" and to the fact that the Malayalam Clerk of Penang Office was transferred to the Straits Settlements Establishment from 1st January, 1936.

The decrease under "Land and District Offices" is partly due to the deletion of the Dindings from the 1936 Estimates on account of the retrocession to the Perak Government and also to the decrease in the special expenditure vote "Resettlement M."

The decrease under "Marine" is mainly due to the fact that there was less Special Expenditure in 1936 as compared with 1935.

The decrease under "Marine Surveys" is mainly due to the leave salaries of European Officers being met from Malayan Establishment Funds.

The increases under "Medical General" Health Branch, Social Hygiene Branch, Hospitals and Dispensaries are mainly due to increases in the Personal Emoluments and other charges votes.

The increase under "Local Forces Military Expenditure" is mainly due to additional expenditure on the Straits Settlements Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1936.

H.M.S. "Laburnam" was put into commission only in June 1935 and therefore only seven months expenditure was included in the figures for 1935.

The decrease under "Miscellaneous Services" is mainly due to the following large payments being made in 1935 :—

	\$	c.
Cost of acquisition of the site of Europe Hotel ..	1,315,000	00
Government Contribution to Singapore and Penang Jubilee Fund ...	1,050,000	00

The decrease under "Museum and Library, Raffles" is due to an European Officer being on leave.

The increase under "Police" is mainly due to an increase in the personnel, and also in the Other Charges and Special Expenditure votes.

The increase under "Post Office" is mainly due to normal increments in Personal Emoluments and to Special Expenditure on the following votes :—

(i) New Carrier System between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore Colony Share.

(ii) Provision of 8-Channel Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment.

(iii) Telephone and Telegraph Equipments.

The increase under "Printing Office" is mainly due to the Special Expenditure "Purchase of Machinery, Materials, etc." for printing the Straits Settlements Laws.

The decrease under "Prisons" is mainly due to vacancies on the European Warders Establishment not being filled.

The increase under "Public Works Department" is mainly due to the additional appointments of Aviation Officer, Senior Assistant Architect and Quantity Surveyor being made in 1936.

The decrease under "Public Works Recurrent Expenditure" is mainly due to the costs of all dredging works in the Seaplane channel being charged to the Singapore Aerodrome Vote under Public Works Extraordinary.

The increase under "Public Works Extraordinary" is due to the return to better times and to a larger programme of Public Works being authorised and carried out.

The decrease under "Statistics" is mainly due to less expenditure in 1936 as compared with the 1935 Special Expenditure votes.

The increase under "Treasury" is mainly due to the appointment of a Collector of Estate Duty and to the filling of the appointments of Office Assistant in Penang and Malacca.

The increase under "Veterinary" is mainly due to the creation of new appointments in Singapore and Malacca in 1936.

(iii)—ASSETS AND

The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1936

		\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Liabilities</i>					
Deposits:—					
Accountant-General (Court)	..	..	2,135,711.42		
Accountant-General (Other)	..	..	2,200,178.00		
Bankruptcy	..	..	853,349.13		
Mercantile Marine Fund	..	..	765,890.16		
Police Reward Fund	..	..	2,787.83		
Savings Certificates Fund	..	..	55,120.00		
Companies Liquidation Account	..	..	244,476.86		
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	..	..	85,721.15		
Miscellaneous Singapore (including Labuan and Christmas Island)	..	..	2,865,191.65		
Miscellaneous Penang and Districts	..	..	440,691.27		
Miscellaneous Malacca and Districts	..	..	88,929.75		
F.M.S. Agency	..	..	59,063.60		
				9,797,116.82	
Drafts and Remittances	..	..	..	36,282.12	
Suspense Account	(Coins for reminting, etc.	..	2,188,087.67		
	Interest, Currency Commissioners	..	..
	Other items	..	6,312,951.72		
				8,501,039.39	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	..	..	..	61,160,386.42	
Surplus	..	..	..	72,954,595.82	
Total				152,449,414.57	

The Surplus on 31st December, 1936, amounted to \$72,954,595.82 of which approximately \$51.47 millions were liquid. Against this, commitments on loans already approved to public bodies in the Colony and to other administrations amounted to \$5,888,875 and contingent liabilities to public bodies amounting to \$5,881,252. In addition the estimated deficit on the Budget for 1937 amounting to \$2,928,344 and further commitments amounting to \$4,165,532 had to be met. The total commitments and contingent liabilities on 1st January, 1937, against the Surplus thus amounted to \$18,864,003.

LIABILITIES

were as follows:—

				\$ c.		\$ c.	
<i>Assets</i>							
Cash:—							
			\$ c.				
Cash in Treasuries			4,558,232.93				
Cash in Banks			6,000,146.78				
Cash with Crown Agents			48,460.96				
				10,606,840.67			
Cash held in Kuala Lumpur	..	..		66,000.00			
Cash in Transit	..	..		88,149.01			
Joint Colonial Fund (Crown Agents)	..	..		1,971,428.57			
Fixed deposits (Colony)	..	..		4,923,000.00			
Fixed deposits (Accountant-General)	..	..		508,900.00			
						18,164,318.25	
Suspense Account Other items	..	..		..		7,446,245.93	
Suspense Stores Account, P.W.D.	..	..		..		132,195.13	
Investments (Surplus Funds):—							
Sterling Securities	..	..		37,474,733.12			
Dollar and Rupee Securities	..	..		915,375.05			
						38,390,108.17	
Investments (Specific Funds):—							
Accountant-General (Court)	..	..		919,242.12			
Accountant-General (Other)	..	..		1,691,100.00			
Bankruptcy	..	..		710,445.52			
Mercantile Marine Fund	..	..		737,024.46			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	..	..		73,865.00			
Miscellaneous	..	..		1,535,686.41			
						5,667,363.51	
Investments Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund				..		61,160,386.42	
Advances							
Boards:—							
Education	..	..		8,500.55			
Hospital	..	..		733.07			
Building Loans	..	..		609,735.79			
Other Governments	..	..		37,987.58			
Postal Stores	..	..		300,000.00			
Sinking Fund, Singapore Harbour Board	..	..		1,823,921.08			
Miscellaneous	..	..		331,970.00			
						3,112,848.07	
Imprests				..		2,228.93	
Loans:—							
			\$ c.				
Municipality, Singapore			190,629.65				
Municipality, Penang			100,000.00				
Municipality, Malacca			317,373.47				
				608,003.12			
Kelantan Government	..	..		5,005,683.98			
Trengganu Government	..	..		3,500,000.00			
Singapore Harbour Board	..	..		6,477,131.30			
Penang Harbour Board	..	..		2,614,457.30			
Mohamedan and Hindu Endowment Board, Penang	..	..		51,750.00			
Tanglin School at Cameron Highlands	..	..		13,300.00			
Penang Sports Club	..	..		25,000.00			
S.S. War Service Land Grants Scheme	..	..		78,394.46			
						18,373,720.16	
Total				..		152,449,414.57	

(iii)—ASSETS AND

The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st December, 1936

		\$	c.	\$	c.
<i>Liabilities</i>					
Deposits:—					
Accountant-General (Court)	..	..	2,135,711.42		
Accountant-General (Other)	..	..	2,200,178.00		
Bankruptcy	..	..	853,349.13		
Mercantile Marine Fund	..	..	765,890.16		
Police Reward Fund	..	..	2,787.83		
Savings Certificates Fund	..	..	55,120.00		
Companies Liquidation Account	..	..	244,476.86		
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	..	..	85,721.15		
Miscellaneous Singapore (including Labuan and Christmas Island)	..	..	2,865,191.65		
Miscellaneous Penang and Districts	..	..	440,691.27		
Miscellaneous Malacca and Districts	..	..	88,929.75		
F.M.S. Agency	..	..	59,063.60		
				9,797,116.82	
Drafts and Remittances	..	..	..	36,282.12	
Suspense Account	(Coins for reminting, etc.	..	2,188,087.67		
	Interest, Currency Commissioners	..	..
	(Other items	..	6,312,951.72		
				8,501,039.39	
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	..	..	..	61,160,386.42	
Surplus	..	..	..	72,954,595.82	
Total				152,449,414.57	

The Surplus on 31st December, 1936, amounted to \$72,954,595.82 of which approximately \$51.47 millions were liquid. Against this, commitments on loans already approved to public bodies in the Colony and to other administrations amounted to \$5,888,875 and contingent liabilities to public bodies amounting to \$5,881,252. In addition the estimated deficit on the Budget for 1937 amounting to \$2,928,344 and further commitments amounting to \$4,165,532 had to be met. The total commitments and contingent liabilities on 1st January, 1937, against the Surplus thus amounted to \$18,864,003.

LIABILITIES

were as follows:—

				\$ c.		\$ c.	
Cash:—							
	<i>Assets</i>		\$ c.				
Cash in Treasuries			4,558,232.93				
Cash in Banks			6,000,146.78				
Cash with Crown Agents			48,460.96				
				10,606,840.67			
Cash held in Kuala Lumpur	..	..		66,000.00			
Cash in Transit	..	..		88,149.01			
Joint Colonial Fund (Crown Agents)	..	..		1,971,428.57			
Fixed deposits (Colony)	..	..		4,923,000.00			
Fixed deposits (Accountant-General)	..	..		508,900.00		18,164,318.25	
Suspense Account Other items	..	..		..		7,446,245.93	
Suspense Stores Account, P.W.D.	..	..		..		132,195.13	
Investments (Surplus Funds):—							
Sterling Securities	..	..		37,474,733.12			
Dollar and Rupee Securities	..	..		915,375.05		38,390,108.17	
Investments (Specific Funds):—							
Accountant-General (Court)	..	..		919,242.12			
Accountant-General (Other)	..	..		1,691,100.00			
Bankruptcy	..	..		710,445.52			
Mercantile Marine Fund	..	..		737,024.46			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	..	..		73,865.00			
Miscellaneous	..	..		1,535,686.41		5,667,363.51	
Investments Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund	..	..		..		61,160,386.42	
Advances							
Boards:—							
Education	..	..		8,500.55			
Hospital	..	..		733.07			
Building Loans	..	..		609,735.79			
Other Governments	..	..		37,937.58			
Postal Stores	..	..		300,000.00			
Sinking Fund, Singapore Harbour Board	..	..		1,823,921.08			
Miscellaneous	..	..		331,970.00		3,112,848.07	
Imprests	..	..		..		2,228.93	
Loans:—			\$ c.				
Municipality, Singapore			190,629.65				
Municipality, Penang			100,000.00				
Municipality, Malacca			317,373.47				
				608,003.12			
Kelantan Government	..	..		5,005,683.98			
Trengganu Government	..	..		3,560,000.00			
Singapore Harbour Board	..	..		6,477,131.30			
Penang Harbour Board	..	..		2,614,457.30			
Mohamedan and Hindu Endowment Board, Penang	..	..		51,750.00			
Tanglin School at Cameron Highlands	..	..		13,300.00			
Penang Sports Club	..	..		25,000.00			
S.S. War Service Land Grants Scheme	..	..		78,394.46			
						18,373,720.16	
Total	..	..		..		152,449,414.57	

(iv).—PUBLIC DEBT

The indebtedness of the Colony in respect of the loan raised by the issue of 3½% Straits Settlements Inscribed Stock under the provision of Ordinance No. 98 (Loan) amounted on the 31st December, 1936 to £6,913,352 of which the equivalent in local currency is \$59,257,302.

The expenditure upon Services in respect of which this loan was raised is as follows:—

	\$
Singapore Harbour Board	47,720,526
Penang Harbour Board	2,093,974
Municipal Commissioners, Singapore	4,484,460
Municipal Commissioners, Penang	1,250,000
Government Harbour Works	320,137
	<hr/> 55,869,097
Loan Extension and cost of conversion (1907)	
less interest received	3,388,205
	<hr/> 59,257,302

The charge on account of interest on, and expenses of this loan was \$2,085,817 in 1936. This charge is, however, borne by the Singapore Harbour Board and other bodies to whom portions of the loan have been allotted. The value of the Investments of the Sinking Fund of this loan on the 31st December, 1936 was \$23,136,593.

In August it was decided to redeem this loan on 15th May, 1937 and with this object in view a local loan of \$30,000,000 bearing 3% interest redeemable on 15th April, 1972 was issued on 15th October. The issue was oversubscribed to the extent of over \$1 million. The total cost of the issue including brokerage, management and redemption amounted to \$75,000 *i.e.* ¼ of one per cent. The loan will be managed by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

The proceeds of the conversion loan will be allocated entirely to the Singapore and Penang Harbour Boards which will bear all charges for interest and Sinking Fund. The Municipalities agreed to pay off the balance of their shares of the 3½% loan after deducting the Sinking Fund and have then no interest in the conversion loan.

The Straits Settlements 6% Inscribed Stock 1936 to 1951 amounting to \$44,185,714.29 (£5,155,000) was redeemed from 1st December, 1936 on the issue of the Federated Malay States 3% 1956/1966 Local Loan of \$15,000,000.

(v).—TAXATION

Revenue from taxation is mainly derived from duties on liquors, tobacco and petroleum imported into and consumed in the Colony, and from the profits on the Government opium monopoly. The other main items are Stamp Duties, Estate Duties and Pawnbrokers' Licenses which are issued to successful tenderers on payment of a monthly rent for a period of three years.

The yield from direct taxation is small and all of it obtained from Licenses.

The total revenue under the main head of Duties, Taxes and Licenses for the year 1936 was \$22,727,578.73 forming the greater portion of the

Colony's Revenue and the yields under the principal items were as follows:—

			\$	c.
Liquor Duties	...	...	3,231,933	17
Opium Revenue	...	...	8,360,384	81
Pawnbrokers' Licenses	...	...	719,932	00
Petroleum Revenue	...	...	3,191,198	51
Stamp Duties (Various Revenue Services)	...	...	925,013	40
Estate Duties	...	...	1,230,169	39
Tobacco Duties	...	...	4,269,996	46

The only fiscal measures approximating to a customs' Tariff is the imposition of duties on Liquors, Tobacco and Petroleum imported into and consumed in the Colony. Excise revenue is comprised principally of the revenue from the Opium Monopoly and from duties on intoxicating liquors manufactured in the Colony. In the latter case the duties are seven-tenths of the amounts prescribed for imported liquors of a similar brand. The only liquor manufactured locally which is subject to this duty is samsu and beer. In addition the Government itself controls most of the manufacture and sale of toddy, but the revenue is so far unimportant.

Stamp duties are imposed on all documents required to be stamped under the provisions of the Stamp Ordinance 1929. The principal duties are:—

Agreement under hand only	...	...	25 cents.
Bill of Exchange including Promissory Note	...	...	5 cents for every \$100 or part thereof.
Cheque	...	...	4 cents.
Conveyance	...	...	\$1.50 for every \$250 or part thereof.
Mortgage	...	...	\$1 for every \$500 or part thereof.
Receipt	...	...	4 cents

A Betting Tax was introduced with effect from 1st January, 1932 and the amount collected in 1936 was Singapore \$259,752.50 and Penang \$84,332.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous

A.—PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

Malay, as well as being the language of the Malay inhabitants of the Colony, is also, in a modified form, the language spoken in the homes of many of the other settlers, particularly in Malacca.

Early Muslim traders, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English have all used and spread it as a *lingua franca* so that it has become, in a much debased form, the language of the shop and the market for the Colony's cosmopolitan population. Signs are not lacking, however, that it is gradually being superseded by English as the language of commerce.

Malay, as well as the languages of such immigrants to the Straits Settlements as the Bugis from the Celebes, Sundanese, Madurese and Javanese, and the Minangkabau people of Sumatra, belongs to the western branch of the Austronesian family which covers an area from Formosa to New Zealand and from Madagascar to Easter Island. Even within this western branch, however, languages differ more widely than English from Dutch or French from Italian.

With Islam the Malays adopted the Persian form of the Arabic alphabet, but there is a growing literature in romanised script.

The Chinese languages spoken in the Straits Settlements are those of the districts in the South of China, principally in the Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces, from which the immigrant Chinese population is almost entirely drawn.

Figures based on the Census for 1931 shew the extent to which the various languages are spoken to be:—

Hokkien 43·2%; Cantonese, 21·4%; Tiu Chiu, 17·4%; Hakka (Kheh), 7·9%; Hailam, 5·4%; Hok Chhia, 1·5%; Hok Chiu, 1·3%; and other dialects, 1·9%.

Nine-tenths of the Indian population are Southern Indians practically all of whom speak one or other of the Dravidian languages, Tamil, Telugu, or Malayalam. Of these the vast majority (over 90%) speak Tamil.

The rest of the Indian population consists mainly of Northern Indians, whose principal languages are Punjabi, Bengali and Hindustani. There are also a few hundred natives of the Bombay Presidency, who speak Gujerati and Mahrati, and a negligible number of Burmese and Nepalese.

B.—LAND TENURE

Singapore.—Land in the hands of private owners in Singapore is held direct from the Crown either by lease or grant. The earliest of the existing titles are the leases for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years issued for land in the town soon after the founding of Singapore.

The first lease issued for a period of ninety-nine years, for land in the town, dates back to 1838.

From 1845 onwards a large number of grants in fee simple was issued for land outside the limits of the town, though for town lands the issue of leases for ninety-nine years still continued. The margin allowed for the expansion of the town was, however, insufficient, with the result that land in the most densely crowded part of the present town is occasionally found to be held under titles which were originally acquired for agricultural purposes.

After the transfer of the Settlements to the control of the Colonial Office in 1867 the titles issued for land both in town and country were leases for terms of 99 or 999 years, but Ordinance No. II of 1886, now the Crown Lands Ordinance (*Chapter 113*), introduced a statutory form of Crown Title, the present Statutory Land Grant, which is a grant in perpetuity subject to a quit-rent and to various implied conditions and covenants which before the passing of the Ordinance had to be expressly provided for in the document of title itself. This Statutory Grant became then, and until recently continued to be the usual form of title issued but the policy now is to restrict the issue of grants in perpetuity, substituting as far as possible leases for terms not exceeding ninety-nine years.

Penang.—Land in Penang and Province Wellesley is held from the Crown under Grant in fee simple, Statutory Grant or lease. The conditions of tenure vary according to the policy of the Government at the time the documents were issued. Unoccupied Crown Land is now ordinarily alienated under lease.

Malacca.—The tenure of a considerable portion of the land in Malacca Town has remained unchanged since the days of Dutch rule. Possession is evidenced in many cases by documents of title in Dutch. The remainder of the land in the Town is mostly held under Crown leases for 99 years, but there are a few leases for 999 years and a few Statutory Grants. Alienated land in the country is generally held under Statutory Grants or leases from the Crown for 99 years, but small holdings owned by Malays are held under Customary tenure as defined by the Malacca Lands Customary Rights Ordinance (*Chapter 125*). This is a small number of grants in fee-simple, both in town and country areas.

Labuan.—Land in Labuan is held in accordance with the provisions of the Labuan Ordinance (*Chapter 6*) and is alienated ordinarily by public auction. Titles are normally leases, for the term of 999 years or less; and, since 1919, leases for not more than 30 years have been granted. There are some titles which are redemptions of titles issued under a former system.

Throughout the Colony.—Temporary occupation of Crown Land is possible under licence for periods not exceeding a year at a time, and similar temporary occupation licences, as well as leases, may be issued for foreshore and sea bed under the provisions of the Foreshores Ordinance (*Chapter 122*).

C.—CO-OPERATION

There was a general improvement in all types of Co-operative Societies during the year. In rural areas the improved prices for rubber and coconuts were reflected in the Credit Societies. The membership ceased to fall for the first year since the depression started in 1930. The paid-up share capital has started to rise again, as also have repayments of loans. The deposits made by members in the General Purposes Societies have increased and the members are making better use of their Societies. A General Purposes Society was formed at the end of the year amongst the inhabitants of the Malay Settlement, Singapore.

There was a big increase in the number, membership and capital of Societies amongst Indian labourers and further expansion may be anticipated, especially in Malacca.

The paid-up capital of the Salary Earner's Societies increased by \$183,600 while the membership increased by 391. At the same time the amount of loans outstanding went down by \$25,700 and the balance of deposits made by members in their Societies increased by \$13,600. The general indications are that the financial position of salary earners who are members of Co-operative Societies improved during the year.

All Societies welcomed the loans floated by the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements Governments during the year and received substantial allotments in both.

Singapore.—The number of Societies for salary earners in Singapore rose from 21 to 23, membership from 6,717 to 7,091, subscription capital from \$857,900 to \$953,200 and investments in trustee securities from \$585,100 to \$788,900.

Societies for Indian labourers increased in number to 13 (one not working) with membership of 2,178 subscription capital of \$86,884 and investments in trustee securities of \$80,153, as compared with 11 Societies with membership of 2,347, subscription capital of \$77,077 and investments amounting to \$67,235 at the end of 1935.

Malacca.—There was very little change in the position of the eight Rural Credit Societies, the membership of which increased by 4 to 262 with share capital of \$6,959. The holdings of the Societies in cash and in the Post Office Savings Bank came to \$5,245.

The four Societies for salary earners increased their membership to 1,288 with subscription capital of \$232,300 and investments amounting to \$194,500, as compared with a membership of 1,219 with subscription capital of \$211,700 and investments of \$153,200 at the end of 1935.

Indian Labourers' Societies increased in number to 33 (three not working) with a membership of 5,319, subscription capital of \$92,455 and investments of \$90,301, as compared with 21 Societies with 4,427 members, subscription capital of \$59,432 and investments of \$48,194 at the end of 1935.

Penang and Province Wellesley.—The number of Rural Credit Societies remained unchanged. The five Societies had a membership of 112 with share capital of \$3,523 and cash and deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank amounting to \$3,139.

One new Society for salary earners was registered during the year. There were ten Societies with a membership of 3,782, subscription capital of \$520,000 and investments of \$407,300 at the end of the year as compared with nine Societies with membership of 3,834, subscription capital of \$452,300 and investments of \$290,000 at the end of 1935.

One Indian Labourers' Society was liquidated and seven new Societies registered during the year. The 20 Societies with a membership of 3,035 had subscription capital amounting to \$58,975 and investments of \$54,063 at the end of the year, as compared with the subscription capital of \$38,951 and investments of \$37,923 in the 14 Societies at the end of 1935.

D.—MUSEUMS AND GARDENS

The Raffles Museum and Library was an integral part of the Singapore Institution (later called the Raffles Institution) in 1823. In 1844, the Singapore Library, a proprietary concern, was established and in connection with this a museum was formed in 1849. The Government took over the Department, henceforth called the Raffles Museum and Library in 1874.

During the year under review the Museum continued to attract large crowds and it was estimated that 230,000 persons visited the exhibition galleries including the usual throng on the Chinese New Year holidays when the galleries were closely packed with people from morning to late afternoon. Except Sundays and a few public holidays such as Christmas Day when people, normally, do not wish to visit museums, the exhibition galleries were open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. A number of striking additions to the ethnographical galleries much increased their popularity. The new features included a complete shadow-show from Kelantan. An important event was a temporary exhibition of Chinese porcelain. Fieldwork had a strong bias towards the excavation of prehistoric sites but some zoological work was also carried out. Nineteen papers were published concerning material in the Museum collections.

In the Raffles Library increases in all the important statistics have to be recorded, for the number of subscribers, the amount of the subscriptions

received and the number of books issued all reached new high levels. The number of subscribers was 1,880 and the revenue from subscriptions was \$13,656. The total issue of books was 171,597 and 2,287 books were added to the Library.

The Botanic Gardens in Singapore were founded by a private society in 1858 and taken over by the Government in 1874. The total area is about 100 acres, including 12 acres of original forest. The Gardens provide both a public park, laid out on landscape lines, and a large named collection of plants of all kinds. Special attention is given to displays of ornamental plants, both local and introduced, which are suitable for general use in gardens, thus providing a practical demonstration to the local public interested in gardening. Many useful tropical plants are also represented. New introductions of plants from other countries, for trial purposes, are constantly made. During the past few years a considerable number of hybrid orchid seedlings have been raised, chiefly between species which are specially suited to local conditions, with the object of raising a greater variety of useful garden plants. During 1936 two of these hybrids, between white and red species of scorpion orchids, flowered for the first time, and give promise of being distinctive additions to the range of this group of plants.

The Waterfall Gardens in Penang were founded in 1884 and have a similar function to the Botanic Gardens at Singapore. They are very beautifully situated in a valley, with forest slopes rising above them. A new feature, the construction of which was largely completed in 1936, is a formal garden, representing an attempt to adapt modern ideas of garden design to a tropical setting and tropical plants.

The Botanic Gardens are also centres of research on the botany of Malaya, and perform a public function in disseminating information on that subject. Distinctive local plants are so far as possible displayed in the gardens and plant houses for the benefit of any visitors who may be interested in them. During 1936 classes for local school teachers on Malayan plant life, and on the systematic botany of Malayan plants, were held by a member of the botanical staff, at the request of the Education Department.

E.—EVENTS OF THE YEAR

The beginning and end of 1936 were marked by events of unusual significance. Few in this Colony will forget the sincere manifestations of personal loss that were exhibited by all members of the community when the news of the death of His Majesty KING GEORGE V. was received on the morning of the 22nd of January. The memory of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee was still a vivid one and grief at his passing was rendered all the more poignant by the recollection of that happy occasion. Memorial Services were held in all places of worship throughout the Colony and the official Service at the Singapore Cathedral was attended by such a large and numerous congregation that it was necessary to provide seating accommodation outside the building.

The proclamation of His Majesty KING EDWARD VIII. took place at the Municipal building on the 23rd of January. In accordance with custom on the demise of the Sovereign, the ceremony began with a procession in reverse order from the Government buildings to the place appointed. The proclamation was read by His Excellency the Governor in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly and the ceremony was timed to take place at 5.20 P.M. so as to synchronise with the actual ceremony in London itself. Detachments of the Services and of the local Forces took part and

were drawn up on the Padang in front of His Excellency. Translations of the proclamation were also read in Malay, Tamil and Chinese and after a prayer by the Bishop the procession was reformed in the proper order of precedence and returned to its starting place where it dispersed.

The new reign had barely begun when it was brought to an untimely conclusion by the King's abdication on the 10th of December, 1936. The Duke of York was proclaimed as KING GEORGE VI. in his stead and the ceremony of proclamation was similar in all respects to that of the 23rd of January except that there was no procession. It took place at 12 noon on the 12th of December, 1936. These events passed in an atmosphere of calm dignity and the manner in which they were received was a matter of admiration frequently expressed by leading members of the foreign communities.

In June the Colony was visited by a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate the whole question of Mui Tsai in Malaya and any surviving practice of transferring women or children for valuable consideration whether on marriage or adoption or in any other circumstances. The Commission spent some five weeks in Malaya in the course of its investigations and left for Hong Kong in July.

Sir THOMAS SHENTON WHITELEGGE THOMAS, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, proceeded to England on leave on the 26th April and Mr. A. S. SMALL, Colonial Secretary, officiated as Officer Administering Government until Sir SHENTON THOMAS'S return to Malaya on the 4th September. Meanwhile Mr. J. A. HUNTER acted as Colonial Secretary.

Major-General W. G. S. DOBBIE, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding the Troops, Malaya, was on duty throughout the year.

Commodore W. P. MARK-WARDLAW, D.S.O., M.C., R.N., Commodore-in-Charge, His Majesty's Naval Establishments relinquished his command on the 12th September and was succeeded by Commodore M. L. CLARKE, D.S.C., R.N. Air Commodore S. W. SMITH, O.B.E., was succeeded by Air Commodore A. W. TEDDER, C.B., as Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force (Far East) on the 11th November.

Units of the United States Asiatic Fleet, under the command of Admiral H. E. YARNELL, visited Singapore on the 16th November and remained until the 23rd November. Their arrival coincided with the visit of a Dutch naval squadron under the command of Commodore C. E. L. HELFRICH, which left on the 16th November. The German cruiser "Emden" commanded by Captain W. LOHMANN arrived at Singapore on the 11th December, and stayed until the 20th December. Her presence here evoked much interest, as she was the first German warship to visit Malaya since her famous predecessor's exploit at Penang in the early days of the Great War. The visit coincided with the proclamation of H. M. KING GEORGE VI. and in honour of the occasion the Emden fired a salute and her Commanding Officer was present at the proclamation ceremony.

New Year Honours contained the following awards:—

K.B.E. (Civil Division).—Mr. SONG ONG SIANG, C.B.E., V.D., M.A., LL.M.

M.B.E. (Civil Division).—Miss GERTRUDE OWEN.

M.B.E. (Military Division).—C.S.M. JOHN RHYS DANSON, D.C.M.

M.B.E. (Military Division).—Captain MOHAMED ALI BIN MAIDIN.

Medal of the O.B.E. (Military Division).—C.Q.M.S. H. A. L. ORCHARD.

Birthday Honours contained the following awards:—

Knight Bachelor—Mr. JOHN BAGNALL.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)—Mr. GEORGE PRESTON BRADNEY.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)—Mr. HORACE WALTER RAPER.

M.B.E. (Military Division)—Captain TAN SENG TEE.

Imperial Service Order—Captain NOOR MOHAMED HASHIM.

Honorary O.B.E. (Civil Division)—Reverend Mother TARCISIUS.

A. S. SMALL,
*Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements.*

NGAPORE, 12th July, 1937.

APPENDIX "A"

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
Dominions Office and Colonial Office List	35/-	Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London.
Blue Book (Straits Settlements)	\$6	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Annual Departmental Reports (Straits Settlements) ..	\$6	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Census Report, British Malaya, 1931	\$5	The Crown Agents for the Colonies and The Malayan Information Agency, London.
Malayan Year Book, 1936 ..	\$1.50 3/6	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore. The Malay States Agency, London.
Report by the Rt. Hon'ble W. G. A. Ormsby Gore on his visit to Malaya, Ceylon and Java, 1928 ..	4/6	H. M. Stationery Office, London.
Economic Conditions in British Malaya to 20th December, 1934 (Hartland)	2/6	H. M. Stationery Office, London.
A Dictionary of the Economic Products of the Malay Peninsula (I. H. Burkill) 2 Vols. ..	30/-	The Crown Agents for the Colonies.
The Malayan Agricultural Journal	50cts.	Dept. of Agriculture, S.S. and F.M.S., Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.
Malayan Forest Records ..	Various prices	Forest Department, F.M.S. and The Malayan Information Agency, London.
The Geology of Malaya, 1931 (J. B. Scrivenor)	16/-	Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.
The Flora of the Malay Peninsula, 1925, 5 Vols. (H. N. Ridley) ..	£11-11-0	L. Reeve & Co., London.
Malayan Fishes, 1921 (C. N. Maxwell)	\$1	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society and Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Singapore, S.S.
Oxford Survey of the British Empire, 1924. Vol. 2 (Editors: A. J. Herbertson and O. J. R. Howarth)	15/-	Oxford University Press, London.
One Hundred Years of Singapore, 1921, 2 Vols. (General Editors: W. Makepeace, G. E. Brooke, and R. St. J. Braddell) ..	out of print	John Murray, London.
One Hundred Years of the Chinese in Singapore, 1923. (Sir Ong Siang Song)	30/-	John Murray, London.
Handbook to British Malaya, 1935 (R. L. German)	2/6	J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London.

APPENDIX "A"—*continued*SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*continued*

Title	Price	Publishers or Agents for Sale
Historical Geography of British Dominions, Vol. 1. (C. P. Lucas)	not sold separately	Oxford University Press, London.
History of Malaya (Sir Richard Winstedt)	\$7.50	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore, S.S. and Luzac & Co., London.
British Malaya, 1824-1867. 1925. (L. A. Mills)	\$3.50	The Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore, S.S. and Luzac & Co., London.
British Malaya, 1929. (Sir F. A. Swettenham)	12/6	J. Lane, London.
Papers on Malay Subjects. (Incidents of Malay life, Law, etc. Ed. by R. J. Wilkinson) ..	\$1 each	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Singapore, S. S.
Malaya. The Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, 1923. Sir Richard Winstedt)	12/6	Constable & Co., London.
Report of the Wild Life Commission of Malaya, 1932, 3 Vols. ..	\$12	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson's visit to Malaya, 1932	50 cts.	H. M. Stationery Office, London.
Report of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements to enquire into and report on the Trade of the Colony, 1933-1934, Vol. I	\$5	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.
Report of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements to enquire into and report on the Trade of the Colony, 1933-1934, Vol. IV. (Appendices)	\$10	The Government Printing Office, Singapore, S.S.

APPENDIX "B"

TABLE I

EXCESS OF FOREIGN ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF ENTRY, MALAYA, DURING THE YEAR, 1936

Race	BY SEA						BY AIR			BY RAIL		BY ROAD		Total	
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	BY AIR		BY RAIL		BY ROAD			
								Singapore	Penang	Perlis	Kelantan	Perak	Kedah		
Europeans	2,073	849	7	13	34	...	1	18	24	2	281	6	9	78	2,773
Eurasians	43	17	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	14	4	70
Japanese	342	24	...	8	...	...	...	25	2	...	4	2	17	9	429
Chinese	67,730	8,569	...	356	2,165	...	1	18	5	1	1,317	288	1,094	775	75,801
Malays	1,664	1,016	...	153	17	10	1	4	1	...	182	5,402	717	799	4,326
Northern Indians	783	1,273	11	5	86	...	...	8	...	...	257	154	42	6	2,061
Southern Indians	5,600	3,978	...	42	1,698	...	...	...	1	...	35	19	18	16	7,909
Others	510	1,168	...	62	21	...	2	1	...	...	223	2,058	6	631	1,908
Total	78,745	12,526	18	522	3,873	10	5	72	21	3	1,659	7,314	1,803	2,278	82,802

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1935 AND FOR THE YEAR, 1936 ARE:—

	By SEA						By AIR			By RAIL		By ROAD		TOTAL	
	Singapore	Penang	Malacca	Labuan	Port Swettenham	Perak (Teluk Anson)	Kelantan	Singapore	Penang	Kedah	Perlis	Kelantan	Perak		Kedah
1935	96,134	21,471	3	533	12,363	42	5	28	2	13	1,446	9,917	963	2,212	125,206
1936:—															
January	4,205	— 396	...	34	— 1,213	...	...	6	3	...	742	— 52	125	740	4,182
February	4,034	— 375	...	27	— 1,87	— 10	4	10	3	2	68	3,753	212	39	6,754
March	9,244	485	2	59	— 970	...	— 1	0	9	1	— 296	— 4,854	— 376	— 196	3,107
April	6,002	1,048	3	144	— 714	...	...	34	— 1	...	— 77	— 97	— 378	54	6,018
May	6,204	1,095	...	108	— 50	...	...	15	2	...	5	695	— 142	236	8,168
June	7,971	1,961	2	6	— 165	...	...	29	0	...	— 108	— 1,016	— 219	111	8,572
July	6,545	1,727	2	— 89	— 179	...	...	5	— 9	...	178	2,396	— 295	116	10,197
August	4,963	481	5	38	— 386	...	1	11	— 2	...	95	— 307	— 53	199	5,045
September	8,159	2,545	0	— 69	160	...	...	2	— 4	...	126	— 675	— 278	219	10,185
October	6,258	2,104	— 1	77	331	...	2	3	— 8	...	512	— 773	— 152	208	8,561
November	8,472	1,086	...	97	103	...	...	2	— 9	...	— 103	— 649	— 113	136	9,022
December	6,688	765	5	90	197	...	— 1	— 13	1	...	517	— 5,735	— 132	416	2,798
Total	78,745	12,526	18	522	— 3,873	— 10	5	72	— 21	3	1,659	— 7,314	— 1,801	2,278	82,909

TABLE III

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR, 1936
ARRIVALS FROM

Race	BY SEA									
	THE NETHERLANDS INDIES			CHINA (2)			INDIA (3)			
	M.	W.	Children (1)		M.	W.	Children		M.	Total
			B.	G.			B.	G.		
Europeans (4)	4,437	2,352	522	455	2,200	916	70	57	1,108	3,243
Eurasians	274	274	5	5	8	10	1	...	35	19
Japanese	585	101	55	34	91	19	4	2	93	116
Chinese	50,912	8,850	4,040	2,756	78,050	51,522	14,535	10,602	491	154,709
Malays (5)	20,933	7,981	3,731	2,966	16	7	1	1	249	25
Northern Indians	2,279	210	122	117	184	19	15	11	8,855	229
Southern Indians (6)	1,886	89	89	54	23	9	11	8	37,407	51
Others	484	63	31	24	24	3	...	...	151	27
Total	81,810	19,920	8,595	6,411	80,596	52,505	14,637	10,681	48,389	158,410
									8,413	5,487
									3,299	65,578

Race	BY SEA									
	SIAM			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL			
	M.	W.	Children		M.	W.	Children		M.	Total
			B.	G.			B.	G.		
Europeans	487	199	22	27	8,650	5,056	859	746	16,882	15,311
Eurasians	5	4	5	4	51	34	5	8	373	98
Japanese	48	4	2	1	1,089	340	89	93	1,906	1,611
Chinese	1,224	264	282	126	7,797	1,760	671	495	138,474	10,723
Malays	52	15	6	13	2,337	990	337	220	23,607	3,884
Northern Indians	113	10	1	10	712	49	37	31	12,143	829
Southern Indians	92	4	2	1	405	37	20	19	39,813	481
Others	131	153	30	33	1,130	198	90	27	1,920	1,445
Total	2,152	653	350	215	22,171	8,464	2,108	1,639	235,118	34,382
									89,955	31,177
									22,235	378,485

TABLE III—continued
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR, 1936
ARRIVALS FROM

Race	BY AIR					BY LAND					GRAND TOTAL				
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					SIAM									
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans	679	138	17	2	836	1,227	395	29	22	1,673	18,788	9,732	1,578	1,366	31,464
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	91	76	14	12	193	464	434	31	33	962
Japanese	47	2	1	...	50	145	13	3	2	163	2,098	493	157	135	2,883
Chinese	60	4	...	...	64	35,651	6,879	3,291	1,796	47,617	174,185	69,424	22,872	15,818	282,299
Malays	2	3	...	1	6	41,789	20,311	5,180	3,370	70,850	65,398	29,341	9,465	6,583	110,787
Northern Indians	14	...	...	...	14	2,285	151	113	38	2,587	14,442	1,894	1,104	759	18,199
Southern Indians	1	...	...	...	1	2,099	64	29	9	2,201	41,913	6,194	4,680	2,695	55,482
Others	7	1	...	...	8	10,857	6,375	2,385	1,256	20,873	12,784	6,855	2,532	1,354	23,545
Total ...	810	148	18	3	979	94,144	34,264	11,244	6,505	146,157	330,072	124,367	42,439	28,743	525,621

DEPARTURES TO

Race	BY SEA					BY LAND					BY AIR				
	THE NETHERLANDS INDIES					CHINA (2)					INDIA (3)				
	M.	W.	Children (1)		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans (4)	4,675	2,463	446	148	8,032	1,471	917	86	57	2,531	1,164	810	61	55	2,090
Eurasians	255	265	3	4	527	5	6	...	...	11	26	40	6	4	76
Japanese	444	47	27	18	536	60	6	...	...	69	97	19	9	4	129
Chinese	49,404	8,274	2,981	1,800	62,459	50,254	18,589	9,589	6,475	84,907	553	137	36	23	749
Malays (5)	20,146	6,784	2,885	2,416	32,231	45	...	...	...	45	169	5	2	3	179
Northern Indians	2,014	159	85	38	2,296	79	3	1	1	84	8,206	1,109	723	468	10,506
Southern Indians (6)	1,521	63	49	21	1,654	51	4	3	2	60	31,913	7,125	2,462	1,593	43,093
Others	609	56	41	19	725	35	4	...	...	39	882	166	82	51	1,181
Total ...	79,068	18,111	6,517	4,764	108,460	52,000	19,529	9,679	6,538	87,746	43,010	9,411	3,381	2,201	58,003

TABLE III—continued
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR, BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, DURING THE YEAR, 1936
EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIT (—) ARRIVALS

Race	BY SEA														
	THE NETHERLANDS INDIES					CHINA (2)					INDIA (3)				
	M.	W.	Children (1)		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans (4)
Eurasians
Japanese
Chinese
Malays (5)
Northern Indians
Southern Indians (6)
Others
Total

Race	BY SEA														
	SIAM					OTHER COUNTRIES					TOTAL				
	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total	M.	W.	Children		Total
			B.	G.				B.	G.				B.	G.	
Europeans
Eurasians
Japanese
Chinese
Malays
Northern Indians
Southern Indians
Others
Total

TABLE IV
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE, JAVANESE AND SOUTHERN INDIAN DECK PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR, 1936

Race	SINGAPORE		PENANG		PORT SWETTENHAM		TOTAL	Net Arrivals during the year	NET ARRIVALS FOR THE YEARS 1934 AND 1935	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures			1934	1935
1. Chinese from and to China including Hongkong (a) ...	131,003	66,532	18,816	11,927	3	2,119	149,822	69,244	41,138	76,828
2. Javanese from and to Java (b) ...	66	28	...	...	...	...	66	38	459	6
3. Southern Indians from and to Presidency of Madras (c) ...	13,542	9,698	20,275	18,088	9,219	11,897	43,036	3,353	61,845	27,168
Total ...	144,611	76,258	39,091	30,015	9,222	14,016	192,924	72,635	102,524	103,990

(a) For Chinese: all deck passengers by all steamers.

(b) For Javanese: all labourers recruited for Malayan estates as reported by recruiting agencies and the Labour Department at Singapore.

(c) For Southern Indians: all deck passengers embarked and disembarked by British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers between Malayan Ports and Madras as reported by the Labour Department.

TABLE V
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE DECK PASSENGERS FROM AND TO CHINA DURING THE YEAR, 1936

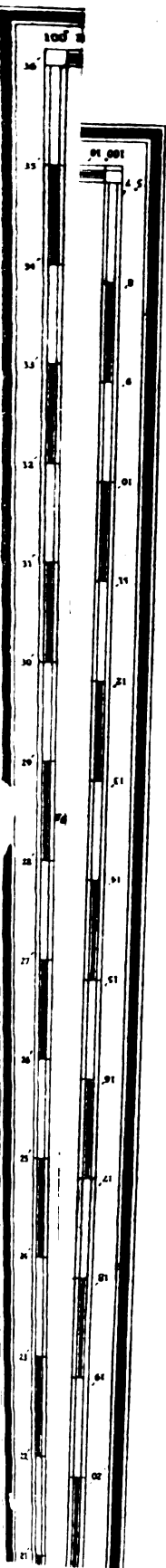
Port	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			TOTAL ARRIVALS		TOTAL DEPARTURES	
	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	Men	Women	Boys (a)	Girls (a)	1935	1936
Singapore ...	66,178	43,662	12,307	8,856	40,550	14,280	7,007	4,695	136,059	131,003
Penang ...	9,001	6,674	1,770	1,371	5,969	2,677	1,895	1,386	9,640	18,816
Port Swettenham ...	2	...	1	...	1,263	423	274	159	154	3
Total ...	75,181	50,336	14,078	10,227	47,782	17,380	9,176	6,240	145,853	149,822
									69,025	80,578

(a) Under 12 (English) years of age

APPENDIX "C"

Nationality, number and tonnage of Vessels with cargo and in ballast and native craft of all tonnage (including their repeated voyages) which arrived and departed at the ports of the Straits Settlements during the year, 1936

Nationality	SINGAPORE						PENANG					
	MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR			MERCHANT VESSELS			MEN-OF-WAR		
	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under	Over 75 Tons Net		75 Tons Net and Under
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
British	4,477	9,979,292	..	..	57	259,930	2,768	7,842,669	..	..	30	67,190
American	76	391,146	..	..	24	54,306	75	397,291	..	..	..	..
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	188	109,658	..	..	..	..	14	20,978	..	..	..	..
Danish	192	659,040	..	..	..	..	92	358,228	..	..	..	..
Dutch	4,305	6,891,127	..	..	10	34,576	1,116	1,422,085	..	..	..	..
French	378	1,763,261	..	..	6	24,800	..	..	..	..	..	..
German	341	1,758,300	..	..	2	12,000	206	1,182,326	..	..	..	..
Greek	27	82,392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italian	120	726,014	..	..	..	..	8	29,376	..	..	..	..
Japanese	1,313	5,536,092	..	..	2	1,756	392	1,713,704	..	..	..	..
Norwegian	1,072	1,882,127	..	..	..	..	222	355,086	..	..	..	..
Panama	2	10,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	38	68,498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sarawak	171	87,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siamese	302	181,369	..	..	6	3,260	..	..	..	..	4	1,916
Swedish	61	232,715	..	..	..	..	22	81,282	..	..	..	..
Yugoslavian	2	7,086	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13,065	30,366,511	35,397	1,324,796	107	390,628	4,915	13,403,025	11,407	519,735	34	69,106
± 1935	- 530	+ 111,085	+ 2,217	+ 54,867	+ 17	+ 33,738	+ 81	+ 496,775	- 569	- 22,543	- 34	- 26,396



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire*

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps, [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937¹ [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine

[Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

[Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies

[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY &
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

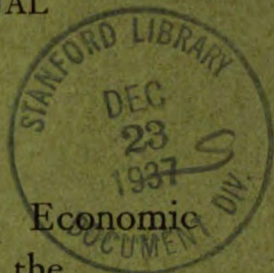
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1813



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF BRUNEI, 1936

(For Report for 1934 see No. 1751 (Price 1s. 6d.)
and for Report for 1935 see No. 1753 (Price 2s. od.).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN SINGAPORE)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. od. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1813

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF BRUNEI, 1936

(For Report for 1934 see No. 1751 (Price 1s. 6d.)
and for Report for 1935 see No. 1753 (Price 2s. 0d.).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN SINGAPORE)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 2s. 0d. net

A
E
C
D
E
P
G
H

CONTENTS

ANNUAL REPORT 1936

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Pages</i>
I. GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND CLIMATE	1
II. GOVERNMENT	2
III. POPULATION	3
IV. HEALTH	5
V. HOUSING	5
VI. PRODUCTION	8
VII. COMMERCE	13
VIII. WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING	14
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS ..	16
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	18
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ..	20
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	21
XIII. JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	23
XIV. LEGISLATION	25
XV. FINANCE AND TAXATION	26
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	29

APPENDICES

A. RAINFALL IN VARIOUS PLACES	32
B. THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS IN VARIOUS PLACES	33
C. TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1934-1936	34
D. TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1934, 1935 AND 1936	35
E. ABSTRACT OF REVENUE 1934, 1935 AND 1936 ..	36
F. ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE 1934, 1935 AND 1936	37
G. CUSTOMS TARIFF	38
H. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1936	43
SKETCH MAP OF BRUNEI	44

STATE OF BRUNEI

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND CLIMATE

GEOGRAPHY

The State of Brunei comprises an area of some 2,280 square miles, with a coast line of about 100 miles, and lies between 4° 5' and 5° 2' N. latitude and 114° 3' and 115° 22' E. longitude. Brunei Town is distant by sea 758 nautical miles from Singapore.

The capital, Brunei, or, to give it its honorific Arabic name, Darul-Salam (Abode of Peace), is situated about nine miles from the mouth of the Brunei River. The population as revealed by the census of 1931 was 10,453. Prior to 1910 it consisted almost entirely of Malay houses built on nibong piles in the river, but it now includes a strip of the mainland, partly reclaimed, on which the Government buildings and many shophouses and private residences have been erected.

The only other town of any size is Kuala Belait at the south-western end of the State's seaboard. It is the centre of a rapidly expanding oil producing area and is the local headquarters of the British Malayan Petroleum Company.

HISTORY

A State named Puni, 45 days' sail from Java, is mentioned several times in the annals of the Sung dynasty, which ruled over Southern China from about 960 to 1280 A.D., and it is practically certain that the reference is to Brunei.

In the 13th and 14th centuries Brunei owed allegiance alternately to Majapahit and Malacca. By the early years of the 16th century, however, it had risen to great power, and in the reign of Sultan BOLKIA, (Nakhoda Ragam, the Singing Captain), its authority extended not only over the northern part of the Island of Borneo but also over the Sulu Islands and part of the Philippines.

The first European account of Brunei is that of PIGAFETTA who sailed with MAGELLAN on his famous voyage around the world and recorded his impressions of the various lands he visited. PIGAFETTA saw Brunei in 1521 and was greatly impressed by the splendour of the Court and the size of the Town, the population of which he estimated at 25,000 families.

Towards the end of the 16th century the power of Brunei began to decline and by the middle of the 19th century it had fallen hopelessly into decay, only a small part of its former territory remaining to it. At this period the town of Brunei seems to have been a profitable slave market for the captives of the Illanun and Sulu pirates on the coasts of Borneo. Sarawak was ceded to Sir JAMES BROOKE in 1841 and concessions were made at later dates to the British North Borneo Company and to the Sarawak Government till Brunei was reduced to its present circumscribed boundaries.

By a Treaty made in 1888 Brunei was placed under the protection of Great Britain, and the Sultan agreed that the foreign relations of the State should be conducted by Her Majesty's Government. Provision was also made for the setting up of a Consular Court with jurisdiction over British subjects and British protected persons. In 1906 a supplementary Treaty was entered into whereby the Sultan undertook to accept a British Resident who should be the agent and representative of the British Government, acting under the High Commissioner. This followed the system which had been adopted in the case of the Malay States of the Federation.

CLIMATE

The climate is pleasant and healthy without any marked changes of temperature. During the day the temperature varies between 80° and 90° Fahrenheit but the heat is generally tempered by a light breeze. At night the temperature usually falls below 80°.

The average annual rainfall varies between 100 and 200 inches for different parts of the State.

Meteorological returns are given in Appendices A and B.

CHAPTER II

GOVERNMENT

Brunei is a Sultanate, the present Ruler being His Highness AHMAD TAJUDIN AKHAZUL KHAIRI WADIN IBNI ALMERHUM SULTAN MOHAMED JEMAL-UL-ALAM, who succeeded his father in 1924 at the age of eleven years. During his minority the Duli Pengiran Bendahara and Duli Pengiran Pemancha, the two chief ministers of State, were appointed to act as joint Regents. On 19th September, 1931, His Highness the Sultan ascended the Throne and the Regency terminated.

The chief authority in the State is vested in the Sultan in Council. The Council at present consists of ten members including the British Resident. All legislation must receive the assent of the Council which also decides important questions of policy.

The administration of the Government is in the hands of the British Resident who is invariably an officer of the Malayan Civil Service. By the Treaty of 1906 his advice must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Mohammedan

religion. He has his headquarters in Brunei Town and communicates with the High Commissioner through the intermediary of the Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore.

The State is divided into five administrative districts, Brunei, Belait, Tutong, Temburong and Muara, to each of which a Malay District Officer is appointed. The District Officer at Kuala Belait, the centre of the oilfields, works under the direction of the Assistant Resident, who is an officer of the Malayan Civil Service.

Penghulus or village headmen were appointed in 1931 in the padi growing districts. They have certain powers as peace officers in the areas for which they are appointed.

Sanitary Boards, composed of official and unofficial members and subject to the control of the British Resident, function in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait and Tutong. Licensing Boards exist in Brunei and Kuala Belait.

CHAPTER III

POPULATION

VITAL STATISTICS

The population of Brunei in 1931 as ascertained by the census taken in that year was 30,135. The estimated population at the end of 1936 was 34,016, distributed by race approximately as follows:—

Europeans	..	..	..	69
Malays	..	..	..	28,960
Eurasians	..	..	..	40
Chinese	..	..	..	4,100
Indians	..	..	..	239
Others	..	..	..	608

One thousand four hundred and fifty-four births were registered during the year, giving a birth-rate of 42.74 per mille, compared with 43.70 per mille in 1935 and 39.61 per mille in 1934.

Registered deaths totalled 1,155, representing a crude death-rate of 33.95 per mille as against 23.78 per mille in 1935 and 37.51 per mille in 1934.

Registration of births and deaths in the populous areas is believed to be practically complete: it is known to be incomplete in the more remote areas, but the extent of the error is uncertain.

The infantile mortality rate was 352 per mille live births as compared with 210 per mille in 1935 and 355 per mille in 1934. The rate in the Brunei area, where registration is complete, was 460 per mille live births.

MIGRATION

There was no organised immigration during the year. As always, however, there was a constant ebb and flow of population between the State and the neighbouring territories of Labuan (Straits

Settlements), British North Borneo and Sarawak. The following tables show the trend of migration:—

IMMIGRATION

Race			Sarawak	British North Borneo	Labuan	Total
Europeans	..	..	17	10	158	185
Chinese	..	..	679	7	1,566	2,252
Malays	..	..	620	919	11,926	13,465
Northern Indians	..	..	25	..	151	180
Southern Indians	..	..	4	..		
Other races	..	..	105	1	69	175
Total			1,450	937	13,870	16,257

EMIGRATION

Race			Sarawak	British North Borneo	Labuan	Total
Europeans	..	..	28	11	162	201
Chinese	..	..	616	42	1,593	2,251
Malays	..	..	522	921	12,368	13,811
Northern Indians	..	..	21	2	120	145
Southern Indians	..	..	2	..		
Other races	..	..	78	..	246	324
Total			1,267	976	14,489	16,732

Aliens, which term connotes persons other than subjects of His Highness the Sultan and British subjects (not including British protected persons), are required to register on arrival and to notify change of residence and departure from the State. They may be, and in the case of the labouring class generally are, required to furnish a guarantor for the cost of their repatriation to the country from which they have arrived, if that should, for any reason, become necessary.

Little restriction is placed on the free movement of aliens of Malaysian race. Immigrants of other races, however, are required to produce a passport or other document of a similar nature. In the case of British North Borneo and Sarawak, Certificates of Registration and Certificates of Identity, which are granted by these Governments only after a period of residence, are accepted.

There is no legislation regulating the volume of immigration. Immigrants from China, however, are required to enter the State from Singapore, where their number is counted against the quota imposed under the immigration law of the Colony. Immigration from China *via* Sandakan (British North Borneo) is no longer permitted. Such immigrants from Singapore must produce their Certificate of Admission to the Colony or their Landing Certificate before they are permitted to enter the State.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

Medical and health administration throughout the State is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Medical Service with headquarters in Brunei Town. Dr. W. G. EVANS held the appointed throughout the year.

Expenditure on account of the Medical Department amounted to \$42,108, while the revenue collected totalled \$2,512.

The scattered nature of the population and the inaccessibility of the larger part of the State render public health measures practically impossible except in the main centres of population.

Malaria is relatively rare in the large centres, where anti-malarial measures are taken, but it is fairly common in the outlying districts: even in the latter, however, it is not an immediate problem.

Health throughout the State was generally good, and there was no major epidemic during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—There were seven female officers engaged in maternity and child welfare work during the year, including one fully qualified nurse trained in Singapore.

Five hundred and twenty-nine maternity cases were attended in their homes, compared with 514 in 1935, while 15 were admitted to hospital. Four thousand three hundred and thirty other cases were seen in the clinic, compared with 3,186 in 1935 and 1,624 in 1934.

The average weight of babies born under the care of the department was 6½ lbs.

A very successful baby show was held during the year, over 500 babies participating.

Hospitals.—The State maintains three hospitals, namely, a well equipped hospital of 35 beds at Brunei Town and smaller hospitals at Temburong (Bangar) and Tutong. In addition, a travelling dispensary service covers the whole State.

There is also an excellently equipped hospital maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company at Kuala Belait which is made available for Government purposes, the Government contributing a share of the cost.

Two estates employ qualified dressers; one has a small hospital and one a dispensary.

The State services are free to the majority of the natives of the State, and to all indigent persons of whatever race.

CHAPTER V

HOUSING

Housing accommodation in the State falls under two main heads (a) houses in townships and (b) houses in country districts.

There are only three townships of any size in the State, namely, Brunei, Kuala Belait (including Seria) and Tutong. All three have been declared to be areas to which the provisions of the Sanitary

Boards Enactment apply. Strict control over all matters appertaining to housing and sanitation is exercised within each of the areas by a Board, comprising both official and unofficial members, to which, *inter alia*, plans for the erection of buildings and for the execution of structural alterations have to be submitted for prior approval. All houses in Sanitary Board areas are liable to inspection by officers of the Board.

Certain of the by-laws relating to housing and sanitation have also been applied to specified country districts outside the Sanitary Board Areas.

Housing in townships.—Housing in the townships may be divided into four classes:—

- (a) Houses owned by the Government for the accommodation of its servants;
- (b) Private residences of superior type;
- (c) Shophouses; and
- (d) Native huts and houses.

(a) *Government owned Houses.*—The Government now houses many of its servants. Most of the buildings are of wood, and the minimum accommodation is two rooms and a kitchen, with adequate sanitary arrangements. The more senior officers have quarters approximating to European standards.

(b) *Private residences.*—These may range from the substantial self-contained dwelling house standing in its own grounds to the much less pretentious wooden building erected on a small plot of land. Houses of this kind are as yet comparatively few, but there is a growing tendency amongst the wealthier Chinese to erect this type of building as a residence in preference to the old shophouse type.

(c) *Shophouses.*—These are mostly occupied by Chinese traders. The upper part of the building is used as a habitation by the shop-keeper and his family, while the lower part is used as a shop. The type of building is strictly controlled by the Board and may be deemed satisfactory.

(d) *Native huts and houses.*—These are usually built with plank walls and attap-thatched roofs and are situated as a rule on small plots owned by the householders themselves. There is not a great deal wrong inherently with this type of dwelling from a sanitary point of view, save the tendency to over crowding. This is not due to paucity of space or even, as a general rule, to lack of capital; it has been customary for the Malay to have his family and near relations close by him and the habit will not be relinquished easily.

No note on the housing accommodation in the State would be complete without some mention of the unique river kampongs in Brunei Town. Though there is an observable tendency among the younger generation to build their houses on the mainland, the greater part of the Malay population has lived from time immemorial in huts raised on piles built on mud flats in the river. These flats are exposed at low tide but flooded at high tide. The tides effectively dispose of rubbish and other impurities. The huts vary in size from a minimum of one room and a kitchen according to the wealth and standing of their owners.

Set in a wide sweep of river, somewhat reminiscent of one of the smaller Italian lakes, this river town is the most distinctive feature of the State. At high tide, under favourable conditions of light, it takes on a quite remarkable beauty. Viewed at close quarters, it is even more remarkably ramshackle, and at low tide, European olfactory organs are liable to take offence.

The houses are grouped in small villages, many being connected by precarious bridges. Children born in these surroundings swim almost as soon as they walk, and the casual visitor is often surprised by the splash-plash of four or five small naked bodies plunging spread eagled into the water at his approach, like frogs into a quiet pool.

The inhabitants use as transport a myriad canoes and protect themselves from the sun with enormous round hats. They obtain their fresh water supply from pipes led out over the edge of the river, and in the mornings, below these pipes, are crowded many canoes, packed with stone jars, and manoeuvred by small boys one after another below the gushing pipes.

At sunset the river becomes a busy thoroughfare, when the inhabitants make their way to and from the land town. Seen from a distance, the more minute of the canoes, with their occupants so hugely hatted as to be entirely concealed, look like nothing so much as enterprising mushrooms.

Housing in country districts.—In the country districts the usual type of dwelling is a one or two roomed hut where the owner of the land lives with his wife and children. The raised wooden hut with attap thatched roof is most common, but kajang walls are also found. Kajang is a species of palm leaf and when the leaves are stitched together a very effective wall is formed. The kajang house is delightfully cool.

Dyak settlers and Dusuns and Muruts in the wilder parts live in long houses. These vary in length according to the number of inhabitants. Each consists of a covered verandah where the bachelors live and a number of rooms occupied by married couples.

Estates, etc.—Certain large employers of labour house their own labourers. The lines are subject to inspection by Government officers and are required to be built and inhabited in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Code.

General.—The space available for building purposes both in townships and in country districts is ample and the types of dwelling house in general use are adequate for the needs of the various classes of the population.

Beyond the areas to which housing and sanitary bylaws have been applied no special action is taken to control housing conditions, nor is any necessary at present.

Building Societies.—There are no Building Societies in the State which is not sufficiently advanced for such institutions. There is, however, a co-operative society operated for the benefit of Government officers from which members may obtain loans for the erection and repair of their houses.

CHAPTER VI

PRODUCTION

MINERALS

Oil.—Oil was first found in 1914, but there was no production on a commercial scale until 1932, when the British Malayan Petroleum Company commenced exporting from Seria, some ten miles north-east of Kuala Belait, the headquarters of the Company. The oil is exported by pipe-line to the refinery at Lutong in Sarawak territory.

Exploration work in the early stages consists of comparatively indiscriminate geological examination followed by core drilling of selected areas. At a later date wells are bored upon sites conjecturally determined after palaeontological examination of "cores" taken from the location by the geologists. Even after these preliminary investigations, however, wells may fail to produce oil after drilling to depths of more than a mile and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

When a well is successful, the oil is raised to the surface by means of its attendant gas. Should there be a deficiency of gas in any particular well, the necessary supplies are obtained from a gas-well or from an oil-well which produces with its oil an over-sufficiency of gas. Over the field as a whole gas is present in abundant quantities which obviates the necessity for the use of mechanical pumping machinery at any of the wells. After supplying the wells there is a surplus available for kilns and domestic purposes as well as for export by pipe-line for use at the refinery at Lutong. Finally what cannot be utilized is burnt off in enormous flares like giant bunsen burners.

When a well has been put on production, the oil is straightway pumped through pipes to the refinery in Sarawak. As a result, the most obvious characteristic of the oilfields in Brunei is the apparent absence of oil.

Exploration work continued throughout the year. Eighteen new wells were sunk and brought to production, while two more were sunk and abandoned as no oil indications were observed. Fifty-three wells were producing at the end of the year.

The preliminary work for a sea location took the greater part of the year. Drilling commenced in the latter part of the year and a depth of 4,655 feet had been attained at the end of December. Great expectations are entertained of this well; oil bearing sand was early encountered, but the well is to be a deep one.

Two additional pumping plants were installed to accelerate the flow of oil in the pipe-line to Sarawak in order that the rate of production might be increased. This will, however, not take effect till 1937.

The production of oil and natural gas during the year amounted to 451,621 tons and 940,455,442 cubic feet respectively, as against 447,275 tons and 886,647,891 cubic feet in 1935.

The royalties payable on the oil and gas produced during the year, less the proportion consumed in the actual production, amounted to \$399,929.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Department.—The Secretary to the Resident continued in charge of the Agricultural Department until the arrival in September of a Malay Officer of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya who assumed control.

At the end of the year there were at work at various centres in the State seven Malay Agricultural Subordinates, all trained at the School of Agriculture at Serdang in the Federated Malay States.

To ensure that the work of the department was being conducted on progressive and systematic lines, the Agricultural Officer, Singapore, at the request of the Government, paid a visit of inspection to the State and tendered advice on agricultural matters generally.

An Agricultural Officer of the Malayan Agricultural Service is to be appointed to the State early in 1937 and will be in direct control of the department.

Agricultural Stations.—The State maintains a central agricultural station at Kilanas for the experimental planting of products new to Brunei, and the exhibition of more effective agricultural methods. The Station is extremely popular with those of the people who are agriculturally minded. In addition, five padi test plots are maintained in various parts of the State.

Rubber.—Roughly 14,300 acres throughout the State are planted with rubber: of this area some 5,000 acres are in the possession of four European Estates.

Regulation, in accordance with the International Agreement, worked smoothly throughout the year. The exportable quota for the year was 1,312 tons which, with a carry over of 48 tons accumulated from previous years, made the total permissible exports 1,360 tons. Actual exports totalled 1,325 tons, valued at \$790,703, as against 1,343 tons, valued at \$576,159, in 1935.

A Malay officer of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya was appointed to the State in the latter part of the year and has already done excellent work among the owners of small rubber holdings, particularly in the direction of the improvement of the quality of the rubber-sheet produced, by demonstrations of the correct methods of treatment and of smoking.

Small smoke-houses of simple design to serve as a pattern for small-holders have been erected in many parts of the State.

Sago.—The sago palm is indigenous to the State. The product is used as a substitute for rice and constitutes almost the staple food of the races of the interior.

The production of sago was at one time an important industry but for some years it had been more or less moribund owing to low world prices. A substantial increase in the price of the commodity in 1935 gave a fresh impulse to the industry and enabled it to recover

some of its former activity. This recovery was more than maintained during the current year and 5973 pikuls, valued at \$13,968, were exported, as against 2603 pikuls, valued at \$6,177, in 1935, and 1895 pikuls, valued at \$2,506, in 1934.

Rice.—The State does not produce sufficient rice for its own needs and the Government has in recent years devoted much attention to the problem of stimulating production by the inculcation of modern and economic methods in place of ancient and wasteful custom, by the encouragement of planting of fresh areas, particularly of wet padi, and by the introduction of better and higher yielding strains. Success is not to be achieved in a day, however. It has been the custom of the people of the interior to burn fresh areas of jungle every year and scatter seed broadcast thereon to reap later a meagre and precarious crop, and custom is not easily discarded. It is gratifying, therefore, to be able to record that there is evidence that the new methods, as they are demonstrated to be superior, appear to be making headway against the old.

Production for 1936 showed a large increase over the previous year, more than a million gantangs of padi being obtained from some 7,600 planted acres, as compared with 600,000 gantangs from 5000 planted acres in 1935. This is equivalent to approximately 25,000 pikuls of rice and represents about one-third of the total consumption of rice within the State. The increase in production is attributable to an extension of the planted area, particularly of the area under wet padi, and to favourable conditions of planting and harvesting. Kilanas, Sengkurong and Lumapas were the chief padi producing districts.

FORESTS

Forest Department.—The Forest Department is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Forest Service. The appointment was held by Mr. J. S. SMITH until December when he was relieved by Mr. C. O. FLEMMICH.

At the end of the year the subordinate staff consisted of a Forester and three Forest Guards seconded from the Federated Malay States, and five locally recruited Forest Guards.

The recruitment of locally born subordinates presents considerable difficulty as there is a dearth of suitable candidates with a sufficiently high standard of education and an aptitude and liking for forest work, and it will probably be necessary to rely to a considerable extent on seconded personnel for some time to come.

Reserves.—Two Forest Reserves, Anduki (1950 acres), and Labi Hills (278,000 acres), were finally constituted during the year. Preliminary notification was also made in respect of the reservation of an area of approximately 100,000 acres at Batu Apoi. The statutory enquiry was completed and the reserve will be finally constituted as from the 1st January, 1937.

These three reserves cover between them some 380,000 acres or roughly a quarter of the total area of the State. A considerable proportion of this reserve, however, is remote and may be regarded, in the State's present stage of development, as purely protective.

Shifting Cultivation.—The situation with regard to shifting cultivation was particularly satisfactory during the year. The felling of virgin jungle for this purpose is prohibited, and the aim has been to endeavour to confine clearings to areas of secondary growth of age not more than ten years.

Conservation of forest is an entirely new concept to the mind of the untutored rayat of the interior upon whose destructive proclivities in the past no effective check was ever imposed. Custom demanded a new clearing every year for the planting of rice and foodstuffs and mature jungle was almost invariably chosen for the purpose as it is easier to fell than secondary growth. The Forest Department is still young but there are signs that constant propaganda and explanation of the reasons for preserving forests are beginning to have their effect. In 1935 proceedings were taken against 117 persons for forest offences in connexion with the making of clearings for shifting cultivation: in 1936 not a single infringement was reported.

Timber Utilization.—The forests of Brunei represent one of the greatest potential assets of the State. It is a matter for regret, therefore, that the timber industry is in an unsatisfactory condition. Except in certain areas in the Belait District, there was no organised exploitation on systematic and efficient lines and it is difficult to see how the position can be improved so long as local sawyers are content to depend for their supplies on the sporadic and haphazard activities of up-river natives.

From time to time enquiries have been received from European firms as to the possibilities of timber exploitation on a large scale. Little disposition has been evinced so far, however, to provide the immediate capital necessary for the purpose, a circumstance which suggests that Borneo, if no longer the domain of the head hunter, is still the happy hunting ground of the concession seeker.

The prospect of timber cutting on ambitious lines is an attractive one. Experience suggests, however, that the future interests of the State as a potential timber producing country are likely to be best served by the slower but more intensive working practised by skilled Chinese, supported by modest but modern machinery.

The plank industry in Brunei Town was adversely affected by undercutting by a Chinese mill in Limbang (Sarawak). The planks, however, were of poor quality and appeared to have been cut from undersized logs, and by the end of the year the demand had fallen off.

The royalty on the outturn of timber for the year was \$4,345 as compared with \$3,851 for 1935. On firewood the royalty was \$2,742 as compared with \$1,858 in 1935.

Jelutong.—The Forest Department has succeeded in raising the standard of local jelutong to a high level, and a satisfactory price was obtained for the product over the year. The outturn was 2,833 piculs, valued at \$70,509, as against 2,235 piculs, valued at \$45,060 in 1935. Royalty was payable at the *ad valorem* rate of ten per cent.

Financial.—The total revenue collected by the Forest Department was \$15,551 as compared with \$13,509 for the previous year. Expenditure amounted to \$15,796 as against \$14,094 in 1935.

INDUSTRIES

Such industrial processes as are performed in Brunei relate almost exclusively to the treatment of the raw materials with the production of which the prosperity of the State is so intimately concerned. Apart from the oil and agricultural activities, which are dealt with elsewhere, the only major industry in the State is the preparation of bark extract, or cutch, from mangrove.

This industry is carried on by the Island Trading Company which has been established in Brunei since 1900, six years before direct control of the internal administration of the State was assumed by His Majesty's Government.

The greater part of the bark used in the preparation of the extract now comes from outside the State, being stripped from the mangrove swamps round the coasts of Borneo. The raw bark is crushed and placed in vats to which water is added for leeching purposes. The liquid is then evaporated to dryness in vacuum pans, leaving a solid residue. The finished product is a hard brittle substance not unlike pitch but reddish-brown in colour. Cutch is used in the leather and fishing industries for tanning and for the treatment and dyeing of nets and sails.

The labour employed is almost exclusively indigenous, the factory having since its establishment represented the major source of salaried employment for the inhabitants of the river town.

During the year 1994 tons of cutch, valued at \$172,743, were exported, compared with 2,575 tons, valued at \$177,910, in 1935.

Apart from this there are only native crafts, the principal of which are the manufacture of silver and brassware and the weaving of silk and cotton sarongs.

The Brunei silversmiths are perhaps the most famous of the Malay Archipelago. They have adapted their ancient art to present day requirements and have succeeded in producing articles which, though modern in design, still retain their native individuality.

Their wares find a ready sale in Malaya and elsewhere. In 1936 silverware to the value of \$7,125 was exported as compared with \$7,709 in 1935.

The brass-smiths, in addition to making gongs and other brassware, are expert at copying spare parts for motor cars, such as water pumps, pinions and manifolds.

MARINE PRODUCE

Fishing provides a livelihood for a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Brunei and Muara Districts and the prawn fishing industry in particular is an important one. The actual fishing is done almost entirely by Malays but the financing of the industry and the preparation, export and marketing of the dried product are in the hands of Chinese merchants.

Of recent years the industry has been somewhat depressed and its extent diminished owing to the low level of prices ruling in Singapore, where almost the entire catch is exported, and to the

consequent reluctance on the part of Chinese merchants to risk the not inconsiderable amount of capital required on a venture showing little prospect of a fair margin of profit. The unsatisfactory position has been aggravated by the pooriness of the catches since 1934, as a result of the depredations of a species of jelly fish which has attacked the fishing areas.

Five hundred and seventy-nine pikuls of dried prawns, valued at \$19,219, were exported in 1936, compared with 475 pikuls, valued at \$15,652, in 1935.

In addition to the dried prawn industry, large supplies of fresh fish are disposed of in the local markets. A protective tariff of ten per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed upon imported fish in the hope of stimulating the local fish curing industry. There was, nevertheless, an increase in the imports of dried fish for the year, which would appear to suggest that the local fishermen are slow to take advantage of the opportunity offered them of cutting out the imported product.

LIVE STOCK

Brunei is not a stock raising country. It is estimated that there are about 3,000 head of buffalo in the State, kept both for draught purposes and for slaughter, and a few hundred head of cattle. There are also several flourishing pig farms run by Chinese.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCE

The aggregate value of the trade of the State for the year was \$6,017,329 as against \$5,703,558 in 1935 and \$5,142,618 in 1934.

Imports.—The total value of imports during the year amounted to \$1,869,994, as against \$1,994,059 in 1935 and \$1,751,868 in 1934. Fluctuations in the comparative values of certain commodities were recorded, increases in the value of imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles, sugar and provisions being more than offset on the balance by a diminution in the value of imports of machinery, timber and rice.

The principal imports in order of value were as follows:—

	\$
Miscellaneous manufactured articles ..	802,210
Rice	172,777
Provisions	123,609
Machinery	109,408
Tobacco	93,773
Petroleum	93,387

Exports.—The total value of exports during the year amounted to \$4,147,335, as against \$3,709,499 in 1935, and \$3,390,750 in 1934. The major increases were in respect of crude oil, plantation rubber, jelutong, natural gas and sago flour, the only commodities to show a marked decrease being cutch and forest produce.

The principal exports in order of value were as follows:—

	\$
Crude oil	2,975,103
Plantation rubber	790,703
Cutch	172,743

It is noteworthy that the value of the exports of crude oil and plantation rubber represent about 71% and 19% respectively of the total export trade.

Comparative tables of imports and exports are given in Appendices C and D.

Except in regard to crude oil which is exported by pipe-line straight to the refinery in Sarawak, there is practically no direct foreign trade. All goods are transhipped at Labuan (Straits Settlements) which serves as an entrepôt for the distribution of merchandise.

The import of cotton and rayon piece-goods manufactured in foreign countries is controlled. There is no local textile quotas legislation. Regulation is effected by prohibiting by rule under the Customs Duties Enactment, 1906, the importation of such goods, except from the Colony of the Straits Settlements or a Malay State, an amount representing the State's quota being added to the aggregate Malayan quota.

CHAPTER VIII

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING

Labour.—There was no organised immigration during the year. The State is not dependent to any great extent on immigrant labour, the bulk of the labour employed being indigenous.

The chief employers of labour were the Government, the Island Trading Company, the British Malayan Petroleum Company and the European rubber estates in the State which number four with a planted area of about 5,000 acres. The following Table shows the racial distribution of the labour employed during the year, and the nature of its employment:—

Race	Government	Island Trading Company	British Malayan Petroleum Co.	European Estates	Total
	Public Works	Manufacture of Cutch	Oilfields	Tapping, etc. and factory work	
Malays and other Bornean Race. ..	242	462	384	596	1,684
Chinese ..	7	..	534	18	559
Indians ..	1	..	103	4	108
Javanese ..	..	..	..	42	42
Eurasian ..	1	..	..	..	1
Total ..	251	462	1,021	660	2,394

These figures represent merely the permanent labour forces and do not include the very large volume of casual labour. A large proportion of the indigenous population are peasant proprietors, living on their small holdings, who seek outside employment only as a seasonal occupation.

Conditions of labour in the State are governed by the Labour Code which is similar to that in force in the various administrations in the Malay Peninsula. Every employer is bound by law to provide at least 24 days work in every month for each labourer employed by him and no labourer can be required to work for more than six days in one week or for more than nine hours in any one day.

Visits of inspection to places of employment are made by the Government Medical Officer who acts as Assistant Controller of Labour to ensure the proper observance of the provisions of the Code.

There is no indentured labour and there is no unemployment in the western sense of the term.

Wages.—The standard rates of wages prescribed for Southern Indian labourers remained at 42 cents for an adult male labourer and 32 cents for an adult female labourer for a statutory day's work of nine hours or equivalent task. Southern Indian labour is employed only in the oilfields where the daily rates of pay earned are greatly in excess of the standard.

The prevailing rates of pay for the various categories of unskilled labour at the chief places of employment were as follows:—

Public Works Department	..	40 cents to 69 cents per day.
European Rubber Estates	..	35 cents to 65 cents per day.
Island Trading Company	..	\$7 to \$15 per month.

British Malayan Petroleum Company:—

Chinese	..	..	40 cents to 55 cents per day plus rations.
Indians	..	..	70 cents to 95 cents per day.
Malays	..	..	55 cents to 95 cents per day.
Dyaks	..	..	45 cents to 60 cents per day.

Skilled labour commanded much higher rates.

Much of the indigenous labour is not entirely dependent upon the wages earned.

Cost of Living.—The staple food of the labourer is rice and an adult male is reckoned normally to consume six gantangs (36 katis or 48 lbs.) a month. The average price of No. 2 Siam rice in the State over the year was 30 cents per gantang as compared with 28 cents in 1935. This represents a cost of about six cents a day for the labourer's staple food.

The labourer's monthly living budget varied with the race of the labourer and the location of the place of employment between \$8.50 and \$14 per month. Living was dearest on the oilfields and tended to be cheaper in areas where fish and jungle fruits were readily procurable. The indigenous population is able to subsist with the use of remarkably little cash.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

The only schools maintained by the Government are Malay Vernacular Schools of which there were 18 in the State at the close of the year.

By the School Attendance Enactment, 1929, attendance at school is made compulsory in specified districts for every male child between the ages of 7 and 14 who lives within two miles of a school where free education in the child's own language is provided by the Government. The only districts which have so far been specified are the townships of Brunei and Kuala Belait. In effect, therefore, the Enactment applies only to Malay children living in these townships, though, of course, the schools maintained by the Government are not confined to these areas. The great majority are, in fact, outside them.

Malay vernacular education is entirely free. School buildings (as a rule), staff and quarters for staff, equipment and books are all provided by the State. Pupils buy for their own use notebooks, pencils, etc.

The number of boys attending Vernacular Schools at the end of the year was 946 as compared with 849 in 1935 and 866 in 1934. Ten girls also attended the boys' school at Kuala Belait.

The curriculum is based on that of the Malay Vernacular Schools in Malaya and includes Reading and Writing (in the Arabic and Romanised script), Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Hygiene, Drawing and Physical Training, as well as Basketry and Gardening at some schools.

All teaching is in the Malay language and no instruction is given which might tend to distract Malays from their native trades and occupations. The hours of attendance are from 8 A.M. to noon daily except Friday.

Wherever possible small areas of land are set aside for school gardens: of the 18 schools in the State, 12 are so provided. The gardens were inspected during the year by the Malay Officer of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya and officers of the Agricultural Department and practical advice given. The standard is said to be improving.

Physical exercises and the playing of games are encouraged. Almost all the schools play football, while badminton and hockey have been started in Brunei Town.

There is a troop of Scouts in Brunei Town of which the Superintendent of Education is the Scoutmaster.

There are no scholarships but boys who shew promise may be sent to the English School at Labuan (Straits Settlements) at Government expense, or selected for training as teachers at the

Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim in the Federated Malay States. There were three boys receiving training at the College during the year.

All the schools were medically inspected during the year and instruction in hygiene given by the staff of the Medical and Health Department.

Investigations were carried out with a view to the establishment of small village schools. Two new schools were erected by the Government at Muara and Seria, while two small village schools were built in the Tutong District by the people themselves with some assistance from the Government.

Except in Brunei Town the provision of an organised system of education is rendered difficult by the extremely scattered nature of the population and the lack of easy communication in the rural areas. Teaching in these small communities is therefore necessarily very elementary but, in as much as there is little prospect of early development for the greater part of the State, the standard of education provided is at present adequate for the needs of the people.

Little is done in the way of the provision of education for Malay girls. The difficulty in obtaining suitable women teachers constitutes the chief obstacle, and, until that has been surmounted, there can be little hope of overcoming the prejudice of conservative Mohammedan opinion against the attendance of girls at school.

Religious Instruction.—In addition to vernacular education, religious instruction (Mohammedan) is given in the vernacular schools in Brunei Town on two afternoons a week by a special Religious Teacher who receives an allowance from the Government.

One hundred and fifty boys were attending the classes, which are voluntary, at the end of the year.

Staff.—The staff of the Education Department consisted of a Malay Superintendent of Education and three teachers, all four trained at the Sultan Idris Training College, and 30 locally trained teachers and pupil teachers.

Finance.—A sum of \$14,444.85 was spent on Malay vernacular education in 1936 as against \$11,860 in 1935. This did not include the cost of sites for schools or of buildings erected during the year.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Chinese Vernacular Education.—There were two Chinese Vernacular Schools in the State, one at Brunei and one at Kuala Belait, maintained by the Chinese communities in these townships for the benefit of their children, both boys and girls. Small grants-in-aid were made by the Government and the schools subjected to periodical inspection.

There were 57 boys and 40 girls on the register of the Brunei school at the close of 1936 and 66 boys and 31 girls at the Belait school. In addition to education in the vernacular, elementary instruction in English is given in the senior classes.

Fees range from \$1 to \$1.50 per pupil per month but reduction or remission of fees is granted in respect of the children of needy parents. There are no scholarships.

English Education.—There is no Government English School in the State but the Government makes an annual contribution to the Government English School at Labuan (Straits Settlements) which is some 40 miles by sea from Brunei Town. Five Government-aided students were receiving education at this School during 1936.

Of the three boys, sons of the late Sultan and the two Chief Ministers of State, who had been sent to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar for their education at Government expense, Pengiran Muda Tengah, the younger brother of His Highness the Sultan, and Pengiran Anak Alam, son of the Pengiran Bendahara, left. Pengiran Anak Kahar, son of the Pengiran Pemancha, continued his education at the College.

There are two privately maintained English Schools at Kuala Belait, the S. P. G. School and the R. C. School.

The Kuala Belait English School opened in 1931, is maintained by the society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There were 45 boys and 9 girls on the register at the end of 1936, mostly children of employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company. Education is given in English up to a moderate standard. Both the Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company made a capitation grant towards the maintenance of the school. It is a condition of the grant that the school shall be non-sectarian and that religious instruction shall be optional.

The fees are Primer \$1 per month and Standard I and upward \$1.50 per month. No exemption is granted as the school is intended for the children of well-to-do parents. No scholarships are given.

The Roman Catholic English School, opened in 1933, is maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission. There were 26 boys on the register at the end of the year. There were no girls, they having been removed to Labuan.

The fees are \$1 per month per pupil and no exemption is allowed. No scholarships are given.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Rivers.—The rivers constitute the chief means of communication with the hinterland. They are, from East to West, the Temburong, the Brunei, the Tutong and the Belait.

Ships drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town, about nine miles up the Brunei River, at almost any state of the tide. There is, however, across the river near its mouth an artificial barrier of rock constructed in olden days as a measure of defence. A narrow oblique channel allows passage to ships but vessels exceeding 200 feet in length can negotiate the awkward turn involved only if fitted with twin screws.

As an experiment a start was made in an endeavour to remove part of the barrier by hand labour, about fifty Malay fishermen being employed as divers. The experiment proved a complete success and by the end of the year, without the aid of any special apparatus or

machinery, some 5000 cubic yards of stone had been removed from two sections of the barrier and a channel forty feet wide and seven feet deep cleared, allowing a safe passage for small vessels drawing up to six feet of water even at the lowest state of the tide. Incidentally the stone raised was found to be of superior quality to that available at the local quarry and proceeds of the sale of it to the Public Works Department had up till the end of the year covered the entire cost of the work.

Ships drawing 15 or 16 feet of water can go alongside the wharf at Muara Harbour outside the barrier, where supplies of coal in moderate quantities are available.

There are bars at the mouths of the Tutong and Belait rivers but ships drawing up to eight feet can enter at high water.

Vessels of similar draught can also go up the Temburong river as far as Bangar at suitable states of the tide.

The Straits Steamship Company maintains a weekly-service between Singapore and Labuan (Straits Settlements) as well as regular connecting services by motor vessels between the latter port and Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong.

In addition, there exist more or less regular motor launch services between Brunei, the local ports and up river districts.

Roads.—The total length of high-roads in the State is about 74 miles, of which some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the oilfields were upkept by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. The main stretch of road is from Brunei Town to Tutong from which point communication with Kuala Belait is maintained by ferry and the beach, the latter constituting an adequate highway for motor traffic at suitable states of the tide. The condition of the Tutong road was greatly improved and, while there was occasional delay and inconvenience during periods of very heavy rain, the road was kept open to traffic throughout the year, the first in which this has been achieved.

A traffic census taken in December indicates that the volume of motor traffic is steadily increasing. There was a 15 per cent. increase in the number of motor vehicles registered in the Brunei district over the previous year.

A programme of systematic road improvement has been laid down with a view to rendering the existing roads progressively more adequate to the needs of motor vehicular traffic.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Posts.—Post Offices are maintained at Brunei, Muara, Kuala Belait, Seria, Tutong and Bangar (Temburong).

The number of postal articles dealt with during the year was 187,548 representing an increase of 20 per cent. over the number dealt with during the previous year. The number of insured articles was 1,465 to the value of \$333,387 as compared with 1,092 to the value of \$200,701 in 1935.

The value of issued and paid Money Orders increased from \$36,734 in 1935 to \$42,955 in 1936.

A twice weekly mail service was maintained by mail bus between Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait by road and beach.

There was a weekly mail to and from Singapore *via* Labuan.

Radio Telegraphs.—The Government maintains four Wire Stations, at Brunei Town, Belait, Temburong and Labuan (Straits Settlements), the latter to provide a link with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cable station there.

The number of messages handled during the year was 4, as compared with 4,145 in 1935.

Telephones.—There is a public telephone service in Brunei Town with extensions to neighbouring estates and a line 36 miles long between Brunei and Kuala Tutong. The British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains an exchange in Kuala Belait which also serves Seria and is connected with Miri in Sarawak.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking.—The only bank in the State is the Post Office Savings Bank which was opened in May, 1935, with branches at Brunei and Kuala Belait.

The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1936, was 143 and the amount standing to their credit \$19,558, as compared with 143 depositors and deposits amounting to \$10,070 at the end of 1935. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was \$137 as compared with \$70 in 1935.

Cheques on Singapore are issued by the Treasury against cash at a commission of one-eighth per cent.

Currency.—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper coins of one cent and half cent denominations. Currency notes are issued in different denominations from \$1 upwards.

Weights and Measures.—English and native weights are used. The legal standard measures from which all other weights and measures are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local measures and their English equivalents:—

The chupak equal to 1 quart.

The gantang equal to 1 gallon.

The tahl equal to 1 1/3 oz.

The kati (16 tahils) equal to 1 1/3 lbs.

The pikul (100 katis) equal to 133 1/3 lbs.

The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to 5,333 1/3 lbs.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Public Works Service. Mr. R. H. A. JOHNSON took over the appointment from Mr. E. N. DIMMOCK on the 6th January, 1936, and remained in charge for the rest of the year.

The total expenditure of the department for the year was \$196,732 as compared with \$139,307 for the previous year. Comparative details are shewn in the following table:—

Head of Estimate	EXPENDITURE	
	1935	1936
	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	19,230	18,515
Other Charges	2,169	2,174
Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	58,469	57,012
Public Works Extraordinary ..	57,908	118,184
Works for other Departments ..	1,530	847

The amount expended represented 88·7 per cent. of the provision made in the Estimates.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.—Apart from some short lengths of approach road no new roads were constructed during the year. At the close of the year the total mileage of roads and streets in the State amounted to some 74 miles of which about 3½ miles in the oilfields were maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company by arrangement with the Government. Good progress was made with the Road Improvement Programme. Sixteen and a half miles of road formation were raised an average height of one foot to give the necessary camber and keep the surface above flood level, and over a thousand yards of double reinforced concrete strips each 2½ feet wide and 5 inches thick were laid over the hills with the worst surfaces. Two major deviations were constructed, shortening the road 400 feet and avoiding portions liable to heavy flooding.

The general condition of the road, though leaving much to be desired at periods of very heavy rain, showed considerable improvement and it was found possible to keep it open to traffic throughout the year in all weathers. Expenditure on road maintenance amounted to \$32,704 or \$465 a mile.

Wooden culverts and bridges are gradually being replaced with concrete pipes which are made departmentally. Over a thousand feet of these culverts were laid during the year.

One difficulty encountered in the construction and maintenance of roads which will stand up to motor traffic is the dearth of readily accessible supplies of good quality road metal in the State.

Works and Buildings.—Thirty-three new buildings were constructed during the year. The principal works were a new Rest House of unconventional design at Brunei, a Vegetable and Fish

English Education.—There is no Government English School in the State but the Government makes an annual contribution to the Government English School at Labuan (Straits Settlements) which is some 40 miles by sea from Brunei Town. Five Government-aided students were receiving education at this School during 1936.

Of the three boys, sons of the late Sultan and the two Chief Ministers of State, who had been sent to the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar for their education at Government expense, Pengiran Muda Tengah, the younger brother of His Highness the Sultan, and Pengiran Anak Alam, son of the Pengiran Bendahara, left. Pengiran Anak Kahar, son of the Pengiran Pemancha, continued his education at the College.

There are two privately maintained English Schools at Kuala Belait, the S. P. G. School and the R. C. School.

The Kuala Belait English School opened in 1931, is maintained by the society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There were 45 boys and 9 girls on the register at the end of 1936, mostly children of employees of the British Malayan Petroleum Company. Education is given in English up to a moderate standard. Both the Government and the British Malayan Petroleum Company made a capitation grant towards the maintenance of the school. It is a condition of the grant that the school shall be non-sectarian and that religious instruction shall be optional.

The fees are Primer \$1 per month and Standard I and upward \$1.50 per month. No exemption is granted as the school is intended for the children of well-to-do parents. No scholarships are given.

The Roman Catholic English School, opened in 1933, is maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission. There were 26 boys on the register at the end of the year. There were no girls, they having been removed to Labuan.

The fees are \$1 per month per pupil and no exemption is allowed. No scholarships are given.

CHAPTER X

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

Rivers.—The rivers constitute the chief means of communication with the hinterland. They are, from East to West, the Temburong, the Brunei, the Tutong and the Belait.

Ships drawing up to 12 feet can reach Brunei Town, about nine miles up the Brunei River, at almost any state of the tide. There is, however, across the river near its mouth an artificial barrier of rock constructed in olden days as a measure of defence. A narrow oblique channel allows passage to ships but vessels exceeding 200 feet in length can negotiate the awkward turn involved only if fitted with twin screws.

As an experiment a start was made in an endeavour to remove part of the barrier by hand labour, about fifty Malay fishermen being employed as divers. The experiment proved a complete success and by the end of the year, without the aid of any special apparatus or

machinery, some 5000 cubic yards of stone had been removed from two sections of the barrier and a channel forty feet wide and seven feet deep cleared, allowing a safe passage for small vessels drawing up to six feet of water even at the lowest state of the tide. Incidentally the stone raised was found to be of superior quality to that available at the local quarry and proceeds of the sale of it to the Public Works Department had up till the end of the year covered the entire cost of the work.

Ships drawing 15 or 16 feet of water can go alongside the wharf at Muara Harbour outside the barrier, where supplies of coal in moderate quantities are available.

There are bars at the mouths of the Tutong and Belait rivers but ships drawing up to eight feet can enter at high water.

Vessels of similar draught can also go up the Temburong river as far as Bangar at suitable states of the tide.

The Straits Steamship Company maintains a weekly-service between Singapore and Labuan (Straits Settlements) as well as regular connecting services by motor vessels between the latter port and Brunei, Kuala Belait and Tutong.

In addition, there exist more or less regular motor launch services between Brunei, the local ports and up river districts.

Roads.—The total length of high-roads in the State is about 74 miles, of which some 3½ miles in the oilfields were upkept by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. The main stretch of road is from Brunei Town to Tutong from which point communication with Kuala Belait is maintained by ferry and the beach, the latter constituting an adequate highway for motor traffic at suitable states of the tide. The condition of the Tutong road was greatly improved and, while there was occasional delay and inconvenience during periods of very heavy rain, the road was kept open to traffic throughout the year, the first in which this has been achieved.

A traffic census taken in December indicates that the volume of motor traffic is steadily increasing. There was a 15 per cent. increase in the number of motor vehicles registered in the Brunei district over the previous year.

A programme of systematic road improvement has been laid down with a view to rendering the existing roads progressively more adequate to the needs of motor vehicular traffic.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Posts.—Post Offices are maintained at Brunei, Muara, Kuala Belait, Seria, Tutong and Bangar (Temburong).

The number of postal articles dealt with during the year was 187,548 representing an increase of 20 per cent. over the number dealt with during the previous year. The number of insured articles was 1,465 to the value of \$333,387 as compared with 1,092 to the value of \$200,701 in 1935.

The value of issued and paid Money Orders increased from \$36,734 in 1935 to \$42,955 in 1936.

A twice weekly mail service was maintained by mail bus between Brunei, Tutong and Kuala Belait by road and beach.

There was a weekly mail to and from Singapore *via* Labuan.

Radio Telegraphs.—The Government maintains four Wireless Stations, at Brunei Town, Belait, Temburong and Labuan (Straits Settlements), the latter to provide a link with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cable station there.

The number of messages handled during the year was 4,297 as compared with 4,145 in 1935.

Telephones.—There is a public telephone service in Brunei Town with extensions to neighbouring estates and a line 36 miles long between Brunei and Kuala Tutong. The British Malayan Petroleum Company maintains an exchange in Kuala Belait which also serves Seria and is connected with Miri in Sarawak.

CHAPTER XI

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Banking.—The only bank in the State is the Post Office Savings Bank which was opened in May, 1935, with branches at Brunei and Kuala Belait.

The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1936, was 218 and the amount standing to their credit \$19,558, as compared with 143 depositors and deposits amounting to \$10,070 at the end of 1935. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was \$90, as compared with \$70 in 1935.

Cheques on Singapore are issued by the Treasury against cash at a commission of one-eighth per cent.

Currency.—The currency is that of the Straits Settlements. The unit is the silver dollar which is divided into 100 cents. The value of the dollar is fixed at present at two shillings and four pence. Subsidiary silver coins are those of value 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents and 5 cents. There are also nickel five-cent coins and copper coins of one cent and half cent denominations. Currency notes are issued in different denominations from \$1 upwards.

Weights and Measures.—English and native weights are used. The legal standard measures from which all other weights and measures are ascertained are the Imperial yard, the Imperial pound and the Imperial gallon.

The following are the principal local measures and their English equivalents:—

The chupak equal to 1 quart.

The gantang equal to 1 gallon.

The tahl equal to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.

The kati (16 tahils) equal to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

The pikul (100 katis) equal to 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

The koyan (40 pikuls) equal to 5,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department is under the charge of an officer of the Malayan Public Works Service. Mr. R. H. A. JOHNSON took over the appointment from Mr. E. N. DIMMOCK on the 6th January, 1936, and remained in charge for the rest of the year.

The total expenditure of the department for the year was \$196,732 as compared with \$139,307 for the previous year. Comparative details are shewn in the following table:—

Head of Estimate	EXPENDITURE	
	1935	1936
	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	19,230	18,515
Other Charges	2,169	2,174
Public Works Annually Recurrent ..	58,469	57,012
Public Works Extraordinary ..	57,908	118,184
Works for other Departments ..	1,530	847

The amount expended represented 88·7 per cent. of the provision made in the Estimates.

Roads, Streets and Bridges.—Apart from some short lengths of approach road no new roads were constructed during the year. At the close of the year the total mileage of roads and streets in the State amounted to some 74 miles of which about 3½ miles in the oilfields were maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company by arrangement with the Government. Good progress was made with the Road Improvement Programme. Sixteen and a half miles of road formation were raised an average height of one foot to give the necessary camber and keep the surface above flood level, and over a thousand yards of double reinforced concrete strips each 2½ feet wide and 5 inches thick were laid over the hills with the worst surfaces. Two major deviations were constructed, shortening the road 400 feet and avoiding portions liable to heavy flooding.

The general condition of the road, though leaving much to be desired at periods of very heavy rain, showed considerable improvement and it was found possible to keep it open to traffic throughout the year in all weathers. Expenditure on road maintenance amounted to \$32,704 or \$465 a mile.

Wooden culverts and bridges are gradually being replaced with concrete pipes which are made departmentally. Over a thousand feet of these culverts were laid during the year.

One difficulty encountered in the construction and maintenance of roads which will stand up to motor traffic is the dearth of readily accessible supplies of good quality road metal in the State.

Works and Buildings.—Thirty-three new buildings were constructed during the year. The principal works were a new Rest House of unconventional design at Brunei, a Vegetable and Fish

Market at Kuala Belait, and two rural type schools at Muara and Seria. Other items included one barrack block, ten semi-detached quarters and five single quarters.

A total of 177 buildings valued at \$368,955 were in existence at the end of the year. The cost of maintenance was \$7,889 or slightly over four per cent. of the total value. Many of the buildings are of a temporary nature and require heavy expenditure on maintenance. These are gradually being replaced by semi-permanent buildings.

Waterworks.—The waterworks were maintained in an efficient state throughout the year and no shortage of water was experienced. The total quantity of water supplied was 21,500,000 gallons to an estimated population of 1,600 giving an average consumption of 37 gallons per head per diem.

Four hundred feet of eight inch steel concrete lined pipe and 2,500 feet of eight inch concrete pipe were laid, but unfortunately the latter was found to be unsatisfactory and the suppliers have undertaken to replace it free of charge. This has of necessity, however, held up the work till 1937. A 30,000 gallon sheet steel tank was erected on a concrete base and showed no leakage under test. A chlorinator and soda ash treatment plant were on order at the end of the year.

The main waterworks system supplies only the land population of Brunei Town however. Practically the whole of the Malay population of the town lives in huts built on piles on mud flats in the river. The population of these river kampongs, estimated at some 10,000 souls, obtains its fresh water supply from pipes overhanging the edge of the river which lead from two small intakes on the neighbouring hillside. In the mornings and evenings, crowds of boats manned by small boys can be seen jostling one another round the pipes as they await their turn to collect their supplies of fresh water in all manner of receptacles from stone jars and old kerosene tins to empty beer bottles.

From a rough census taken at each point it was estimated that the total quantity of water taken did not exceed 10,000 gallons per day or only about one gallon per head per day.

This, however, represents only the water used for drinking and cooking, as river water is used for bathing and other domestic purposes.

Labour.—All the work of the department, with the exception of the larger building contracts, was carried out by direct labour.

Only local Brunei and Kedayan labourers were employed. Labour was plentiful but inclined to be spasmodic. Work, moreover, was apt to be interrupted by events of local importance. As one overseer put it "Sa'orang kahwin, semua kahwin. Sa'orang mati, semua mati." (One man's marriage is everybody's marriage. One man's funeral is everybody's funeral). They proved themselves willing workers in an emergency, however, and constitute an adequate labour force.

There are no Government coolie lines: the labourers live in their own houses in the villages.

ELECTRICITY

The Government maintains in Brunei Town a power plant of installed capacity of 90 kilowatts for the supply of electrical energy for street lighting, for the use of Government quarters and for sale to private consumers.

The total number of units generated during the year was 80,365, an increase of 10,695 units over the figure for 1935. The number of consumers rose from 146 to 160, while the sale of energy increased by over ten per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Power Station operations were generally satisfactory and there was no failure of supply.

CHAPTER XIII

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

JUSTICE

The Courts constituted in the State for the administration of civil and criminal law are the Court of the Resident, the Courts of the First and Second Class Magistrates, and the Courts of the Native Magistrates and Kathis. There are three First Class Magistrates, six Second Class Magistrates and one Kathi in the State.

The Court of the Resident exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters and may pass any sentence authorised by law.

The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed seven years or which are punishable by fine only, and original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$1,000. The sentences which may be passed by the court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, fine not exceeding \$1,000 and whipping not exceeding 12 strokes. The Court has also appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction in respect of cases tried by the inferior courts.

The Court of a Magistrate of the Second Class has criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three years, or which are punishable with fine only of a sum not exceeding \$100, and civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$100. The sentences which may be passed by the Court are imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 days, and fine not exceeding \$50.

The Court of a Kathi deals solely with questions concerning Mohammedan religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding \$10.

The Supreme Court of the Colony of the Straits Settlements has original jurisdiction within the State in the case of offences punishable with death, and appeals lie to it from the Court of the Resident in certain civil and criminal matters.

Procedure in the Courts is regulated by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and Civil Procedure Code in force in the Colony of the Straits Settlements, these Ordinances having been applied to the State, *mutatis mutandis*, by the Courts Enactment. The former includes provisions for the granting of time for the payment of fines, the release on probation of offenders and the special treatment of youthful offenders.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of in the various Courts.

District	RESIDENT'S COURT		FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE'S COURT		SECOND CLASS MAGISTRATE'S COURT		Total
	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	
Brunei	39	31	86	184	322
Belait	189	38	12	142	381
Tutong	8	9	9
Temburong	1	4	7	14	26
Muara	4	3	7
Total	229	73	99	344	745

Of the 328 criminal cases, 48 resulted in acquittals and 19 were withdrawn. The total amount involved in civil suits was \$16,732. There was only one administration suit, involving \$2,136.

There were five civil appeals to the Resident's Court: in three cases the Magistrate's decision was reversed.

POLICE

The Police Force of the State is under the charge of the Chief Police Officer, who is a Chief Inspector seconded from the Straits Settlements Police. Chief Inspector T. E. MURPHY was in charge throughout the year.

The strength of the force at the end of the year was 16 non-commissioned officers and 68 constables. Discipline and health were good.

There was no serious crime during the year. Sixty-nine seizable offences were reported, as against 81 in 1935. Non-seizable offences reported during the year were 389 as against 510 in the previous year.

The following is a comparative statement of all offences reported to the police during the last three years.

Year		Offences	Property lost	Property recovered
			\$	\$
1934 ..	..	463	1,454	376
1935 ..	..	591	1,136	371
1936 ..	..	458	1,863	405

Three hundred and seventy-three reports received were classified as "no offence disclosed".

Fire Brigades.—Adequate fire fighting facilities operated by the Police exist at Brunei and Kuala Belait. The Belait Fire Brigade was called out on three occasions during the year, to deal with a bush fire near the bazaar and two minor fires in dwelling houses. No appreciable damage was incurred. The Brunei Fire Brigade was not called out during the year.

PRISONS

Eleven prisoners were committed to Brunei Prison and 14 to Kuala Belait Prison during the year, compared with a total of 30 in 1935. All were adults, 23 males and 2 females, the nationalities being as follows:—

<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Malays</i>	<i>Kedayans</i>	<i>Indians</i>	<i>Dayaks</i>
11	7	4	2	1

At the end of the year there remained four prisoners in the Brunei Prison and one in Belait.

The health of the prisoners was fair, ten receiving medical treatment as outpatients, while five were admitted to hospital. Discipline was good.

Prisoners were employed mainly on public work, but they also made articles of rattan for sale. The average number of prisoners at work daily was 5·8.

Visiting Justices inspected the prisons each month: there were no complaints.

The supply of rice is obtained direct from Singapore, all other articles of food being purchased in the local market.

Two youthful offenders were maintained at the Reformatory in Singapore.

CHAPTER XIV

LEGISLATION

The main body of the law consists of the Enactments which have been passed from time to time within the State and certain Ordinances and Enactments of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States which have been applied to Brunei by the Courts Enactment, 1908.

The external legislation which has been applied to the State comprises the Penal Code, the Law of Evidence, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Civil Procedure Code in force for the time being in the Colony, and the Law of Specific Relief and the Law of Contracts in force for the time being in the Federated Malay States.

The language of all legislation is English.

The following Enactments were passed by His Highness the Sultan in Council during the year:—

- (1) *The Maintenance Order (Facilities for Enforcement) Enactment.*—This Enactment provides for the enforcement in Brunei of maintenance orders made by the competent courts in England and Northern Ireland and *vice versa*.

- (2) *The Public Officers' Guarantee Fund Enactment, 1936.*—This Enactment provides for the establishment of a Public Officers' Guarantee Fund to replace the previously existing system of guarantee by deposit of security or outside insurance.
- (3) *The Probates (Resealing) Enactment, 1936.*—This Enactment provides for the recognition and resealing in Brunei of probates and letters of administration granted by competent Courts in the United Kingdom or the Dominions of His Britannic Majesty or by British Courts in foreign countries.
- (4) *The Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1936.*—This Enactment repeals the Rubber Regulation Enactment, 1934, and the Rubber Regulation (Amendment) Enactment, 1935, which had been found to contain a number of defects. The Enactment brings the law into line with the practice of Rubber Regulation.
- (5) *The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (Repeal) Enactment, 1936.*—The Enactment repeals the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Enactment, 1935, reason for which no longer existed on the abolition of the financial sanctions against Italy.
- (6) *The Deleterious Drugs Enactment, 1936.*—The Enactment gives effect to the International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva on the 13th July, 1931.

In addition, rules were promulgated under various Enactments, the more important being—

- (a) General Rules and Revised Import and Export Tariffs, made under the Customs Duties Enactment, 1906, and
- (b) Rules for the Registration of Consumers of Chandu made under the Opium and Chandu Enactment, 1932.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE AND TAXATION

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total revenue of the State amounted to \$928,689 which was \$71,459 more than the original estimate of \$857,230. Receipts thus reached a new high level mark and reflected the measure of the increased prosperity prevalent throughout the State.

Expenditure was estimated at \$815,061 and actually totalled \$779,521, which amount included a payment of \$133,000 in settlement of the outstanding balance due on the Federated Malay States loan.

The year's working therefore resulted in a surplus of \$149,168.

The following are the figures of Revenue and Expenditure for the five years 1932-6.

Year			Revenue	Expenditure
			\$	\$
1932	..	..	362,403	334,329
1933	..	..	580,756	514,812
1934	..	..	645,021	545,021
1935	..	..	813,532	786,201
1936	..	..	928,689	779,521

Detailed abstracts of revenue and expenditure for the years 1934 to 1936 are given in Appendices *E* and *F*.

The main sources of the revenue of the State are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Land.—Premium varying between 50 cents and \$4 an acre is charged on the alienation of land for agricultural purposes and the land is also subject to an annual quit rent of from 40 cents to \$2.50 an acre. Revenue under this head amounted to \$28,323 for the year.

Land leased for oil-mining is subject to rent on a sliding scale over a period of years and to royalties on the amount of oil and natural gas produced. Oil-mining rents and royalties to the amount of \$489,135 were received during the year.

Forests.—Royalty is charged on forest produce removed from State or alienated land. The bulk of the forest revenue of \$15,551 was accounted for by royalties on timber, firewood and jelutong rubber (used in the manufacture of chewing gum).

Customs.—The Import and Export Tariffs were revised in September, the revision being generally in the direction of the removal or reduction as far as possible of duties on the necessities of life, concomitantly with the imposition or enhancement of duties on luxuries.

A copy of the Customs Tariff in force on the 31st December, 1936, is annexed as Appendix *G*.

The total amount collected was \$230,970 of which \$207,707 was in respect of Import Duties and \$23,263 in respect of Export Duties. The main items were—

IMPORT DUTIES

				\$
Tobacco	..	..	..	77,425
Liquors	..	..	..	19,884
Iron and Ironware	..	..	..	19,012
Sugar	..	..	..	17,685
Petroleum	..	..	..	15,029

EXPORT DUTIES

				\$
Plantation Rubber	..	..	..	18,737
Dried Prawns	..	..	..	1,749

Monopolies.—Chandu or prepared opium is purchased from the Government of the Straits Settlements for sale to registered smokers.

The revenue amounted to \$45,283 as against \$53,532 in 1935. The Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund which is designed to take the place of this diminishing source of revenue amounted at the end of the year to \$129,236.

Licences and Excise.—Revenue under this head amounted to \$30,562 for the year, the principal items being—

	\$
Licences for motor vehicles and drivers ..	5,533
Licences under the Rubber Dealers' Enactment	3,479
Hawkers' Licences	2,211
Excise duty on locally distilled spirit ..	5,023
Wharf dues	2,511

Municipal.—Houses and buildings situated within Sanitary Board areas are subject to an annual assessment rate calculated on the annual value of the property. In Brunei Town the rate was 2 per cent. of the annual value in respect of buildings used as dwelling houses and 5 per cent. of the annual value in respect of buildings used for business purposes. The rates at Kuala Belait were 3 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively. Of the total Municipal Revenue of \$18,295, house assessment accounted for \$4,879, slaughter licences for \$3,501, water supply charges for \$3,117, conservancy fees for \$3,019 and market fees for \$2,700.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The revenue of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is derived from the sale of stamps, commission on the sale of Money Orders, Postal Orders, etc. and charges for telegrams. The total revenue of the Department amounted to \$13,283 of which \$8,816 represented receipts from sale of stamps and \$3,196 charges for telegrams.

Electrical Department.—The supply of electricity in Brunei Town is undertaken by the Government. Receipts on account of the sale of electricity amounted to \$11,110 out of the total revenue of the Department of \$12,616.

Poll Tax.—The anachronistic Poll Tax of 50 cents per head, formerly levied on all non-Malay male natives of the country between the ages of 16 and 70 years who were not registered owners of land, was abolished with effect from the 1st January, 1936. The insignificant amount shewn in the revenue statement represents arrears from previous years paid during 1936.

There was no Hut Tax or Income Tax.

Public Debt.—The Public Debt, entirely represented by the balance owing on a loan made to the State by the Government of the Federated Malay States, which from \$378,200 in 1934 had been reduced to \$133,000 by the end of 1935, was completely extinguished in January, 1936, by the settlement of the whole of the outstanding balance.

Assets and Liabilities.—The surplus of assets over liabilities amounted on the 31st December to \$541,254 as against \$392,086 at the end of 1935.

A detailed statement of the account as on the 31st December, 1936, is given in Appendix H.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION

Race.—Quite apart from the diversity of alien peoples inhabiting the State, the indigenous population itself presents a peculiar heterogeneity of race. Bruneis, Kedayans, Tutongs, Belaits, Dusuns, Muruts and Dayaks are all represented. The first two are found principally in the Brunei, Muara, and Temburong Districts and to a lesser extent in Tutong District which is the particular province of the Tutongs. The Belaits inhabit the area along the banks of the Belait River in the upper reaches of which, as well as of the Tutong River, the Dusuns lead a hand to mouth existence controlled by omens. The Muruts are confined to the hinterland of the Temburong District while small colonies of Dayak settlers are scattered over the more remote areas.

The Bruneis are predominantly fishermen and the Kedayans, whom tradition credits with a Javanese origin, agriculturists, as are also the Tutongs and the Belaits, though in a lesser degree. The Muruts, Dusuns, and Dayaks practise shifting cultivation only.

Language.—The language of the Bruneis and Kedayans is Malay, of a distinct form for each, which in turn differs somewhat from the Malay spoken generally in Malaya.

The other indigenous races, the Tutongs, Belaits, Muruts, Dusuns and Dayaks, have languages of their own. For them, as for the alien races, Malay serves as the *lingua franca*.

Religion.—The religion of the Bruneis and Kedayans is Mohammedanism. The Tutongs and Belaits also profess that creed but it is merely a thin veneer and they are essentially not far removed from paganism. Indeed there still remains at Kuala Balai a long house, the natural habitat of the Belaits, in the rafters of which are kept about a hundred preserved heads which are brought forth and laved ceremonially on high days and holidays.

The other indigenous races, the Muruts, Dusuns, and Dayaks, are pagan animists.

LAND

All land not held under title or by concession is designated State Land and may be disposed of by the Resident on behalf of the Ruler in accordance with the provisions of the Land Code.

Land alienated under the Land Code is held either in perpetuity or for a number of years by entry in the Land Office Register and the document of title issued to the land-holder is an extract from this Register endorsed with a plan. The title covers surface rights only and is subject to certain reservations in favour of the Government, such as the right to all minerals and the power to resume the land for public purposes on payment of compensation.

Mineral rights are conferred under the Mining Enactment, the Resident being empowered to issue on behalf of the Ruler licences to

prospect for minerals such as coal and oil, and to grant mining leases to work such products, subject in the latter case to the sanction of the High Commissioner when the area exceeds five square miles.

The area of land alienated for agriculture, building, etc. purposes was at the end of the year roughly 90,000 acres, including an area estimated to contain about 60,000 acres (of which only 1,253 acres are actively occupied), held under an old concession. There were some 4,200 small-holdings.

In addition, approximately 81,000 acres, over-lapping in slight part the area alienated for agriculture, building, etc., were held under oil-mining leases by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. This Company also held an oil-prospecting licence over 150 square miles of the State's territory.

Land tenure is governed by the provisions of the Land Code and no transaction, *e.g.* transfer of land, or mortgage, is effective until it has been registered in the Land Office.

SURVEYS

Alienated land is surveyed by prismatic compass and, more infrequently, with plane table, and boundary marks of stone are implanted. The accuracy of such surveys is open to question. This, however, is unavoidable pending the establishment of a properly equipped Survey Department.

The trigonometrical survey of the whole State and the topographical survey of its more important areas were completed during the year by officers of the Federated Malay States Surveys and the resultant maps are in course of preparation.

Agreement was reached with the Government of Sarawak regarding the delimitation of the western boundary of the State. The demarcation of the boundary so delimited is being undertaken by the Sarawak Surveys.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Early in the year the people of Brunei, in common with all other peoples of the Empire, mourned the death of their revered monarch, His Majesty KING GEORGE V. They were again saddened in December by the unexpected abdication of His Majesty KING EDWARD VIII.

His Highness the Sultan, who enjoyed good health throughout the year, visited Malaya with Her Highness the TENGKU AMPUAN in September.

Among important visitors during the year were the Right Reverend the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Singapore, and the Inspector-General of Police, Straits Settlements.

Mr. E. E. F. PRETTY, M.C.S., at one time British Resident in the State, and now Secretary to the High Commissioner in Singapore, paid a most welcome visit to Brunei in June.

Mr. R. E. TURNBULL, M.C.S., officiated as British Resident throughout the year: Mr. D. A. SOMERVILLE, M.C.S., served as Assistant Resident, Kuala Belait until 16th March, 1936, when he was relieved by Mr. H. R. HUGHES-HALLETT, M.C.S.

GENERAL

There was one death from the attack of a crocodile, a Chinese sustaining injuries to which he subsequently succumbed. This was the first fatality since 1934, which is surprising in view of the number of these reptiles in the rivers. The Belaits and Dusuns firmly believe in and themselves observe a non-aggression pact between mankind and the crocodile, for which reason they strongly deprecate any shooting of them. Inevitably it was said that a Chinese had been shooting crocodiles shortly before this incident.

An unsolved ethnological problem was presented during the year by the discovery of the human remains of about four persons completely enclosed in an artificial cavity in the living trunk of a tree. The tree, which was about four feet in diameter, had fallen in the ordinary course of nature when the discovery was made by a sawyer. The age of the bones was estimated at about fifty years and an examination of the tree suggested that, not less than fifty nor more than one hundred years ago, a panel six feet in length had been removed from the side of the tree and the heart hollowed out to contain the bones, the panel being then replaced to be completely regrafted on to the tree again.

The year which has passed was characterised by peace and comparative plenty. The rise in the price of rubber and other local products rendered the peasant classes generally more prosperous. There was no unemployment, no serious epidemic of sickness or disease, and none but insignificant crime. Meanwhile the oil revenues are enabling the State to reduce to a minimum the burden of present taxation and to build a sound foundation for its future finances.

Many gentlemen of the unofficial community assisted the Government in its work during the course of the year and this opportunity is taken of thanking them for their services.

J. GRAHAM BLACK,
British Resident, Brunei.

BRUNEI, 26th April, 1937.

APPENDIX A ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS AT THE EIGHT STATIONS OF THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1936

Month	BRUNEI DISTRICT				TEMBURONG DISTRICT				BELAIT DISTRICT
	Government Hospital Brunei Town	Subok	Gadong	Kumbang Pasang	Labu	Biang	Batu Apoi	Kuala Belait (The British Malayan Petroleum Co.)	
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches		
January	8.42	7.85	8.18	12.15	23.50	19.7	17.8	16.22	
February	4.06	4.94	3.47	1.59	3.37	1.8	2.7	2.43	
March	5.01	6.47	5.75	3.56	17.55	11.3	15.7	10.28	
April	12.85	16.94	8.49	12.17	14.99	24.6	34.7	5.71	
May	17.42	15.21	15.42	21.88	20.64	31.4	29.4	12.98	
June	4.77	4.61	4.29	5.59	13.61	7.6	7.1	2.55	
July	16.62	13.79	11.93	14.18	11.53	17.5	11.0	5.57	
August	6.58	3.70	5.77	7.24	5.22	4.2	5.7	2.22	
September	12.30	11.68	11.56	11.38	12.43	14.9	21.1	7.91	
October	17.87	18.28	16.77	21.10	30.98	27.4	13.8	16.33	
November	13.29	7.40	8.30	14.12	13.92	18.1	13.3	4.70	
December	11.61	14.26	12.95	13.70	16.79	19.8	16.3	12.90	
Total	130.80	125.13	112.88	138.66	184.53	198.3	188.6	99.80	

APPENDIX B

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS, BRUNEI TOWN, TUTONG AND TEMBURONG DURING 1936

Thermometer Mean (In Shade)

Month	BRUNEI			TUTONG			TEMBURONG		
	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Maximum	Minimum	Range
January	84.39 °F	75.61 °F	8.78 °F	83.71 °F	73.29 °F	10.42 °F	85.58 °F	73.45 °F	12.13 °F
February	85.93 "	76.93 "	9.00 "	85.55 "	75.24 "	10.31 "	88.14 "	74.21 "	13.93 "
March	86.13 "	76.77 "	9.36 "	85.71 "	75.06 "	10.65 "	88.97 "	74.65 "	14.32 "
April	86.63 "	76.53 "	10.10 "	86.93 "	75.53 "	11.40 "	87.67 "	75.57 "	12.10 "
May	86.00 "	76.42 "	9.58 "	85.51 "	75.64 "	9.87 "	81.87 "	76.06 "	5.81 "
June	86.67 "	75.90 "	10.77 "	86.76 "	74.56 "	12.20 "	88.37 "	74.70 "	13.67 "
July	86.48 "	75.83 "	10.65 "	86.38 "	74.06 "	12.32 "	83.35 "	74.74 "	8.61 "
August	86.58 "	76.29 "	10.28 "	87.06 "	74.70 "	12.36 "	88.26 "	75.13 "	13.13 "
September	86.70 "	76.30 "	10.40 "	86.30 "	74.53 "	11.77 "	87.53 "	74.73 "	12.80 "
October	85.54 "	76.29 "	9.25 "	85.19 "	74.54 "	10.65 "	86.48 "	74.39 "	12.09 "
November	85.90 "	76.33 "	9.57 "	85.30 "	74.56 "	10.74 "	86.10 "	75.17 "	10.93 "
December	85.74 "	76.60 "	9.14 "	85.16 "	75.09 "	10.07 "	86.25 "	75.13 "	11.13 "
Mean Temperature	85.58 °F	76.32 °F	9.74 °F	85.88 °F	74.73 °F	11.06 °F	86.55 °F	74.83 °F	11.72 °F

APPENDIX C

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1934-1936

Name of Article		Quantity			Value		
		1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
<i>A.—Food, Drinks and Tobacco—</i>							
Rice ..	pikuls	43,006	48,472	47,341	\$ 131,805	\$ 187,421	\$ 172,777
Other Grains ..	"	6,050	4,888	7,437	10,133	15,499	19,173
Milk ..	cases	3,220	3,346	3,960	28,510	26,914	29,608
Salt ..	pikuls	2,353	2,827	2,596	1,701	1,885	2,252
Sugar ..	"	12,089	11,724	14,519	54,585	48,653	55,359
Tobacco ..	lbs.	87,309	96,828	97,775	82,917	92,115	93,773
Provisions ..	"	"	"	"	180,012	116,199	123,609
Flour ..	sacks	12,590	12,436	12,082	20,345	20,852	24,183
Coconut Oil ..	tins	4,434	4,048	5,019	8,740	10,178	16,491
Coffee ..	pikuls	966	1,177	1,300	18,097	19,020	18,589
Spirit ..	gallons	10,213*	1,597	1,603	27,965	19,149	16,109
Arrack ..	"	375	612	373	938	2,074	1,006
Beer and Stout ..	"	No return	6,584	6,019	No return	13,368	11,303
Dried Fish ..	pikuls	657	605	757	6,152	7,424	9,168
Cattle ..	Heads	No return	71	72	No return	1,622	1,807
<i>B.—Raw Materials—</i>							
Petroleum ..	gallons	143,410	182,172	202,972	67,619	82,114	93,387
Timber ..	"	"	"	"	50,388	54,800	44,194
Fuel Oil ..	gallons	19,099	29,601	18,634	6,650	7,158	4,321
Lubricating Oil ..	"	No return	27,295	29,385	No return	24,877	23,728
<i>C.—Manufactured Articles—</i>							
Motor Vehicles ..	"	"	"	"	21,932	37,998	41,728
Dyed Cotton Goods ..	"	"	"	"	76,380	79,192	77,933
Yarn and Thread ..	"	"	"	"	10,513	9,268	10,895
Sarongs ..	"	"	"	"	21,091	21,593	24,307
Machinery ..	"	"	"	"	598,305	394,001	109,408
Chandu ..	tahils	7,000	7,400	6,400	14,700	22,220	17,360
Matches ..	tins	1,147	1,253	1,340	6,049	6,856	7,350
Cement ..	tons	580	1,951	1,253	10,976	22,305	17,966
Miscellaneous ..	"	"	"	"	295,365	649,304	802,210
Total ..					1,751,868	1,994,059	1,869,904

* In 1934 beer and stout were included in this item

APPENDIX D

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1934-1936

Name of Article	Quantity			Value		
	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
A.—Foods Animals and Drinks—						
Cattle ..	..	..	3	\$.. 71	\$.. 53	\$ 98
Poultry ..	149	68	104	..	..	70
Dried Prawns ..	359	475	579	12,482	15,652	19,219
Sago Flour ..	1,895	2,603	5,973	2,506	6,177	13,968
Dried Fish ..	11	170	61	128	1,571	497
B.—Raw Materials—						
Crude Oil ..	371,591	441,744	445,081	2,371,669	2,785,037	2,975,103
Raw Sago ..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Cutch ..	21	99	60	162,861	177,910	172,743
Forest Produce ..	2,356	2,575	1,994	2,649	11,406	1,879
Plantation Rubber ..	3,608,364	3,008,409	2,967,469	671,970	576,159	790,703
Jelutong Rubber ..	2,365	2,800	2,800	39,134	45,060	69,669
Hides and Horns ..	142	162	130	744	1,095	955
Coal ..	28	25	49	298	200	392
Prawn Refuse ..	..	10	..	..	42	..
Natural Gas ..	792,453,863	464,703,917	516,103,907	113,207	65,375	73,729
C.—Manufactured Articles—						
Brassware ..	18	55	19	1,179	1,833	1,138
Silverware ..	..	..	..	5,139	7,709	7,125
Sarongs ..	287	581	652	2,053	1,556	838
Kajangs ..	1,382	2,525	2,082	1,001	1,519	1,150
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	3,639	11,057	17,998
Total ..	..	..	..	3,390,750	3,709,499	4,147,335

(a) One bayong is equivalent to approximately 150 katties of raw sago

APPENDIX E

Abstract of Revenue				1934	1935	1936
				\$	\$	\$
CLASS I						
DUTIES, TAXES AND LICENCES—						
Customs	..	..	..	185,273	229,129	230,970
Government Monopolies	..	..	..	46,398	53,369	45,283
Licences and Excise	..	..	..	26,579	30,146	30,562
Poll-Tax	..	..	..	986	1,034	43
Municipal	..	..	..	15,882	15,917	18,295
CLASS II						
FEES OF COURTS AND OFFICES, ETC.—						
Courts	..	..	..	4,630	4,363	3,183
Surveys	..	..	..	1,295	883	1,247
General	..	..	..	10,510	8,704	13,560
CLASS III						
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS—						
Posts and Telegraphs	..	..	..	10,466	12,099	13,283
Electrical Department	..	..	..	..	10,491	12,616
CLASS IV						
REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY—						
Land Revenue	..	..	..	317,225	420,924	531,520
Cession Monies	..	..	..	15,200	15,200	15,200
Interest	..	..	..	9,408	10,846	10,108
CLASS V						
LAND SALES—						
Premia on Land Sales	..	..	..	1,169	427	2,819
Total Revenue				645,021	813,532	928,689

APPENDIX . F

Abstract of Expenditure	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$
His Highness the Sultan	20,365	29,061	25,619
Ministers	20,640	20,640	20,760
British Resident	19,728	20,422	24,289
Assistant Resident	26,829	28,166	28,032
Customs and Marine Department ..	20,276	21,353	20,790
Land and Surveys	4,930	30,004	61,775
Agriculture Department	8,565	9,351	10,947
District Offices	12,573	14,021	8,676
Education	12,452	11,859	14,445
Police	37,289	38,910	39,849
Medical and Health Department ..	37,877	41,809	42,109
Forest Department	12,373	14,094	15,796
Audit Department .. ..	..	3,783	3,349
Political Pensions	9,429	9,429	10,239
Kathi	2,472	2,555	2,759
Interest	15,321	15,132	11,467
Municipal	733	832	1,365
Miscellaneous Services, Annually Recurrent ..	30,829	32,527	39,330
Miscellaneous Services, Special Expenditure ..	14,970	11,810	28,723
Pensions	6,880	7,390	9,956
Posts and Telegraphs	18,912	27,172	21,031
Electrical Department .. ..	..	12,907	9,330
Public Works Department .. ..	..	21,399	20,689
Public Works, Annually Recurrent ..	68,680	58,466	57,012
Public Works, Special Expenditure ..	138,098	57,909	118,184
Total Expenditure ..	540,221	541,001	646,521
Repayment of Public Debt	4,800	245,200	133,000
Grand Total ..	545,021	786,201	779,521

APPENDIX G

CUSTOMS TARIFF

(With effect from 14th September, 1936)

IMPORT DUTIES

Description of Article	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
I.—Intoxicating Liquors:—		\$ c.	\$ c.
(a) Rectified spirit ..	per proof gallon	14 00	
(b) Brandy and any other intoxicating liquor not hereinafter provided for ..	per proof gallon	14 00	10 50
(c) Brandy in bottles and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit ..	per gallon	10 00	8 00
(d) Whisky, rum and gin ..	per proof gallon	13 00	
(e) Whisky, rum and gin in bottle and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent. of proof spirit ..	per gallon	9 00	
(f) Toddy arrack, saki, Chinese samsu including medicated samsu ..	per gallon	9 00	
(g) Bitters and liqueurs ..	per gallon	10 00	
(h) Sparkling Wines ..	per gallon	6 00	5 00
(i) Still Wines exceeding 26 per cent. proof spirit ..	per gallon	4 00	3 00
(j) Still Wines not exceeding 26 per cent. proof spirit ..	per gallon	2 00	1 00
(k) Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry ..	per gallon	1 10	1 00
II.—Tobacco:—			
(a) Cigars and snuff ..	per pound	1 20	
(b) Cigarettes ..	per pound	1 00	0 90
(c) Chinese tobacco ..	per katty	1 00	
(d) Sumatra, Palembang and other Native tobacco ..	per katty	1 00	
(e) Tobacco in tins ..	per pound	1 00	0 90
(f) Tobacco not otherwise provided for ..	per pound	0 80	
III.—Oils (other than edible):—			
(a) Kerosene ..	per gallon	0 05	
(b) Petrol ..	per gallon	0 20	
(c) Not otherwise specified ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10%	
IV.—(a) Sugar, gula kachang, jaggery, molasses, treacle, golden syrup and sugar candy ..	per pikul	2 00	1 50

APPENDIX G—continued
IMPORT DUTIES—continued

Description of Article	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
IV.— <i>contd.</i>		\$ c.	\$ c.
(b) Syrup and solutions containing more than 30 per cent. of sugar ..	per gallon	0 20	0 15
Provided that articles which are dutiable under any other paragraph shall not be dutiable under this paragraph also.			
V.— <i>Arms and Ammunitions:—</i>			
(a) Rifles, guns, pistols and revolvers	each	5 00	
(b) Cartridges, loaded or empty	per 1000	1 00	Free
Import permit from the Police must be previously obtained.			
VI.—Matches	per tin of 120 packages	4 00	
VII.—Kachang and ground nut oil, coconut oil and lard ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5%	
VIII.—(a) Cement	per ton	6 00	3 00
(b) Cement manufactures including tiles ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5%	
IX.—Cosmetics and perfumery ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	30%	15%
X.— <i>Textiles and apparel:—</i>			
(a) Piece-goods made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, and all mixtures made of cotton, linen, artificial silk, silk and, or, other materials ..	<i>Ad valorem</i> or per yard	10% or 2 cents per square yard whichever is higher.	5% or 1 cent per square yard whichever is higher.
(b) Cotton, linen, jute, silk or artificial silk, felt, flannel, woollen and all textile goods made from plant fibre, whether finished goods or not, other than yarn, thread, gunnies and waste, except as provided in (a) above	<i>Ad valorem</i> or in the case of made up piece-goods	10% or 5 cents per square yard whichever is higher.	5% or 2½ cents per square yard whichever is higher.

APPENDIX G—continued

IMPORT DUTIES—continued

Description of Article	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
		\$ c.	\$ c.
X.— <i>Textiles and apparel—cont.</i>			
(c) Wearing apparel not otherwise provided for, including boots, booties, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions and of whatever material finished or unfinished, other than articles specified in the next following item	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10%	5%
(d) Boots, booties, shoes, overshoes, slippers and sandals of all descriptions made wholly or partly of rubber, balata or gutta-percha (except where the outer part of the uppers apart from stitchings, fastenings or ornaments is made entirely of leather or leather and elastic	per pair	0 15	0 05
(e) Rubber soles	per pair	0 10	Free
XI.— <i>Cycles and Accessories:—</i>			
(a) Cycles—complete	each	4 50	1 50
(b) Saddles	each	0 30	0 10
(c) Frames—complete	each	3 00	1 00
(d) Frames—parts of	per piece	0 15	0 05
(e) Rims	each	0 30	0 10
(f) Handlebars—with fittings and otherwise	each	0 30	0 10
(g) Chains	each	0 30	0 10
(h) Cycle pumps	per dozen	0 30	Free
(i) Cycle tyres (outer covers)	per cover	0 15	0 08
(j) Cycle inner tubes	per tube	0 06	0 03
XII.—(a) Motor and motor-cycle tyres (outer covers)	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20%	Free
(b) Motor and motor-cycle inner tubes	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20%	Free
XIII.—(a) Pianos	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10%	
(b) Other musical instruments, wireless receiving and transmitting sets and parts thereof including gramophones, electrical gramophones			

APPENDIX G—continued
IMPORT DUTIES—continued

Description of Article	Unit	RATES OF DUTY	
		Full duty	Preferential duty
XIII.—cont.		\$ c.	\$ c.
or reproducers, phono-graphs, records, needles, valves and other parts or accessories	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10%	5%
XIV.—Tea	per pound	0 05	0 03
XV.—Ground nuts	per pikul	1 00	0 50
XVI.—Manufactured brass, bronze and copperware	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5%	
XVII.—Machinery and electrical equipment, exclusive of motor vehicles and parts thereof	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5%	
XVIII.—Building and house materials of all kinds	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5%	
Provided that articles which are dutiable under any other paragraph of Schedule A shall not be dutiable under this paragraph also.			
XIX.—Crockery, earthenware and glassware	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10%	
XX.—Iron and Ironware including agricultural implements ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5%	
Provided that no motor vehicle or parts thereof shall be dutiable under this section.			
XXI.—Paint and painting materials ..	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10%	
XXII.—Timber	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10%	
XXIII.—Pigs	per head	5 00	
XXIV.—Dried fish	<i>Ad valorem</i>	10%	
XXV.—Dyestuffs	<i>Ad valorem</i>	100%	Free
XXVI.—Clocks, watches, cameras and jewellery	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5%	
XXVII.—Explosives, fireworks and crackers	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25%	
Import permit from the Police must be previously obtained.			

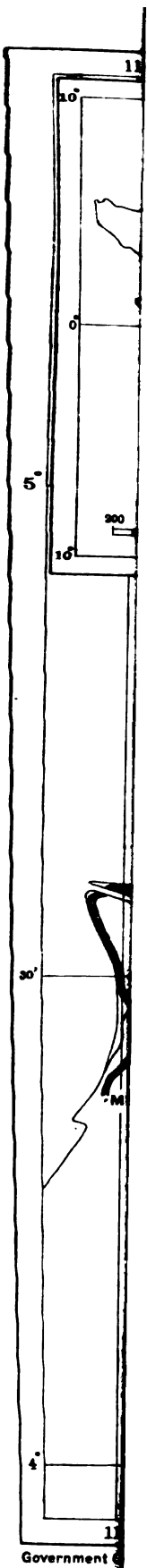
APPENDIX G—continued
EXPORT DUTIES

Description of Article	Duty
I.—Brassware, per katty	10 cents.
II.—Cattle and buffaloes, per head .. Exportation permissible only under special permit from British Resident.	\$15.00.
III.—Copra	2½% <i>ad valorem</i> .
IV.—Coal	As provided in agreement.
V.—Cutch	As provided in agreement.
VI.—Poultry, per head	20 cents.
VII.—Gambier	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
VIII.—Hides and horns	10% <i>ad valorem</i> .
IX.—Mineral Oils	As provided in agreement.
X.—Orang Utan, per head	\$250.
XI.—Pepper	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
XII.—Dried prawns, per pikul	\$3.
XIII.—Prawn refuse, per rice sack	50 cents.
XIV.—Pigs, per head	\$4.
XV.—Sago:— (a) Trunk (b) Raw, per bayong (c) Flour, per rice sack	10% <i>ad valorem</i> . 15 cents. 20 cents.
XVI.—Tobacco, locally grown	5% <i>ad valorem</i> .
XVII.—Plantation Rubber	2½% <i>ad valorem</i> .

APPENDIX H STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1936

43

Liabilities	31st December, 1936		Assets	31st December, 1936	
	\$	c.		\$	c.
Deposits:—					
Land Office ..	2,888.85		Cash in Treasury ..	17,570.93	
Money Orders ..	2,956.33		Cash in Bank ..	253,587.67	
Courts ..	419.12				271,158.60
Mohammedan Fund ..	1,072.57		Loans (secured) ..	..	61,288.95
Police Reward Fund ..	327.32		Advances ..	..	12,142.93
Prisoner's Aid Fund ..	779.72		Suspense ..	..	18,671.02
Family Remittance ..	899.99		Investments (Surplus Funds) ..	..
Rubber Fund ..	18,786.39		Dollar Securities (at cost) ..	67,550.00	
Miscellaneous ..	12,151.32		Sterling Securities (at cost) ..	150,723.79	
		40,281.61			218,273.79
Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund ..		129,236.53	Investments Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund (at cost) ..	..	129,236.53
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities ..		541,253.68			
Total ..		710,771.82	Total ..		710,771.82



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY &
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

1342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1814



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF KELANTAN

(Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1936

*(For Report for 1934 see No. 1711 (Price 2s. 6d.)
and for Report for 1935 see No. 1754 (Price 3s. 6d.).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
(PRINTED IN KELANTAN)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
26 York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 3s. 6d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE [COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1814

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

STATE OF KELANTAN (Unfederated Malay States)

REPORT FOR 1936

*(For Report for 1934 see No. 1711 (Price 2s. 6d.)
and for Report for 1935 see No. 1754 (Price 3s. 6d.).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN KELANTAN)

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses.
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 3s. 6d. net

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTERS	PAGE.
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY	1
II.—GOVERNMENT	4
III.—POPULATION	4
IV.—HEALTH	7
V.—HOUSING	17
VI.—PRODUCTION	19
VII.—COMMERCE	33
VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING	37
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	38
X.—COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT	44
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	48
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	48
XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE	54
XIV.—LEGISLATION	59
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	60
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS:—	
Lands, Mines and Forests	
Surveys	
Electrical	
GENERAL	86

APPENDICES.

- A. List of publications relating to Kelantan.
- B. Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the State of Kelantan as on 31st December, 1936.
- C. Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since Kelantan came under British Protection.
- D. Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Local Production and Exports for five years.
- E. Comparative Statement of the Principal Articles of Imports for five years.
- F. Map of the State of Kelantan.

STATE OF KELANTAN.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF KELANTAN FOR THE YEAR 1936.

**The value of the dollar is 2: 4d. A picul
is equal to 133½ lbs.**

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

The State of Kelantan (of which a map is annexed) lies on the Eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula between latitudes 4°32' and 6°15' North and longitudes 101°19' and 102°37' East, and is bounded on the North by the China Sea, on the East by the China Sea and the State of Trengganu, on the South by the State of Pahang, and on the West by the State of Perak and the Patani district of Southern Siam. It has a greatest length from North to South of 118 miles and a greatest breadth from East to West of 88 miles, the total area being 5,750 square miles. The State Capital is Kota Bharu, situated about 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, containing 14,843 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern, Administrative District. The part of Kelantan plain lying between the Kelantan River and the Siamese frontier has been formed into a new administrative district, Pasir Mas.

Behind a low sandy coast line of some 60 miles in length lies a fertile plain of about 1,000 square miles in area, densely populated, and closely cultivated with rice, coconut and fruit trees. South of this plain the country is hilly and broken, the highest hills being those of the main range of the Peninsula, which forms the boundary with Perak, and of the Tahan range on the Pahang border, many peaks exceeding 6,000 feet in height. This part of the State is thinly populated, but contains the bulk of the foreign-owned rubber estates, and also the whole of the aboriginal population.

CLIMATE.

The characteristic features of the climate are uniform temperature, high humidity, and copious rainfall, arising mainly from the situation of the State in the equatorial zone of constant precipitation. Actually the State is just far enough north and distant from the Straits of Malacca, for its climate to be appreciably affected by the Central Asian mountain mass. Most of the rest of the peninsula shares with Kelantan the heavy rainfall in November, December and January, during the North East Monsoon, but only Trengganu and Kedah have anything approaching the Kelantan continuous dry period from February to September, most other regions having only a short dry spell in February with a second wet season reaching its maximum in April. This climatic rhythm is however far less marked than it is in countries bordering on the Indian Ocean. In 1936 the mean monthly maxima varied only between 84.1° (January) and 89.9° (July) and the mean minima between 71.3° (February) and 74.9° (May). Monthly rainfall near the coast varied between 5.15 inches (September), 5.19 inches (March) and 30.21 inches (December). March is the period of the "wet" padi harvest, the harvest of padi grown on dry ground occurring earlier. The average rainfall on the coast is some 130 inches (157 in 1936), and on the plains further inland 115 inches. In the mountains yet further inland the rainfall is much higher.

HISTORY.

Little is known of the early history of Kelantan. Folk-lore derives the name from *glam hutan* (*Melaleuca Leucadendron*) a swamp tree that once covered much of the coast. As fantastic is Gerini's derivation from *Koli*, a north Indian loan-word from a town near the Buddha's birth-place, plus *tanah* 'land'. Unsubstantiated, too, is his identification of Kota with Kolo of the Chinese annals, which was more probably Kra. Actually 'Kelantan' is one of those *krama* or alternative forms, like the *sakai asu* and *anjing* 'dog', the Malay *kuala* and *kuantan* 'estuary', the Javanese *segara* and *seganten* 'ocean' or *kali* and *kanten* 'river', forms that probably antedate the

splitting of Javanese, Malay and Sundanese into separate languages.

A Chinese Buddhist traveller, Chau Ju Kua mentions Kelantan as subject at the end of the 12th century A. D. to the great Buddhist empire of Sri Vijaya or Palembang, whose kings built Borobudur and Chandi Kalasan in Java and erected at Jaiya on the Bay of Bandon in southern Siam Buddhist buildings of the same type as Chandi Kalasan.

Composed in 1365, a Javanese poem *Nagarakretagama*, mentions Kelantan as subject then to the Javanese empire of Majapahit. In 1411 it was ruled by a Maharaja K'umar who sent tribute to China, so that in 1412 he received a present of silks and an imperial letter praising his conduct.

Mahmud, last Sultan of Malacca, who ruled from 1488 to 1511 A. D. conquered Kelantan, which according to the *Malay Annals* was then larger than Patani and had a king Sultan Mansur Shah of the race of Raja 'Chulan', possibly reminiscent of Chula conquest in Malaya in the twelfth century A. D. One of this ruler's captive daughters, Onang Kening, married Sultan Mahmud and became the mother of the first Sultan of Perak. A Pahang Raja, Ali Jalla 'Abdul'l-Jalil Riayat Shah, who was Sultan of Johore from 1580 to 1597, had a son Raja Hussin who became ruler of Kelantan.

The Capital of Kelantan appears on Portuguese and Dutch maps of the 16th century and then disappears until the last half of the 18th century. In 1603 A.D. Siam is said to have conquered Patani, after which Kelantan fell under the sway of Patani and is not mentioned in Dutch records of the seventeenth century. One account makes the present dynasty trace its descent to an 18th century Bugis prince who married a Johore lady and came to Kelantan from Patani. In the middle of that century Kelantan was overrun by Trengganu. At the beginning of 19th century Siamese imperialism led to a tightening of control from Bangkok. In 1903 Siam stationed an Adviser at Kota Bharu. In 1909 the the Siamese Government transferred to Great Britain "all rights to suzerainty,

protection, administration and control whatsoever which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis and adjacent islands". A Treaty was made in 1910 between Great Britain and the Raja of Kelantan whereof Article 11 provides that the Sultan of Kelantan shall receive a British Adviser, "whose advice he undertakes to follow in all matters of administration other than those touching the Muhammedan religion and local Malay custom".

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The present ruler is His Highness the Sultan, Sir Ismail ibni al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed, IV., K.C.M.G., who succeeded his father in 1920. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan who exercises it subject to the advice and consent of the British Adviser who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Malay States residing in Singapore.

The Agreement between Great Britain and Kelantan dated 22nd October, 1910, gives recognition to the fact that the State is under the protection of Great Britain and defines the general principles on which the Government of the State shall be conducted.

In carrying on the general administration of the country the Sultan is assisted by a State Council consisting of 15 members including the British Adviser, the Assistant Adviser and the Legal Adviser, the Sultan himself being President. The Council met once a week for the transaction of general business till the end of 1936, when it was decided to reduce the meetings to twice a month. All laws are passed by the State Council.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The population of Kelantan at the 1931 Census was 369,411: namely, 188,057 males and 181,354 females. The table on page 5 shows the distribution of the population by race and sex.

POPULATION OF KELANTAN ACCORDING TO CENSUS 1931.

	Malays		Chinese		Europeans		Eurasians		Others		Total all Races		Births	Deaths
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kota Bharu	109,110	112,090	5,720	3,777	32	18	10	7	4,387	3,243	119,259	119,135	8,504	4,274
Pasir Puteh	36,966	38,282	779	624	2	---	---	---	681	441	38,328	39,347	2,856	1,450
Ulu Kelantan	20,165	19,588	5,928	1,563	50	22	11	4	4,316	1,695	30,470	22,872	1,471	900
Total Kelantan	166,241	169,960	12,427	5,964	84	40	21	11	9,284	5,379	188,057	181,354	12,831	6,624

Under Malays are included all persons of the Malayan Race classed in the 1931 Census as Malaysians.

The total number of births registered in 1936 was 11,652, the ratio of male to female births being 1,063 to 1,000.

The highest birth rate according to race was 30.14 per mille among Malays, the lowest 12.62 per mille among Indians.

The general birth rate was 29.44% as against 26.58% in 1935.

The infantile mortality was 130.07% as against 132.43% in 1935.

The general death rate was 21.36% as compared with 18.21% in 1935.

The Chief Medical Officer stresses that as registration of births and deaths, introduced in 1930, is still very unreliable, vital statistics give no true index of the health of the State.

The total population is now estimated at 395,817 as compared with 389,187 in 1935, an increase of 6,630.

Aborigines. It is improbable that more than a small proportion of the aborigines were enumerated in the 1931 Census. There are two very distinct races of aborigines in the mountainous part of Kelantan, Negritos and Indonesians (or Nesiots). The first volume of a very interesting report on the latter, the fruit of four years' work by the Government Ethnographer, Perak, was published at the end of the year. They are of a racially high type, both physically and culturally. They differ from other Malayan aborigines in having weapons of offence and appear throughout their history to have remained quite independent of the Malays. One of their more marked characteristics is the large part played by co-operative endeavour in their daily life. In their planting of annual crops in forest clearings largely by a rotation of crops and a limited period of fallow they stand at a higher level than any other Malayan race. Their destruction of forest is not wholesale: each family group restricts its clearings to a definite area which is surrounded on all sides by virgin jungle. It is estimated that there are more than 4,000 of these "Temiar" in Kelantan.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The State provides at Kota Bharu a General Hospital (222 beds). It contains first class and second class wards, and a special ward for sick prisoners, a small European Hospital, a non-Malay Ward, a Hospital for mental diseases, two Malay Wards, one Female Ward, and an Isolation Hospital. At Kuala Krai there is a district Hospital (56 beds); at Tumpat an out-door Dispensary with an Emergency Ward and a Quarantine Camp; at Pasir Puteh an out-door Dispensary; and at Pasir Mas, in addition to the Dispensary, an Emergency Ward of 8 beds.

NEW BUILDINGS.

New Hospital, Kota Bharu. One new ward of 30 beds was completed in December, 1936. Two wards of similar size were under construction and will be completed early in 1937. In addition new quarters for the Assistant Medical and Health officer were constructed and ready for occupation by the end of November. Plans for the construction of

(a) New Administration block.

(b) Operating theatre.

(c) Laboratory and X-ray building.

were approved. Work starts on these in January, 1937.

Staff. The Medical Staff at present consists of a Chief Medical Officer with headquarters at Kota Bharu, an Assistant Medical and Health Officer also at Kota Bharu, a part-time Medical Officer at Kuala Krai, a Lady Medical Officer in charge of infant welfare work in Kota Bharu, a European Matron, two staff Nurses, and a number of Asiatic Assistants, including Indians, Chinese and Malays. The new appointments made during the year include the Assistant Medical and Health Officer and the Lady Medical Officer mentioned above, four hospital dressers and a Health Inspector.

Finance. The total expenditure of the Medical

Department was \$181,207.97 as compared with \$167,546.17 in 1935. The total revenue collected during the year was \$11,223.45 as compared with \$10,155.38 in 1935. The expenditure on Medical and Health Services accounts for 7.31% of the revenue of the State.

Legislation. A new Labour Code was passed and became law during the year. In addition several minor amendments were made to existing ordinances. Of these, Notification No. 63 of 1936 gave powers to a District Officer to prohibit absolutely cattle grazing in recreation grounds inside notified areas.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

Out-door Dispensaries. The most interesting and hopeful feature of the Health and Medical Services in this State is the continued and successful development of the system of Out-door Dispensaries and Travelling Dispensaries.

The very limited revenues of the State do not admit of any great extension to the permanent hospitals. In any case, a system of large permanent hospitals is more suited to States in which the population is concentrated in towns. In Kelantan, a population of nearly 400,000 is scattered over a vast area in kampongs which are often remote from any motor road or railway. The result is that serious cases may not be able to get to hospital, and that patients who are not seriously ill are reluctant to face a long and difficult journey.

The natural reluctance of a sick man to leave his home and his relations, and to face the unknown dangers of living in hospital, must also be considered.

The only remedy is to take the hospital to the patient, and this is what is done by a system which includes

- (a) Small fixed Dispensaries at convenient centres;
- (b) Motor Travelling Dispensaries which can be used in emergencies as ambulances;
- (c) Pack Dispensaries with carriers;
- (d) Out-board Motor-boat Dispensaries.

The fixed and motor dispensaries were sufficiently described in the last annual report.

Pack Dispensary units were increased during 1936, each district being subdivided into sections which take five days to cover, so that each unit has two days each week at headquarters, where a fresh supply of drugs is obtained. A pack unit consists of one dresser and three coolies. They travel on foot using bridle paths and take a month to cover the area allotted to them.

Out-board Motor-boat Dispensary. There is one such dispensary functioning in Ulu Kelantan, a district almost devoid of roads, and possessed of only a few short bridle paths. In 1935 it had operated only on the Pergau River. In 1936 its operations were extended to the upper and lower Galas Rivers and to the Sungei Lebir, a river noted for its many and difficult rapids. Provision has been made in the 1937 estimates for purchasing and equipping a second out-board motor-boat for serving the riverine population on the main Kelantan River.

There was a large total increase in attendances at travelling dispensaries, from 198,008 in 1935 to 319,710 in 1936, an increase of 61.4%

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

MALARIA.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases admitted to hospitals suffering from malaria during the year; 1,390 with 61 deaths compared with 641 cases and 64 deaths in 1935. This is not due to an increased incidence but is largely accounted for by the opening of a new iron mine by a Japanese Mining Company, and their introduction of unacclimatised Chinese labour chiefly from North China. The area opened up is in foot hills in Ulu Kelantan, which is an ideal country for the formation of breeding places for *anopheles maculatus*.

Total admissions to Government Hospitals of cases diagnosed as malaria were:—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1930	1,453	61
1931	1,017	34
1932	821	27
1933	955	34
1934	739	37
1935	641	64
1936	1,390	61

The proportion of cases diagnosed as malaria admitted to Government Hospitals to total admissions from all causes for seven years is as follows:—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Govt. Hospitals</u>	<u>Estate Hospitals.</u>
1930	25.3%	46.2%
1931	17.44%	31.37%
1932	15.65%	21.3%
1933	17.24%	18.29%
1934	15.18%	30.18%
1935	12.41%	38.71%
1936	25.91%	30.26%

Plague. No case of plague occurred.

Cholera. No case of cholera occurred.

In view of the proximity of Siam, cholera must always be considered to be a menace. Special precautions are taken; all trains from Siam are met at Sungei Golok and boats at Tumpat. Passengers are examined and undertakings given. Police, Penggawas and Penghulus are warned to be on the look out and to report suspected cases. During the dry months of April, May, June and July the usual practice of pinking wells at regular intervals was carried out. One thousand two hundred and six anti-cholera injections were given to pilgrims to Mecca.

Small-pox. No case of small-pox occurred. Vaccinations were carried out as in previous years. This is done at Government Hospitals, out-door dispensaries and by travelling dressers and vaccinators who tour the State district by district. This year 12,451 vaccinations were done compared with 12,746 in 1935.

Enteric Fever. A total of 17 cases with 1 death occurred. Of these 4 were prisoners, 5 from Kuala Krai and 12 from Kota Bharu. It was found impossible to trace the source of infection in any of these cases. The whole of the jail staff and prisoners were given T.A.B. vaccine and new arrivals in the jail are treated in similar manner.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea. There were in all 144 cases admitted to hospitals compared with 115 in 1935, representing 2.69% of total admissions compared with 2.25% in 1935. Of these 144 cases, 74 showed the presence of *E. Histolytica* on stool examination. The Chief Medical Officer expresses his surprise that bacillary dysentery should not be more prevalent. I would suggest that this may be partly due to the concrete-lined wells on which I comment later under "Water Supply". There were only five outbreaks of bacillary dysentery reported from kampongs during the year, none of which was serious.

Leprosy. Fourteen cases were diagnosed during the year, of whom 6 were Malays, the others being Chinese and Indians. This disease has shown a gradual increase during the past few years and is in Kelantan not uncommon amongst Malays. The numbers recorded are no true indication of the incidence, as it is the custom for relatives to conceal victims of this disease, and in a country like Kelantan, where kampongs are scattered, this is easy. It has been found that on search being made for reported suspects in kampongs that it is common practice for them to slip over the border into Siam.

Tuberculosis. One hundred and ninety two cases were treated in Government Hospitals this year with 45 deaths compared with 125 and 20 deaths in 1935. This disease is much more prevalent than these figures indicate. Cases are rarely seen except in the advanced stages. Bad housing, over-crowding, chronic malaria and ankylostomiasis are all predisposing causes. The North-East monsoon with continued rain, high humidity and floods, results in a scarcity of fresh vegetables and fresh fish and reduces resistance. Housing conditions in notified areas are being gradually improved and as fast as new

buildings are completed houses of the old slum type are demolished. Beds for tubercular patients are available in all hospitals and in Kota Bharu the male patients are housed in special wards with accommodation for 20 beds.

A Government Notification came into force at the end of the year authorising the yearly examination of all Government servants for pulmonary tuberculosis, thus bringing Kelantan into line with the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. This was long overdue and supplied a much needed want as the numbers of Government servants boarded out from pulmonary tuberculosis each year has steadily increased. Attempts were made to introduce this order several years ago, but were side-tracked. Now fortunately the Malays have come to realise that medical examination and early diagnosis does not mean the loss of employment.

GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.

ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The health staff was increased by the appointment of a fully qualified Sanitary Inspector. They are chiefly engaged in anti-malarial measures. A sum of \$6,700/- was provided for this work during the year. Oiling is carried out and Anti-malarial drains are maintained in seven notified areas. A dequate and effective drainage is difficult to obtain in the coast district as it is very low lying and in Kota Bharu numerous old river channels constitute a serious anti-malarial problem.

In Ulu Kelantan the country is hilly and breeding of *A. maculatus* is widely distributed making the control of malaria more difficulty. The difficult in the headquarters town of Kuala Krai has until this yeas been the formation of pools in the Krai river during the dry season. Owing to heavy jungle on its banks these have been inaccessible to oiling gangs. *Anopheles barbistoris* was found breeding in large numbers and caused a small outbreak of malaria during the month of May. Purely as an anti-malarial measure the Irrigation and Drainage Department have cleared this stream of snags, canalised its

channel and cleared its edges over a distance of two miles from its outfall into the Kelantan river. Small rubber holdings outside the Sanitary Board where *Anopheles maculatus* were found to be breeding have been brought under control.

Regular mosquito surveys were made in houses outside oiling areas with a view to controlling the breeding of *Culex* and *Stegomyia*. In rural areas travelling dispensaries distribute *free quinine*, and in two selected Police Stations prophylaxis by drugs is practiced. Atebrin and quinine is given to the staff regularly. The numbers are small, the personnel is disciplined and the results have been satisfactory. Particularly has this been so at Bukit Yong Police Station where the absence from duty, as a result of malaria, has dropped from 90% to nil. The cost where small numbers are involved is not high.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

In kampongs and rural villages sanitation is still very primitive. Where latrines exist they are generally of the shallow pit type and more often than not situated immediately adjacent to the source of water supply (generally a shallow unprotected well). The majority of the people, however, prefer to use the nearest jungle edge, or patch of long grass for this purpose. The river population is better situated and uses the river. On the coast the foreshore is the place of choice. In notified areas steady progress, if slow, towards obtaining satisfactory conservancy is being made.

WATER SUPPLY.

In rural districts water supply is obtained chiefly from rivers or small streams or shallow unprotected wells. But, in the fortnight which has elapsed between my entry into the state and my writing of this report, in various parts of the Kelantan plain, I have seen extensive signs of villagers putting in concrete linings to wells, usually extending about two feet above ground level, with an ornamental top. I have seen no comment on this

phenomenon though I have met nothing of this sort in my previous experience of the East. I have seen men making the concrete pipes in their kampong. From enquiries I made it seems likely that this skill has spread from men employed by the Public Works Department, and has been one of the unexpected advantages resulting from this department using native labour instead of, as in most other administrations in Malaya, immigrant labour. *

In the bigger villages and towns, shallow wells, the majority of which fortunately have concrete lining and cement apron constitute the chief source of water supply. It is only in Kota Bharu, the State capital, that a laid on water supply is to be found and this has only been available since December 1935. The installation is described in Chapter XII. This water is entirely untreated, yet repeated analysis both chemical and bacteriological has given most satisfactory results.

One of the conditions of the renewal of licences to licensed premises in Kota Bharu was that they must take Municipal water supply. No new house or shop house is permitted to have a well if it is sited within a reasonable distance from a water main.

Schemes with a view to providing Pasir Mas and Kuala Krai with a laid on water supply were under consideration during the year. The only feasible source was

Note.

- * I must make it clear that the majority of the existing concrete wells leave considerable room for improvement. It is only a small proportion of those which I have seen which either have the constituent lengths of piping cemented together so as to make the upper part of the well waterproof, or possess a concrete apron so as to keep contaminated surface water well away from the well. Discussing this matter with the Sultan I have been interested to learn (a) that the brick-lined wells (without any rendering) which one occasionally sees in kampongs have existed in Kelantan for at least 50 years, and (b) that the spread of the concrete wells was directly due to propaganda by Mr. A. R. Crawford, who was Director of Works and Surveys for the long period July 1910 till July 1922.

found to be the Kelantan river and as this will entail a very heavy capital cost in providing pumds, tanks and treatment plant, it was decided to keep the question open until such time as the State finances permit of the undertaking.

ESTATE VISITING.

All estates employing a sufficient number of Indian labourers to come under the labour enactment were visited monthly by the Visiting Medical Practitioner, and bi-annually by the Chief Medical Officer. The Visiting Medical Practitioner spends one full day on each estate and carries out a detailed inspection of anti-malarial measures and examines each labourer and dependent. The standard of anti-malarial work is high and the majority of the managers co-operate loyally in this work. Housing is generally satisfactory. A new type of semi-detached cooly line has been built on a considerable number of estates and is a decided improvement on the older type of barrack lines. On the majority of estates bored-hole latrines are used and are most satisfactory.

The death rate amongst Indians was 27.45 per mille compared with 35.82 in 1935, 37.06 in 1934 and 31.28 in 1933. Births for this nationality numbered 66 with 11 deaths under one year, compared with 40 and 22 deaths in 1935, and 44 births with 21 deaths in 1934.

The proportion of cases diagnosed as malaria to total admissions was 30.26 compared with 35.71 in 1935 and 30.31 in 1934. Health on estates showed considerable improvement during the year under review. The reduction in the infantile mortality rate is most gratifying and is due largely to the fact that managers are sending pregnant women to the Female Hospital in Kota Bharu for pre-natal treatment and for confinement.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

There are 60 Malay Vernacular Schools in the State. Many of these are situated in outlying districts too

inaccessible for routine inspection. During the year 47 schools with 4,879 children were inspected and details recorded on special cards kept for the purpose. In the course of examining these children under-nutrition was found to be practically non-existent. Intestinal worm infection is, however, universal, and, coupled with malaria, results in the anaemia and under-development which are so often attributed to under-nourishment by laymen. The teachers are supplied with quinine capsules, ointments and antiseptics for treatment of common ailments among the boys. After examination a list of pupils with their required treatment is given to the teacher. He presents this to the travelling dresser who visits the school once per week. Over 80% of the schools are covered by the travelling dispensaries. Acute cases are advised, and every help given to them, to come to hospital where treatment is given free to students.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

Labour in Kelantan is composed of Malays, Tamils and Chinese. All government departments and several estates and industrial concerns employ local Malays exclusively. They now form about 59% of the total daily paid labour in the State. Only on one estate is the Malay labour force housed entirely, in the remainder their kampongs adjoin the estates and they come and go daily. To a great extent they have outgrown the tendency to work two or three days, and thereafter retire for a week, and estate managers have not now the same amount of trouble in keeping a stable labour force. Accepted health standards will be somewhat difficult to attain, as little if any control is possible in their kampongs. With the new Labour Code it is now possible to bring pressure to bear on owners and managers employing Malay labour to improve housing and sanitary conditions up to the standard of those estates which have been controlled under the old Indian Labour Enactment for many years. On estates employing Indians, health showed a marked improvement.

The total number of Chinese employed on estates in 1936 was 980 and their standard of health compared favourably with that of the Indians. Housing conditions, however, are not all that they should be and efforts are now being made to bring them up to accepted standards.

On the Japanese Iron Mine at Temangan where 545 Chinese are employed health conditions were deplorable during the year under review. This was due partly to the fact that this land was being newly opened up from jungle, but in the main to the delay in getting active anti-malarial measures started, for malaria is highly prevalent in this area. Great pressure has been brought to bear on the management and it is hoped that this will have the desired effect.

Government labourers are all local Malays who live in their own kampongs. The health amongst them has been good. In common with the rest of the Malay community free treatment is provided by Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and Travelling Dispensaries.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

The population of Kelantan outside the towns being almost exclusively Malay peasantry, the houses are of the simplest Malay type, constructed of palm thatch, bark or bamboo, and raised a few feet off the ground on piles. These houses are better ventilated, drier, and generally more healthy than the type of house built level with the ground used by the poorer classes of Chinese; in fact, if the ground under the house were kept clean and well drained, the type would be an excellent one, but too often dirt and rubbish is allowed to accumulate and, in some cases goats and chickens are reared under the house. The wealthier house-owner may construct his dwelling of sawn planks, and thin tiles often imported from Siam. The housing of Indian, Malay and Chinese estate labourers is conditioned by the Indian Labour and non-Indian Labour Enactments, under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer. The types of building compare well with those found elsewhere in the Peninsula. Houses in the towns are, for the most part, either two storeyed wooden or brick shop-houses with living accommodation on the upper storey, constructed and occupied by Chinese and Indian merchants, or of the Malay dwelling-house type. This latter may be as elementary as the country peasant's dwelling, or a substantial two-storeyed wooden building standing in its own grounds.

The Municipal Department now operates a few simple rules to enforce the improvement of insanitary buildings, and a Town Advisory Board including the Chief Medical Officer, the District Officer, the Government Engineer, the Government Surveyor and four unofficials is engaged in devising a progressive layout of the capital, Kota Bharu. Very considerable progress was made in this sphere during the year, and several layouts were designed, involving the demolition of the more unsightly and insanitary buildings facing main roads. Several new roads have been opened up and one-way narrow roads widened so as to provide two-way traffic. No house may be built in a Municipal area, and no constructive alterations to existing buildings may be carried out till the plan has been approved by the Municipal Department. There are still too many derelict kampong type Malay houses in the town board area, but these are being gradually eliminated, or brought up to a reasonable standard. The commercial area of the town around the new market, which was formerly included in a Malay Reservation and was excised from that reservation in 1935 has been subject to a building boom, 18 brick shop-houses having been practically completed by the end of the year, and plans for 8 more houses of this type having been approved. This is a record and taxed the capacity of local brick makers severely, with the result that the quality of the bricks used, never good, steadily declined. The best bricks were those made by the boys at a vernacular school, a few miles down river, an enterprise organised three years ago by a remarkably enterprising group teacher.

Government servants are mainly recruited from the Malay inhabitants of the State, and in the towns, in most cases, possess their own houses. A limited number of Government Quarters are provided in the outstations, and now that the revenue position has improved, these quarters are being repaired and extended. Quarters are provided rent free for European Officers. There are no Building Societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Mining. The quantities and values of minerals exported during the last three years have been as follows :--

	Year.	Tons.	Value.
Manganese ore	1934	8,968.00	\$105,338
	1935	10,678.15	132,260
	1936	10,005.84	124,571
Tin ore	1934	4.23	5,927
	1935	7.49	9,865
	1936	27.16	33,067
Gold ore .		Tahils.	
	1934	1,726	85,913
	1935	591	29,752
	1936	545	12,590

The Japanese iron mine mentioned in last year's report is to start export in May, 1937.

The only district in which applications for Prospecting Licences were received was Ulu Kelantan. 30 applications were received and 20 licences issued during the year. 4 extensions were granted. The total area covered by these licences was 31,524 acres as compared with 18,610 acres in 1935. 17 individual prospecting permits were issued.

As a result of the discovery of manganese ore in the neighbourhood of Gunong Tahan, a Prospecting Licence over an area of 12,640 acres was issued with selection rights up to 5,250 acres to a substantially capitalised Japanese Company. The Company's engineer is now engaged in prospecting the area.

The large increase in the production of tin was due to the taking over from Trengganu of a large additional quota.

As regards gold, as in previous years, the only steady revenue came from pan washers who numbered 1,506 as against 1,499 in 1935 mostly Chinese. They produced 443 tahils, over 80% of the total output of 545 tahils for the State. A London Company, Gold Alluvial Ltd., made enquiries at the end of the year regarding the possibility of dredging certain portions of the bed of the Galas and Kelantan Rivers. Negotiations are, however, only in the primary stage, and it seems doubtful whether any definite application will eventuate.

AGRICULTURE.

The people of Kelantan are mainly dependent on agriculture. The agricultural products of the State may be divided into two classes--those primarily intended for home consumption, and those intended for export. Of the first class, rice is the most important crop, and an area of nearly 150,000 acres is planted with rice. Sweet potatoes, yams, tapioca, ground nuts, sugarcane, ginger, bananas, and other fruit trees are extensively grown by small holders, both for their own consumption and for sale at the local markets. These markets, which are held in every fair-sized village, are in their developed form a special feature of Kelantan. Speaking subject to correction, owing to my short experience of this State, they have a double origin (i) as the site of a weekly fair visited by pedlars of piece goods and sundry goods, where the local small-holder can sell his miscellaneous agricultural produce and (ii) as the meeting place of the fish and agricultural trades, limited originally as to distance inland by the distance a runner could carry the day's catch sometimes along very primitive paths, a distance now extended by better paths, and the bicycle, and roads and the motor car.

Rubber is by far the most important of the exported products, but there are also substantial exports of copra and arecanuts. The steady rise in price throughout the year has maintained interest in this commodity, but methods of production leave much to be desired. The rubber manufactured on the large estates is similar in quality to that produced in the rest of Malaya, but in the case of small holdings typically the latex is passed once through a sieve consisting of a perforated half coconut shell and a handful of grass, and coagulation takes place in a rusty half kerosene tin after addition

of alum. The evil smelling produce may be partially sun-dried or induced to gain weight by the adherence of earth before sale to the local dealer, who forwards it for milling out into blanket crepe.

Some degree of success has been achieved by the advice and assistance given to smallholders by the Asiatic Rubber Instructor and other officers to produce a higher grade commodity under more cleanly conditions. The first step is usually to build a small shed for accomodating the rollers which may be purchased by instalments from the Department, with tables for the coagulating pans, and if the owner be a man of substance a smoke cabinet is put up at one end of the building. Most of the success seems to have been in Ulu Kelantan. There are two factories in the coastal district which buy wet or block rubber for milling, and if anything the production of this type of rubber anywhere within moderately easy reach of these factories has deteriorated further in quality. Legislation by Malacca and Johore during the year has resulted in the complete stoppage of the export trade in this wet rubber.

Diseases. - Mouldy Rot is widespread but seasonal in incidence, and like *Loranthus* which is a major pest, does not seem to be recognised as being deleterious to the tree. Supplies of approved fungicide are kept in stock by the Department and by some penggawas.

Pink disease and root diseases occur occasionally, but no case of defoliation from *Oidium* was observed.

Padi Hopes have been expressed in past annual reports that Kelantan would become the "granary of Malaya". There is as yet an absence of statistical material on which to base such a hope. What requires to be ascertained is not so much the total padi crop (and the possibilities of obtaining bigger yields) as the extent to which individual peasants' crops exceed the needs of the family for the ensuing year. A survey is in fact required of individual holdings of rice lands, and the yields of these holdings as compared with the annual consumption of rice by the owners of these holdings - the latter depending on the size of the individual families. A start on such an investigation is now being made in a few scattered sample localities. But it will probably be some time before the fact can be ascertained whether padi can be treated as an extensive money crop.

The general condition of the rice industry in Kelantan must be described as somewhat obscure. A tradition has grown up that up till 1923 it was a rice-importing country and that in 1924 the balance changed and it began to import more than it exported. The change is attributed to the greater profits to be made out of rubber. Information before 1925 gets sketchier and sketchier as one goes back. But fortunately there are figures of exports and imports of rice going back as far as 1921 (in the following figures I have reduced weights of padi to the equivalent weights of rice). It is true that in that particular year, 1923, there was an appreciable net export. The import was 1,758 pikuls, the export 9,433 pikuls, but this excess, converted into tons is very small: only 457 tons. (Compare the net import in 1936 5,346 tons, and in 1930 13,584 tons). The year before, 1922, there was a minute net export of 6 tons. The year before that, 1921, the balance was on the side of imports. In the previous years (during the general rice shortage) export was prohibited. Going back to 1917 there is the evidence that the value of the imports of rice exceeded that of the previous year by \$44,000! The evidence seems to shew therefore that in recent times Kelantan has never done much more than supply its own needs. Tabulation of figures shews that the imports diminished very much during the slump years, reaching the lowest point in 1933, with a sharp rise in 1934, and that the population of South Indian estate labourers fell and rose again in the same way. But consumption by immigrant labour does not explain the variation in imports, for the two curves are by no means similar, and, moreover, the total consumption by this immigrant labour has all along been much smaller than the amount imported.

The area cultivated with rice has fluctuated from year to year, but on the whole there seems to have been a steady rise. It was 104,000 acres in the 1916-1917 season. It reached its maximum in 1933-1934—148,000 acres, and last year was 139,000 acres. The total production of rice has fluctuated rather more violently than the area planted, and sometimes in an opposite direction. Thus in the 1933-1934 season the 148,000 acres yielded only 55,359 tons, whereas last year the 139,000 acres yielded 74,008 tons (in both cases gantangs of padi have been converted into their equivalent weight of rice).

This variability of yield has been connected chiefly with rainfall and floods. As one reads back through annual reports one constantly comes across reports of disastrous droughts. At other times it is an early flood which has drowned the padi before it has become sufficiently established. The trouble is that control of water over the wide Kelantan plain is too huge an undertaking to be attempted. In the chapter on Public Works it will be seen that Drainage and Irrigation works are in progress. But they are only being attempted in a few specially favourable areas which form a small part of the whole area under padi. In general both "wet" and "dry" padi crops depend directly on rainfall. The wet padi is grown where water can be impounded on the fields by small bunds. Dry padi is grown where there is no such hope. The Kelantan method of growing dry padi, the *tugalan* method, is to the best of my knowledge unique. The land is ploughed and then padi seed dibbled in with some baked cattle manure (on the top of the padi in the dibble holes). Ten years ago the present Commissioner of Lands, Trengganu, Mr. McKerron, then Assistant Adviser Besut, found that Kelantanese had introduced it into the Besut plain. He brought it to my notice and I myself, then Commissioner of Lands, Trengganu, tried to spread it in Trengganu generally, to replace the inferior method of broadcasting seed on ploughed land without manuring.

Information concerning the milling of padi will be found under "Manufactures".

Season 1935-36. The promise of a good dry padi crop, which represents nearly a quarter of the acreage of padi land in Kelantan, was fully fulfilled when a crop of over 5 million gantangs was harvested—the best for several years, although too much reliance cannot be placed upon the estimates of yield.

The wet padi crop which had had a bad start through shortage of water at and after the time of transplanting, made an excellent recovery and produced one of the heaviest crops in recent years. Very little damage was done by pests.

Season 1936-37. A late start was made with the ploughing of the land for the dry padi, and when operations were commenced a spell of damp weather prevented weeds from being killed out by the heat of the sun.

Planting did not generally take place until a dry spell in the middle of September, which in turn was followed by heavy rain in October, so preventing weeding of fields that had never been really clean. Early planted padi went in under good conditions for field cultivation, was properly weeded later, and should give a good crop, but the large areas of late planted padi have shown poor tillering and growth through being over-run with weeds, and the crop is likely to be rather light.

A late start was made with long term wet padi and although work was pushed forward with great energy it was not until the middle of November that it could be said that the majority of the land had been planted, and small areas were still being done in late December. Growth was good at the beginning of the season but at the end of the year it was showing signs of failing to maintain it.

Following the successful results obtained from experiments over a period of several years on the use of bat guano from local deposits for the manuring of wet padi, three small trials were laid down for the season 1936—7 on smallholders' land, so that results could be judged by the cultivators themselves on land with which they are familiar.

Irrigation and Drainage. The valuable work done on the improvement of the drainage of the coastal plain by the clearing, and in places the widening, of waterways was continued along the same lines as in 1935, and it is in part due to these undertakings that there were no cases of flood damage to any but very late planted padi.

Certain areas along the coast have been guarded against the inundation of sea water by building bunds and water control gates.

The existing irrigation systems were improved, and work was started on new schemes.

While some improvement has resulted from attempts made to get the *ràyat* to make better use of water for padi cultivation, it has only been after prolonged work in certain localities that any good has been done, and it will be a long time before conditions can be described as satisfactory throughout the State.

Sales of padi to Messrs. Boustead's rice mill at Tumpat were very much less than in the preceding year, possibly due to the improved prices for rubber and copra satisfying the ready cash requirements of the *ràyats* so that surplus padi need not be sold but may be kept as a food reserve in the event of hard times to come.

Coconuts and Copra. Copra production in the State tends to be seasonal, not only because of seasonal variation in nut production but also because of climatic conditions. During the dry spell of hot sunny weather which lasts for about eight months, a very good grade of sun-dried copra can be made, particularly along the coast. During the North East monsoon the heavy rain and transport difficulties bring production down, and the copra marketed is imperfectly dried on a roughly constructed platform over an exposed and smoky fire. Kiln drying by these means involves a lot of time tending the fire and guarding against the not infrequent total loss of copra through an over fierce fire scorching it and setting it alight.

Since recommendations and advice on the use of kilns were no more fruitful this year than in the past, a new line was taken up by building demonstration kilns in five localities in the hope that smallholders living nearby would use them, get accustomed to the idea of producing a good grade of copra with an over-all drying period of about one day, and in time they and their friends copy them for themselves. The kilns aroused definite interest though it was mingled with scepticism as to their reputed performance. A nut shortage during the later part of the year prevented as much use being made of them as was wished, and a certain reluctance to break away from traditional methods of manufacture was also noticed.

Quite a large proportion of the nut harvesting in the State is done with the help of the pig-tailed monkey *shd: be* who is a familiar sight on the roadsides loping along with his master. A well trained adult animal is worth up to \$40.00, training being given locally to youngsters obtained at a cost of \$15.00 to \$20.00 from not only Kelantan, but also Trengganu, Pahang and Johore.

Pests. Squirrels continued to be an important pest of coconuts in many localities, their control being a matter requiring constant vigilance. Smallholders were encouraged to shoot them by the distribution of powder, shot and caps from departmental stocks in exchange for tails. The scheme worked satisfactorily, and a large number of squirrels was destroyed. At one time steel cartridge cases were loaned to shooters, but it was found that better results were obtained with old paper cases which could be reloaded about ten times. Percussion caps were reloaded three times before the end of their useful life.

Fruit. The fruit season was a poor one this year, and only limited supplies of fruit of indifferent quality were on the market. Some rambutans of Penang origin were imported and planted, and planting material was also brought in from Trengganu.

Tobacco. Tobacco is a fairly common off season crop grown on dry padi land in small areas, which do little more than supply the growers own requirements. The price on the market is high, and ranged between \$80.00 and, in May, \$120.00 per picul of first quality prepared leaf. Cultivation is quite well done, with either a dust mulch or coconut leaves on the *rong* to conserve moisture. The plants however are rarely topped and produce a small sized leaf. Curing consists of finely cutting the green leaf and drying in the sun.

Other Crops. A considerable area of perennial and short term crops exists, the latter being frequently on dry padi land as for tobacco, but there is no means of estimating these areas. Maize and groundnuts are commonly grown on the fertile alluvial soil along the banks and on islands of the Kelantan river during the dry weather, and miscellaneous vegetables in the neighbourhood of the larger towns.

Poultry. Poultry rearing showed a decline throughout the whole year, a diminution in the export trade with Singapore being coupled with a marked rise in price locally. Outbreaks of disease occurred in a number of localities, but they cannot be held to be entirely responsible

for this reduction. Rhode Island Red stock distributed thrived on the whole satisfactorily under conditions that are not always of the best, and were a source of interest to many. Their half bred progeny are of promising appearance.

Cattle and Buffaloes. Going back through Annual Reports and other records one is struck by two aspects of the livestock problem. On the one hand hope is expressed that the Kelantan plain should eventually be able to supply to the rest of the country the oxen and buffaloes now imported from Siam. On the other hand it is very clear that both oxen and buffaloes have been for the Kelantanese almost exclusively a means of ploughing their land. At times the export of cattle has been prohibited on account of shortage of draught cattle. Twenty years ago when there were about 30,000 acres less land under padi than there now is, the problem seemed to be as acute as it is now to find sufficient grazing for them in the padi season.

It may be as well to emphasize the absolute necessity of draught cattle for the Kelantan padi planter. Comparing Kelantan with Perak for instance; all settled rice lands in Perak are irrigable. At the start of the cultivation season it is possible to flood the whole extent of rice land, and the soil so softened can be cultivated by means of a flail (*tajak*).

It is a question for argument in Perak whether the buffalo by its consumption of organic matter, which might otherwise be dug into the soil, does not do more harm than good. In Kelantan it has been possible to irrigate only very small areas. Land has to be cultivated in a dry, hard condition and draught cattle and the plough are the only solution.

If an export trade is to be built up it will have to be treated as something outside the ordinary run of ideas of the Kelantan Malay. Much propaganda and careful nursing will be necessary.

With regard to 1936 the State Agricultural Officer reports as follows: --

Planting did not generally take place until a dry spell in the middle of September, which in turn was followed by heavy rain in October, so preventing weeding of fields that had never been really clean. Early planted padi went in under good conditions for field cultivation, was properly weeded later, and should give a good crop, but the large areas of late planted padi have shown poor tillering and growth through being over-run with weeds, and the crop is likely to be rather light.

A late start was made with long term wet padi and although work was pushed forward with great energy it was not until the middle of November that it could be said that the majority of the land had been planted, and small areas were still being done in late December. Growth was good at the beginning of the season but at the end of the year it was showing signs of failing to maintain it.

Following the successful results obtained from experiments over a period of several years on the use of bat guano from local deposits for the manuring of wet padi, three small trials were laid down for the season 1936—7 on smallholders' land, so that results could be judged by the cultivators themselves on land with which they are familiar.

Irrigation and Drainage. The valuable work done on the improvement of the drainage of the coastal plain by the clearing, and in places the widening, of waterways was continued along the same lines as in 1935, and it is in part due to these undertakings that there were no cases of flood damage to any but very late planted padi.

Certain areas along the coast have been guarded against the inundation of sea water by building bunds and water control gates.

The existing irrigation systems were improved, and work was started on new schemes.

While some improvement has resulted from attempts made to get the *râyat* to make better use of water for padi cultivation, it has only been after prolonged work in certain localities that any good has been done, and it will be a long time before conditions can be described as satisfactory throughout the State.

Sales of padi to Messrs. Boustead's rice mill at Tumpat were very much less than in the preceding year, possibly due to the improved prices for rubber and copra satisfying the ready cash requirements of the *ràyats* so that surplus padi need not be sold but may be kept as a food reserve in the event of hard times to come.

Coconuts and Copra. Copra production in the State tends to be seasonal, not only because of seasonal variation in nut production but also because of climatic conditions. During the dry spell of hot sunny weather which lasts for about eight months, a very good grade of sun-dried copra can be made, particularly along the coast. During the North East monsoon the heavy rain and transport difficulties bring production down, and the copra marketed is imperfectly dried on a roughly constructed platform over an exposed and smoky fire. Kiln drying by these means involves a lot of time tending the fire and guarding against the not infrequent total loss of copra through an over fierce fire scorching it and setting it alight.

Since recommendations and advice on the use of kilns were no more fruitful this year than in the past, a new line was taken up by building demonstration kilns in five localities in the hope that smallholders living nearby would use them, get accustomed to the idea of producing a good grade of copra with an over-all drying period of about one day, and in time they and their friends copy them for themselves. The kilns aroused definite interest though it was mingled with scepticism as to their reputed performance. A nut shortage during the later part of the year prevented as much use being made of them as was wished, and a certain reluctance to break away from traditional methods of manufacture was also noticed.

Quite a large proportion of the nut harvesting in the State is done with the help of the pig-tailed monkey *shd: be* who is a familiar sight on the roadsides loping along with his master. A well trained adult animal is worth up to \$40.00, training being given locally to youngsters obtained at a cost of \$15.00 to \$20.00 from not only Kelantan, but also Trengganu, Pahang and Johore.

Pests. Squirrels continued to be an important pest of coconuts in many localities, their control being a matter requiring constant vigilance. Smallholders were encouraged to shoot them by the distribution of powder, shot and caps from departmental stocks in exchange for tails. The scheme worked satisfactorily, and a large number of squirrels was destroyed. At one time steel cartridge cases were loaned to shooters, but it was found that better results were obtained with old paper cases which could be reloaded about ten times. Percussion caps were reloaded three times before the end of their useful life.

Fruit. The fruit season was a poor one this year, and only limited supplies of fruit of indifferent quality were on the market. Some rambutans of Penang origin were imported and planted, and planting material was also brought in from Trengganu.

Tobacco. Tobacco is a fairly common off season crop grown on dry padi land in small areas, which do little more than supply the growers own requirements. The price on the market is high, and ranged between \$80.00 and, in May, \$120.00 per picul of first quality prepared leaf. Cultivation is quite well done, with either a dust mulch or coconut leaves on the *rong* to conserve moisture. The plants however are rarely topped and produce a small sized leaf. Curing consists of finely cutting the green leaf and drying in the sun.

Other Crops. A considerable area of perennial and short term crops exists, the latter being frequently on dry padi land as for tobacco, but there is no means of estimating these areas. Maize and groundnuts are commonly grown on the fertile alluvial soil along the banks and on islands of the Kelantan river during the dry weather, and miscellaneous vegetables in the neighbourhood of the larger towns.

Poultry. Poultry rearing showed a decline throughout the whole year, a diminution in the export trade with Singapore being coupled with a marked rise in price locally. Outbreaks of disease occurred in a number of localities, but they cannot be held to be entirely responsible

for this reduction. Rhode Island Red stock distributed thrived on the whole satisfactorily under conditions that are not always of the best, and were a source of interest to many. Their half bred progeny are of promising appearance.

Cattle and Buffaloes. Going back through Annual Reports and other records one is struck by two aspects of the livestock problem. On the one hand hope is expressed that the Kelantan plain should eventually be able to supply to the rest of the country the oxen and buffaloes now imported from Siam. On the other hand it is very clear that both oxen and buffaloes have been for the Kelantanese almost exclusively a means of ploughing their land. At times the export of cattle has been prohibited on account of shortage of draught cattle. Twenty years ago when there were about 30,000 acres less land under padi than there now is, the problem seemed to be as acute as it is now to find sufficient grazing for them in the padi season.

It may be as well to emphasize the absolute necessity of draught cattle for the Kelantan padi planter. Comparing Kelantan with Perak for instance; all settled rice lands in Perak are irrigable. At the start of the cultivation season it is possible to flood the whole extent of rice land, and the soil so softened can be cultivated by means of a flail (*tajak*).

It is a question for argument in Perak whether the buffalo by its consumption of organic matter, which might otherwise be dug into the soil, does not do more harm than good. In Kelantan it has been possible to irrigate only very small areas. Land has to be cultivated in a dry, hard condition and draught cattle and the plough are the only solution.

If an export trade is to be built up it will have to be treated as something outside the ordinary run of ideas of the Kelantan Malay. Much propaganda and careful nursing will be necessary.

With regard to 1936 the State Agricultural Officer reports as follows: -

"The heavy stocking of the State with cattle and buffaloes leads to serious difficulties in finding fodder during the padi season and a great falling off in condition of the animals at this period. Where cattle cannot graze, such as on *batas* and in the vicinity of private houses, there old men and boys collect together and meticulously shave off the grass with small sickles and placing it in a *chagak rumpot* carry it off to feed their stock. With the intention of relieving this acute shortage of fodder, a total of 12,459 acres of land has been reserved for cattle grazing, an increase of 5,627 acres during the year. A large proportion of this land is very poor and unfit for ordinary cultivation, but should be capable of producing moderate quantities of fodder at least during the critical time of year.

The annual stock census showed that there were 38,026 buffaloes (an increase of 3,197) and 109,214 cattle (a decrease of 825),

The experimental reserve, upon which work was started in 1935 was enlarged further, and trial plantings made with various varieties of grazing grasses after the heavy *blukar* had been felled and burnt. Plantings from seed were not a success this year, as the seedlings were eaten off by *kéchirit* (crickets) as quickly as they sprouted up, and the area had to be replanted with carpet grass cuttings from an earlier established nursery.

A little progress was made with clearing reserves in other parts of the State by the *râyats* themselves felling and burning about 175 acres, but owing to the seasonal nature of the work rapid jungle regeneration has a chance to assert itself, natural establishment of local grasses is slow, and the types of grass which do appear often leave much to be desired in the way of quality."

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

The assistance which an Agricultural department can give to the agricultural industry depends only indirectly on general agricultural theory: with the help of this theory the problems presented by any particular country have to be worked out by experiment. By means of experiment the best local varieties of various crops

have to be selected, already known varieties from elsewhere deemed likely to be suited to local soil and climate have to be tested, cultivation and manurial methods have to be tried with these crop varieties on different local soils. The situation which has just been reached in Kelantan is that the first definite results have been obtained from among a rather large series of these fundamental experiments. Particularly in the matter of rice cultivation the department is at last in the position to recommend with confidence certain strains of padi seed for certain soils, and certain cultivation and manurial methods for certain specific conditions. Further experimental work is being directed towards similar concrete results.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Area about 29 acres.

Season 1935-36. The season was a good one for the dry padi crop, but, as it ripened considerably earlier than other padi in the neighbourhood, a lot of bird damage was experienced. Because of this, no results were obtained from the dry padi manurial and seed per hole experiments. In a small cultivation experiment, deep changkolling of the land in July, a fortnight before sowing, gave an increase in yield of 50%.

Eleven experiments were carried out on wet padi. In the manurial trials bat guano again showed significant and economic increases in yield, and in a complex manurial experiment it was demonstrated that the soil required nitrogen in addition to phosphate, with a further increase in yield if the nitrogen is applied in two dressings.

Season 1936-37. Dry padi experiments of the previous season were continued, the only alteration being the enlargement of the cultivation experiment which has been designed to run for a period of 3 years.

The new manurial experiments on wet padi were started, both of them being of the standard types which are being run at Experiment Stations in other parts of Malaya to investigate phosphates and insoluble nitrogenous manures.

SCHOOL GARDENS

Thirty two school gardens were under cultivation during the year, of which twenty five were regularly visited with occasional visits to the least accessible. The standard of cultivation was good generally, but particularly on the light sandy soils manuring was deficient. Planting in beds and the construction of drains are both not fully understood.

The School Gardens Cup and Bachok District Shield were won by Sering, whilst Kota Bharu, Pasir Puteh and Pasir Mas District Shields were awarded to Mulong, Kampong Danan and Wakaf Bharu respectively.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The fourth State Agricultural Show was held at Peringat on June 9th, with total of 50 classes in the 6 sections. Good entries were received for cereals, coconut products and vegetables. A rubber factory and copra kiln for smallholders were put up for demonstration in addition to the Departmental exhibit showing the increased yield from padi manured with bat guano, fodder and grazing grasses, and copra samples.

FISHERIES.

The coastal population lives mainly by fishing except when high seas are running during the North-East monsoon period, and it is too rough for them to put out. Even during this monsoon a small quantity of fish is, however, caught by means of casting-nets. In the fair weather the fishermen, who are all Malays, put out to sea either for the whole day or the whole night and catch their fish chiefly by means of seine nets, each net usually handled by a small fleet of 5 boats. Fish are also caught on hook and line.

Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried fish. The export of dried fish in 1936 was 460 tons valued at \$48,885/- as against 437.50 tons valued at \$46,775/- in the previous year.

A peculiar point is that the import of dried fish went up from a value of \$9,814/- in 1935 to \$29,264/- in 1936. It is not too clear what interpretation is to be placed on this increase in imports. It is, however, significant that Malay capitalists seem to have realised before the end of 1936 that an extension of the fishing industry was possible. An entirely new departure, so far as Kelantan is concerned, was made in the construction before the end of the year of two large fish traps of the variety known as *kelong* constructed in three fathoms of water, four miles off the shore. The cost of constructing such a *kelong* is roughly \$1,000/-. Construction of three more such *kelong* started early in 1937. It had usually been considered that the seas on the East Coast were too rough for such structures to be able to stand up to a North-East monsoon.

MANUFACTURES.

The Kelantan Match Factory is reported to have had a successful year and the quality of the matches produced was further improved. *Terentang* was the sole wood employed in manufacture and no difficulty was experienced with regard to supplies.

The proprietor of the Factory had under consideration the erection of a factory for the manufacture of plywood and was busy at the end of the year collecting information upon the many points involved. It is hoped the proposal will take practical shape and thereby assist appreciably in the more thorough exploitation of the forest, besides making a welcome addition to revenue.

Messrs. Boustead & Co. opened a Rice Mill at Tumpat in time for the harvest early in 1935. Their purchases in 1935 amounted to 57,533 piculs and in 1936 to 9,482 piculs. The equivalents in tons of rice are 2,549 and 410 tons. The amount now being offered for sale in 1937 shows signs of a further falling off. The manager tells me that he thinks there has been about the same surplus of padi available in the three seasons in question but that with rubber heavily restricted in 1935, and both rubber and copra at a low price, padi was then used as the major money crop, and that with rubber and copra increasing in price these are now being used as the money crops, padi being hoarded against possible eventualities.

He assures me that last year he bought some hoarded padi, hoarded in extreme cases for as long as 20 years. This interpretation of the situation may well be correct.

Most of the rice consumed by the peasants is husked by themselves. As far as I can make out those who have small stocks of padi husk it by the extremely tedious method of pestle and mortar, those who have larger stocks use a diminutive hand mill named '*kisar*', in which an upper circular stone revolves over a circular lower stone, both stones being in fact composed of a variety of hard and brittle wood enclosed in a basket-work frame. Pestle and mortar are invariably handled by women, the hand-mill usually by men. The latter is the much more efficient instrument. I am informed however, that a third kind of instrument is also used, the *lesong-hindek*, a pestle worked by foot, intermediate between the other two in efficiency.

The Lian Tong Rubber Factory, which opened last year has been converting low grade wet slab rubber into blanket crepe. Propaganda by the Asiatic Rubber Instructor has, however, led to a great increase in the production of sheet which can be exported as such without milling. Wet slab rubber is now only being produced within easy reach of this factory, and it seems likely that supplies will in time become short.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Kelantan is one of the few Malay States in which cottage industries have remained alive. These have been chiefly weaving, mat-making, silver and other metal work, and carpentry. I am not in a position to give any estimate of the quantities produced nor, with any confidence, of the health of these industries. Weaving and silver work are assisted by a branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society which receives an annual grant from Government. Some of the silver work has surprised me by its fineness, but the weaving industry in general strikes me as in unhealthy condition as compared with that in the neighbouring State of Trengganu. Customs figures show that whereas there is little export from Kelantan, there are appreciable imports into Kelantan from Trengganu.

Weaving in Trengganu is generally associated with the fishing population, yet I am assured that in the entire coastal district of Bachok for instance there is now no weaving. From personal enquiries made by myself in a fishing village near Kota Bharu it would appear that weaving has ceased so recently that looms are still stored under some of the houses. I was informed that the reason why weaving had stopped was that the competition of cheap imported cloth was too great. I am informed that the most successful line of Kelantan sarong is a mixture of artificial silk and mercerised cotton. Trengganu, however, appears to have reverted successfully to pure silk. There is no weaving of material for silk suits such as is still produced in Trengganu. *

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports bullion and parcel post, for the last seven years is as follows:—

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Imports.</u>	<u>Exports and Re-Exports.</u>	<u>Trade Balance.</u>
1930	\$6,276,226	\$4,189,374	- \$2,086,852
1931	2,977,158	2,854,079	- 123,079
1932	3,161,326	2,428,196	- 733,130
1933	4,057,602	3,454,098	- 603,504
1934	5,571,181	5,576,086	+ 4,905
1935	5,453,893	5,018,208	- 435,685
1936	6,562,911	7,107,503	+ 544,592

Note.

* Since writing the above I have been informed that there are only three centres in which weaving is carried on actively in Kelantan, all in, or in close proximity to Kota Bharu, (i) a cottage industry in a neighbouring Kampong producing a cheap line in woven sarongs (ii) one elderly woman producing a high quality silk sarong incorporating gold thread for sale to the palace, and (iii) a successful small factory in the town in which "Batek" sarongs are made by printing English piece-goods with dyes dissolved in wax.

That there has been a general decline in sarong weaving in the last quarter of a century is evidenced by the following passage in Mr. J.S. Mason's second annual report, signed in April 1911: "..... in Kota Bharu . . . almost every house possesses a loom at which the daughters of the house work for long hours daily".

It will be seen that the total value of the **trade** of the State for 1936 was \$13,670,414 as against \$10,472,101 in 1935, an increase of \$3,198,313, or 30.5% of the 1935 figure.

Exports. The bigger increases and decreases were as follows:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$
Rice	-	25,372
Cattle	-	56,566
Arecanuts	22,517	-
Tin Ore	23,202	-
Gold Ore	-	17,162
Copra	435,041	-
Rubber	1,693,949	-
Cinematographic films	42,931	-
Silver coins	-	22,600

The drop in the exports of rice was from 428 tons to 10 tons. The drop may seem large, but the quantities, in themselves, are very small.

The increases in the value of exports of arecanuts, tin ore, copra and rubber paid for the increases in imports which enabled the standard of living to be generally raised.

The continued drop in the export trade in cattle seems unfortunate. Interpretation of this would be pure guess-work. The explanation may possibly be that there has been a greater internal trade, with a higher consumption of meat per head of population. The returns of cattle slaughtered supplied by District Officers shew that there was actually an increase of 651 in the number of cattle slaughtered during the year, equivalent to about 5% of the 1935 figure, but this would hardly account for the whole drop in the value of the exports. Incidentally the latter returns indicate that the average consumption of red meat is very low.

Imports. The more important variations in the value of imports are follows:—

	1935.	1936.		Increases and Decreases.
	\$	\$		\$
Rice	101,263	300,583	+	199,320
Wheat flour	64,488	90,168	+	25,680
Biscuits	32,967	58,341	+	25,374
Confectionery	11,767	24,669	+	12,902
Dried Fish	9,814	29,264	+	19,450
Sardines (canned)	6,314	18,076	+	11,762
Fresh fruits	51,626	142,945	+	91,319
Condensed Milk	92,772	112,046	+	19,274
Salt	34,108	19,678	-	14,430
Sugar	124,305	165,906	+	41,601
Onions and Garlic	138,467	179,954	+	41,487
Other provisions not elsewhere specified	22,236	34,694	+	12,458
Cigarettes	429,866	533,060	+	103,194
Crockery & Procelain	63,943	81,297	+	17,354
Cement	29,685	43,131	+	13,446
Iron galvanised (cor- rugated and sheet)	33,998	54,934	+	20,936
Wrought iron & steel	23,702	11,386	-	12,316
Cinematographic Films	62,396	107,199	+	44,803
Cotton manufactures	934,004	1,071,470	+	137,466
Silk piece goods	64,774	45,065	-	19,709
Artificial Silk piece goods	597,854	512,860	-	84,994
Boots and Shoes (leather)	25,736	46,092	+	20,356
Formic Acid	16,848	28,066	+	11,218
Other Raw Drugs and Medicine	78,728	61,400	-	17,328
Kerosene	185,771	196,929	+	11,158
Motor spirit	281,945	333,929	+	51,984
Bicycles	44,765	65,132	+	20,367
Part for Motor Cars and trucks	43,021	54,214	+	11,193
Part for Bicycles	30,672	41,852	+	11,180
Motor Vessels	—	19,150	+	19,150
Books and printed matter	38,246	48,898	+	10,652
Jewellery and Gold- smith ware	17,000	36,089	+	19,089
Gold	15,612	42,691	+	27,079

SCHOOL GARDENS

Thirty two school gardens were under cultivation during the year, of which twenty five were regularly visited with occasional visits to the least accessible. The standard of cultivation was good generally, but particularly on the light sandy soils manuring was deficient. Planting in beds and the construction of drains are both not fully understood.

The School Gardens Cup and Bachok District Shield were won by Sering, whilst Kota Bharu, Pasir Puteh and Pasir Mas District Shields were awarded to Mulong, Kampong Danan and Wakaf Bharu respectively.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The fourth State Agricultural Show was held at Peringat on June 9th, with total of 50 classes in the 6 sections. Good entries were received for cereals, coconut products and vegetables. A rubber factory and copra kiln for smallholders were put up for demonstration in addition to the Departmental exhibit showing the increased yield from padi manured with bat guano, fodder and grazing grasses, and copra samples.

FISHERIES.

The coastal population lives mainly by fishing except when high seas are running during the North-East monsoon period, and it is too rough for them to put out. Even during this monsoon a small quantity of fish is, however, caught by means of casting-nets. In the fair weather the fishermen, who are all Malays, put out to sea either for the whole day or the whole night and catch their fish chiefly by means of seine nets, each net usually handled by a small fleet of 5 boats. Fish are also caught on hook and line.

Most of the fish caught is sold fresh at the different markets and consumed locally, but some is also exported in the form of dried fish. The export of dried fish in 1936 was 460 tons valued at \$48,885/- as against 437.50 tons valued at \$46,775/- in the previous year.

A peculiar point is that the import of dried fish went up from a value of \$9,814/- in 1935 to \$29,264/- in 1936. It is not too clear what interpretation is to be placed on this increase in imports. It is, however, significant that Malay capitalists seem to have realised before the end of 1936 that an extension of the fishing industry was possible. An entirely new departure, so far as Kelantan is concerned, was made in the construction before the end of the year of two large fish traps of the variety known as *kelong* constructed in three fathoms of water, four miles off the shore. The cost of constructing such a *kelong* is roughly \$1,000/-. Construction of three more such *kelong* started early in 1937. It had usually been considered that the seas on the East Coast were too rough for such structures to be able to stand up to a North-East monsoon.

MANUFACTURES.

The Kelantan Match Factory is reported to have had a successful year and the quality of the matches produced was further improved. *Terentang* was the sole wood employed in manufacture and no difficulty was experienced with regard to supplies.

The proprietor of the Factory had under consideration the erection of a factory for the manufacture of plywood and was busy at the end of the year collecting information upon the many points involved. It is hoped the proposal will take practical shape and thereby assist appreciably in the more thorough exploitation of the forest, besides making a welcome addition to revenue.

Messrs. Boustead & Co. opened a Rice Mill at Tumpat in time for the harvest early in 1935. Their purchases in 1935 amounted to 57,533 piculs and in 1936 to 9,482 piculs. The equivalents in tons of rice are 2,549 and 410 tons. The amount now being offered for sale in 1937 shows signs of a further falling off. The manager tells me that he thinks there has been about the same surplus of padi available in the three seasons in question but that with rubber heavily restricted in 1935, and both rubber and copra at a low price, padi was then used as the major money crop, and that with rubber and copra increasing in price these are now being used as the money crops, padi being hoarded against possible eventualities.

He assures me that last year he bought some hoarded padi, hoarded in extreme cases for as long as 20 years. This interpretation of the situation may well be correct.

Most of the rice consumed by the peasants is husked by themselves. As far as I can make out those who have small stocks of padi husk it by the extremely tedious method of pestle and mortar, those who have larger stocks use a diminutive hand mill named '*kisar*', in which an upper circular stone revolves over a circular lower stone, both stones being in fact composed of a variety of hard and brittle wood enclosed in a basket-work frame. Pestle and mortar are invariably handled by women, the hand-mill usually by men. The latter is the much more efficient instrument. I am informed however, that a third kind of instrument is also used, the *lesong-hindek*, a pestle worked by foot, intermediate between the other two in efficiency.

The Lian Tong Rubber Factory, which opened last year has been converting low grade wet slab rubber into blanket crepe. Propaganda by the Asiatic Rubber Instructor has, however, led to a great increase in the production of sheet which can be exported as such without milling. Wet slab rubber is now only being produced within easy reach of this factory, and it seems likely that supplies will in time become short.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Kelantan is one of the few Malay States in which cottage industries have remained alive. These have been chiefly weaving, mat-making, silver and other metal work, and carpentry. I am not in a position to give any estimate of the quantities produced nor, with any confidence, of the health of these industries. Weaving and silver work are assisted by a branch of the Malayan Arts and Crafts Society which receives an annual grant from Government. Some of the silver work has surprised me by its fineness, but the weaving industry in general strikes me as in unhealthy condition as compared with that in the neighbouring State of Trengganu. Customs figures show that whereas there is little export from Kelantan, there are appreciable imports into Kelantan from Trengganu.

Weaving in Trengganu is generally associated with the fishing population, yet I am assured that in the entire coastal district of Bachok for instance there is now no weaving. From personal enquiries made by myself in a fishing village near Kota Bharu it would appear that weaving has ceased so recently that looms are still stored under some of the houses. I was informed that the reason why weaving had stopped was that the competition of cheap imported cloth was too great. I am informed that the most successful line of Kelantan sarong is a mixture of artificial silk and mercerised cotton. Trengganu, however, appears to have reverted successfully to pure silk. There is no weaving of material for silk suits such as is still produced in Trengganu. *

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports including re-exports bullion and parcel post, for the last seven years is as follows:—

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Imports.</u>	<u>Exports and Re-Exports.</u>	<u>Trade Balance.</u>
1930	\$6,276,226	\$4,189,374	- \$2,086,852
1931	2,977,158	2,854,079	- 123,079
1932	3,161,326	2,428,196	- 733,130
1933	4,057,602	3,454,098	- 603,504
1934	5,571,181	5,576,086	+ 4,905
1935	5,453,893	5,018,208	- 435,685
1936	6,562,911	7,107,503	+ 544,592

Note.

* Since writing the above I have been informed that there are only three centres in which weaving is carried on actively in Kelantan, all in, or in close proximity to Kota Bharu, (i) a cottage industry in a neighbouring Kampong producing a cheap line in woven sarongs (ii) one elderly woman producing a high quality silk sarong incorporating gold thread for sale to the palace, and (iii) a successful small factory in the town in which "Batek" sarongs are made by printing English piece-goods with dyes dissolved in wax.

That there has been a general decline in sarong weaving in the last quarter of a century is evidenced by the following passage in Mr. J.S. Mason's second annual report, signed in April 1911: "..... in Kota Bharu... almost every house possesses a loom at which the daughters of the house work for long hours daily".

It will be seen that the total value of the trade of the State for 1936 was \$13,670,414 as against \$10,472,101 in 1935, an increase of \$3,198,313, or 30.5% of the 1935 figure.

Exports. The bigger increases and decreases were as follows:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$
Rice	-	25,372
Cattle	-	56,566
Arecanuts	22,517	-
Tin Ore	23,202	-
Gold Ore	-	17,162
Copra	435,041	-
Rubber	1,693,949	-
Cinematographic films	42,931	-
Silver coins	-	22,600

The drop in the exports of rice was from 428 tons to 10 tons. The drop may seem large, but the quantities, in themselves, are very small.

The increases in the value of exports of arecanuts, tin ore, copra and rubber paid for the increases in imports which enabled the standard of living to be generally raised.

The continued drop in the export trade in cattle seems unfortunate. Interpretation of this would be pure guess-work. The explanation may possibly be that there has been a greater internal trade, with a higher consumption of meat per head of population. The returns of cattle slaughtered supplied by District Officers shew that there was actually an increase of 651 in the number of cattle slaughtered during the year, equivalent to about 5% of the 1935 figure, but this would hardly account for the whole drop in the value of the exports. Incidentally the latter returns indicate that the average consumption of red meat is very low.

Imports. The more important variations in the value of imports are follows:—

	1935.	1936.		Increases and Decreases.
	\$	\$		\$
Rice	101,263	300,583	+	199,320
Wheat flour	64,488	90,168	+	25,680
Biscuits	32,967	58,341	+	25,374
Confectionery	11,767	24,669	+	12,902
Dried Fish	9,814	29,264	+	19,450
Sardines (canned)	6,314	18,076	+	11,762
Fresh fruits	51,626	142,945	+	91,319
Condensed Milk	92,772	112,046	+	19,274
Salt	34,108	19,678	-	14,430
Sugar	124,305	165,906	+	41,601
Onions and Garlic	138,467	179,954	+	41,487
Other provisions not elsewhere specified	22,236	34,694	+	12,458
Cigarettes	429,866	533,060	+	103,194
Crockery & Procelain	63,943	81,297	+	17,354
Cement	29,685	43,131	+	13,446
Iron galvanised (cor- rugated and sheet)	33,998	54,934	+	20,936
Wrought iron & steel	23,702	11,386	-	12,316
Cinematographic Films	62,396	107,199	+	44,803
Cotton manufactures	934,004	1,071,470	+	137,466
Silk piece goods	64,774	45,065	-	19,709
Artificial Silk piece goods	597,854	512,860	-	84,994
Boots and Shoes (leather)	25,736	46,092	+	20,356
Formic Acid	16,848	28,066	+	11,218
Other Raw Drugs and Medicine	78,728	61,400	-	17,328
Kerosene	185,771	196,929	+	11,158
Motor spirit	281,945	333,929	+	51,984
Bicycles	44,765	65,132	+	20,367
Part for Motor Cars and trucks	43,021	54,214	+	11,193
Part for Bicycles	30,672	41,852	+	11,180
Motor Vessels	—	19,150	+	19,150
Books and printed matter	38,246	48,898	+	10,652
Jewellery and Gold- smith ware	17,000	36,089	+	19,089
Gold	15,612	42,691	+	27,079

The very large percentage increases, particularly of luxury articles, indicate a considerable rise in the standard of living. Attention is particularly invited to confectionery, fresh fruits, cigarettes, leather boots and shoes, bicycles, books and printed matter, jewellery and gold.

The increase in the imports of formic acid is an indication of the success of the Agricultural Department in its propaganda for the production of higher quality rubber sheet, and, in particular, for the use of formic acid as a coagulant instead of alum. An increase in the import duty on alum no doubt helped.

The large increase in the import of *rice* gives a false picture of conditions; for in 1935 there had been a temporary and severe drop.

Year.	Rice Imports in Tons	Rice Exports in Tons	Purchase of padi by Boustead converted into tons of rice.	Total production of padi in the State in terms of tons of rice.
1934	5,915	10	Nil	55,362
1935	1,681	428	2,549	68,837
1936	5,356	10	410	74,008

It will be seen that the drop in 1935 imports was largely accounted for by the production of rice within the country by Messrs. Boustead & Co. The increase in 1936 was similarly partly to be accounted for by the smaller production of rice by Messrs. Boustead & Co. Why, with a continued increase in the amount of padi produced in Kelantan, the mill was able to buy so little in 1936 is another problem. The explanations must be more lavish consumption and hoarding.

There was a decrease in both quantity and value of silk piece goods imported, but a decrease only in the value of artificial silk piece goods, imports being in general of lower quality than formerly. There are no data on which to form an opinion whether there was any corresponding increase in the weaving of Sarongs locally.

Increases and decreases in the amount of customs duty collected for the more important articles are as follows:—

	Estimates 1936	Actual 1936	Actual 1935	Actual 1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Export Duty—				
Betelnuts	10,000	10,773	9,545	5,981
Coconuts & Copra and coconut oil	5,000	15,573	2,738	10,428
Rubber	100,000	145,648	109,778	116,955
Cattle	7,000	3,973	7,180	7,521
Poultry	8,000	2,581	6,356	7,726
Dried fish	2,500	1,958	1,877	3,501
Tin Ore	8,000	3,181	986	-
Manganese Ore	7,000	8,004	6,407	5,393

Import Duty—

Kerosene & Bezine	179,000	202,141	180,651	134,284
Spirits	34,000	60,353	42,558	31,377
Sugar	110,000	158,224	111,896	86,120
Tobacco	200,000	272,592	197,111	177,619
Miscellaneous Goods	267,500	337,185	296,637	286,750

Excise—

Matches	11,000	12,720	10,560	13,103
---------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Marine—

Boat licences	13,600	12,877	11,533	13,411
Light dues and shipping fees	6,500	6,850	6,899	6,893

CHAPTER VIII.**WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.**

The essential fact to realise is that the vast majority of the population of Kelantan consists of yeoman peasants and fishermen. Only about 1.7% of the population can be classed as a proletariat, and probably half of these, being local Malays, possess land of their own and give up only part of their time to occupations in which they earn daily wages.

A new Labour Enactment was passed early in the year. Except for such modifications as are required to adapt it to the administrative system of the State, it is uniform with those in force in other parts of Malaya.

Under this Enactment the standard wage for Indians throughout the year was 47 cents for men and 37 cents for women. With 25 days a month work \$11.75 and \$9.25 would be earned at these rates.

The price of foodstuffs remained very low indeed throughout the year and the full monthly living budget averaged \$6.33 per head as against \$6.42 in 1935. For those Indians who eat Kelantan rice the monthly budget worked out at \$5.86.

By law maternity benefits have to be paid to all female labourers, the amount being based on the average monthly wage earned prior to the date of confinement.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

HISTORICAL.

Kelantan came under a Siamese Adviser in the person of Mr. W. A. Graham (an Englishman) in 1903. The first Malay School in Kota Bharu was opened the same year. Mohamed Ghazaly is mentioned by name as headmaster in the 1907 Annual Report. "The prosperity of the school is entirely due to the energy and enthusiasm of the Headmaster, Mohamed Ghazaly, who has done all that is possible to create a demand for education and to make his school attractive". The report continues: "The number of those receiving instruction in Mohammedan Law and in Arabic at the Mosque school has increased from 50 to 92 during the year under report. The Guru would seem to be acquiring a wide reputation as an exponent of the Law, for included amongst those who resort to him for instruction are youths from Patani, Tringganu, Kedah, Pahang, Perak and Pontianak".

This reputation of Kota Bharu as the centre of Mohammedan learning has been well known to me as far south as Negri Sembilan when I was serving there 10 and 15 years ago.

For 25 years Mohamed Ghazaly appears to have been responsible for the organization of education in Kelantan though he retired with the title merely of Visiting Teacher. There was certainly no Education Department in existence and the presumption is that there was very little organization.

In 1928 there were 41 schools with an average enrolment of 2,539. The condition of these schools was most unsatisfactory. Books were inadequate. The benches meant for three boys invariably seated five or six. There was no proper equipment and most of the teachers were not fit to be schoolmasters. Moreover there was a general atmosphere of distrust of secular education, and of apathy towards education in general, and parents grudged the loss of their children from domestic tasks.

It was under these conditions that an education department was formed, presided over by Inche Abdul Hadi bin Haji Hassan, seconded from an assistant mastership at the Sultan Idris Training College (in Perak). The schools were reorganised and the standards of Malayan vernacular education elsewhere adopted.

The next year a training school was established under two qualified teachers seconded from the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States Services. At the end of a two years' course 46 students qualified and formed the nucleus of an efficient teaching staff for the vernacular schools.

In that year, 1931, a European, Mr. H. R. Carey, was seconded from the Straits Settlements Education Department as Superintendent of Education Kelantan. Most unfortunately the rigours of the slump necessitated the retrenchment of this post a year later, in March 1932, and Inche Abdul Hadi had to resume responsibility. Though this was clearly beyond his capacity he has left his mark on the department and fired some of the personnel with his enthusiasm.

In June 1933 a severe setback occurred with the forced retirement of Inche Abdul Hadi owing to ill health. The finances of the State were such as to prohibit the appointment of an experienced man as his

successor. There were at that time 65 Malay Schools with 3,706 pupils. The teaching staff consisted of 12 teachers trained at the Sultan Idris Training College, 46 teachers trained locally, and 67 untrained teachers. There existed also 11 private schools in which English was taught, 11 Chinese Schools and one Tamil School. Among the English Schools was the Majlis Ugama Islam, a body somewhat similar to the Queen Anne's bounty, which deals with matters relating to the faith of Islam, and provides classes for instruction in elementary English and in the Malay language, as well as in religious subjects. This institution is the only one which has held classes in English since 1916 without a break, and it is from among its pupils that Government has hitherto selected most of the boys whom it has sent to Malayan institutions elsewhere, such as the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar and the Penang Free School, for the staffing of its administrative departments.

In June 1933 Tengku Mahmood Mahyiddeen, who had had no previous educational experience, was sent to Johore for one month's training under the Superintendent of Education Johore. In July he assumed responsibility for Kelantan education with the title "Inspector of Malay Schools". I can probably give the most accurate picture of the progress which has occurred under his leadership by quotations from the report of the Inspector of Schools Singapore and Labuan who inspected the Kelantan schools in April 1936.

"In general, the conclusion I have formed from my inspection regarding the work of the Kelantan schools is that as good work as is possible under existing conditions is being done. The Kelantan Government is undoubtedly obtaining full value for its expenditure on education. It would be fallacious to institute comparisons with other parts of the Peninsula where the ages of the pupils are lower, and where a larger proportion of the staff is qualified. But the teachers are on the whole working to the very best of their ability and in some subjects, particularly in gardening, the development of local industries, and in composition and writing, the standard bears comparison with the work done anywhere".

"The organisation of the Malay schools in Kelantan is worthy of the highest praise. The groups are well arranged and the duties of group teachers, head teachers and assistants clearly defined. There is, too, special attention to out-of school organisations such as games and Scouts".

"Tengku Mahmood Mahyiddeen has shown unusual initiative and a grasp of essentials, unusual in one who has not received special training in teaching. I was greatly struck with some of his improvements on the records and forms used elsewhere. I constantly came across, not merely indications of his special interest in his work but also innovations due to an alert and fertile mind".

Under "quality of staff" improvement must depend upon (a) more college trained men, (b) more local training. The more college trained men the State can afford to provide, the more successful will be the local training. The Saturday Normal Classes in the various districts for local training, that is, classes to improve the scholastic qualifications of the untrained teachers and the pupil teachers are doing excellent work. Progress may seem to be slow, but this is the kind of work that exercises an influence greater than can be shown by the examination results. With the older men, consideration has to be given to past service and a high standard cannot reasonably be expected. But with younger men a rigid standard can be demanded and is being demanded. The schools are producing a steady supply of youngsters from whom, with careful selection and pruning, a better type of pupil teacher and college recruit can be obtained. In addition to the excellent Saturday classes for teachers, another innovation of great potential value is the *Darjah Khas* in the Padang Garong school. This is a training ground for pupil teachers. I found the standard of work in this class comparable with that of similar pupil teachers' classes anywhere. It is the happiest augury for the future of the schools".

"In the past two or three years Kelantan has certainly joined the main stream of educational progress as far as its Malay Schools are concerned. The Inspector of Schools is familiar with all the more recent develop-

ments in the Malay Schools throughout the Peninsula, and has obviously gone to much trouble to keep abreast of the times. Moreover he has modified what he has learnt to suit local conditions”.

The attitude of the rural population towards schools has changed entirely from the apathy described as existing in 1928. In many cases the villagers themselves have given school sites and have helped with work and materials in building, at small cost to the State, temporary schools which will ultimately be replaced by permanent buildings. In one village which I have visited a mosque and a school, each costing about \$3,000/-, have been donated by a rich villager. Another school, that most closely connected with Inche Abdul Hadi mentioned above, and which would normally have cost about \$4,000/- to erect, was constructed with the assistance of a contribution of \$1,500/- from the State. The scholars themselves made and baked bricks for the foundations and flooring of the school, the Sea Scout troupe assisted in floating and hauling timber and in thatching the roof. Subscriptions were given by successful old boys, and the people of the village gave labour free, or at favourable rates, for carpentry in the erection of the building. Incidentally brick-making has remained as a co-operative enterprise in the School.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

At the beginning of the year a Government English School named after His Highness the Sultan “The Ismail English School” was opened with a ^{to view} giving education to boys up to the Junior Cambridge Standard and to providing a basis for the selection of promising scholarship students and also for the filling of vacancies in the junior grades of the Clerical Service. A maximum of 40 pupils is admitted each year, 20 of whom are selected from successful candidates in Standards IV and V of the Malay Vernacular Schools who can comply with the school age limits. These boys are exempted from paying fees. The other 20, who are selected by a Committee consisting of members appointed by Government, are required to pay school fees at the rate of \$1/- per month. Ten of them have to be Malays and ten to be drawn from other nationalities. Early in the year there were 42 boys on the

roll, but during the course of the year 9 pupils left the school: thus at the end of the year the school had an enrolment of 33. The average enrolment was 37, the average attendance 33, and the percentage of attendance 88.3%.

A Malay Girls' Vernacular School was also opened early in the year. The average enrolment throughout the year was 95 and percentage attendance 94.5%. The staff comprised three women teachers. Sewing and crochet work were taught, and it is hoped that, when facilities are available, cookery will be included in the school curriculum. The results of examinations in this School were very encouraging and, as soon as the women teachers who have been sent to the Womens Training Centre at Malacca, return to the State, it is hoped to run the school on the same lines as the Girls' Schools of the larger Administrations of Malaya.

Though this is the first girls' school in the country it is not to be understood that no girls have received any education. Most of the Malay schools contain quite a large number of girls who are being educated with their brothers.

During the year it was decided to open a Malay girls' English School at Kota Bharu, and a qualified Headmistress from the Straits Settlements will be seconded for a period of three years to organize this school as well as girls' education in general. Admission into this School will be on the same lines as that into the "Ismail English School" referred to above.

GENERAL.

Promising youths of good parentage who are destined for particular technical departments are maintained at the higher Institutions of Malaya such as the Serdang School of Agriculture, Technical Schools of the Survey and Posts and Telegraphs Department, Forest Department and the F.M.S. Customs Department.

During the year a number of students returned from schools outside the State after completion of their

School Certificate Examinations and were taken on as probationary Malay Officers. These probationers have shown aptitude, energy and capacity for their particular work as a result of their training and association with other races whilst in school.

Satisfactory reports continued to be received from England on the progress made by Tengku Abdullah, Tengku Indra Petra and Tengku Yahya, nephews of His Highness the Sultan. Tengku Abdullah is working hard for the L.L.B. degree and it has been decided that as soon as he has passed the examination he shall return to the State for entry into Government Service.

The Education Department was in charge of Tengku Mahmood Mahyiddeen, Inspector of Malay Schools.

The number of Vernacular Schools in the State was 59 as against 58 at the end of the previous year. These are divided into seven groups each with a Group Teacher to supervise the work of the pupil teachers.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT.

The State possesses three ports, viz: Tumpat, Bachok and Semerak, at which coasting steamers, plying between Singapore and Bangkok, call regularly both for passengers and goods, except during the north-east monsoon (November to January) when sea transport becomes difficult and uncertain owing to heavy gales. Down to quite recent times, this was the only means of communication with the outside world, and trade was in those days dependent entirely upon the use of steamers and sailing vessels. The gross tonnage of steamers calling at these ports during 1936 was 214,000 as against 213,000 in the previous year; and the gross capacity of sailing vessels was 124,000 piculs as against 86,000 piculs in 1935.

By rail the State has been for some years connected with Bangkok, and also with Penang, through lower Siam and Kedah. Since the opening in 1931 of the East Coast Railway, there has been direct communication with

Singapore through Pahang. Beside the daily slower trains, a fast through Mail Train with sleeping berths runs once a week in each direction and does the journey in less than 24 hours.

Internal communication is by means of rivers, roads, bridle paths and railways. The rivers are still widely used as a highway between places not connected by rail or road. The total mileage of roads maintained by the Public works Department at the end of the year was 233. These roads are distributed over the North Eastern area of the State, where road communications are adequate. The road system connects through Pasir Puteh with that of the adjoining State of Trengganu at Besut. There is no road connection with the Federated Malay States. The road which goes southward from Kota Bharu, the capital, ends 43 miles away at Kuala Krai, the headquarters of the Ulu Kelantan district. The East Coast line of the Federated Malay States Railways traverses the whole State and runs from Gua Musang near the Pahang boundary through Kuala Krai—a road, rail and river junction,—Pasir Mas—a rail junction from which a branch line links up with the Siamese Railways at Sungei Golok,—to the East Coast terminus at the small open port of Tumpat.

Hire cars, omnibuses and lorries are available on all roads in Kelantan for the conveyance of passengers as well as goods at moderate rates.

In addition to these roads there are some private estate roads, mostly branching off the public road.

There is also a growing extension of a system of earth or sand roads constructed by the peasants themselves under the organising impetus of the District officer or the Penggawa—with very small or no contribution from Government, except for bridge building. I think I am right in saying that the first bit of work of this sort in Malaya was accomplished by the late Mr. R. G. B. Farrer in Pasir Puteh in 1927 and 1928, starting with a road from Pasir Puteh to the sea at Semerak and along the coast to the Trengganu boundary. I myself drove into Kelantan from Trengganu by this road in 1928 shortly after Mr. Farrer's lamented death. His example is still

followed by energetic district officers and penggawa the flat Kelantan plain it offers no engineering problem to lay down a line along property boundaries. The frontagers give up their land free, cut their own drains without compensation, dig drains along the side of the surface. As soon as bridges can be put in place with side cars can circulate, bullock carts, or even motor cars.

Bridle Paths. The construction and maintenance of paths which can hardly be graced by the name "path" has been organised by local headmen from apparently before British Protection. They are narrow, without drains, and the bridges are usually supported by planks laid lengthways. In recent years the system has been considerably extended in Ulu Kelantan. Owing to the size of the rivers and the severity of floods the bigger bridges are of the suspension type between trees by means of long lengths of rattan.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Post Offices were maintained at Kota Bharu, Krai, Temangan, Pasir Mas, Tumpat and Pasir Mas together with 14 Postal Agencies in the smaller villages. All Post Offices, besides ordinary postal work, do telegraphy, Cash-On Delivery, Money Order and Savings work, while Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai in addition conduct postal insurance business. The approximate number of ordinary postal articles received was 326,000 and despatched 193,000 compared with 276,000 and 193,000 respectively in 1935.

12,200 registered articles were received from Administrations and 13,800 despatched, compared with 10,200 and 10,300 respectively in 1935. The corresponding figures for parcels were 8,100 and 1,700, compared with 7,200 and 1,700. There was also a small increase in money order and a large increase in money order business. The gross sale of stamps for fiscal and postal purposes was \$83,100 compared with \$66,000 in 1935—a considerable increase.

Communications were well maintained and during the year there were no serious interruptions to record. The north-east monsoon did no serious damage to communications.

Whenever the main telegraph circuit with Kuala Lumpur was interrupted, the Kuala Krai wireless station was used instead, with our operator working the wireless set. The number of telegrams, received from and despatched to places outside the State was 15,000 and 18,000 respectively, showing a total increase of 3,000 telegrams handled, compared with the corresponding figure for 1935. This increase is thought to be due to fluctuating markets.

There are three wireless transmitting and receiving sets in Kelantan, one at Kota Bharu, belonging to the Royal Air Force, one at Kemubu and one at Kuala Krai, both belonging to the Federated Malay States Railways. 2 wireless receiving sets were registered during the year as opposed to 21 in 1935.

The number of telephone exchanges remained the same, viz: 4 operated by Post Offices and 2 operated by Police Stations. Trunk Calls recorded and fees collected were 37,126 and \$4,198/- respectively, compared with 29,065 and \$3,453/-, being the corresponding figures for 1935, and the total number of subscribers was 119 compared with 104.

Tele-communications have been much improved by the secondment of the Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, Kuala Lipis, to Kelantan on a part-time basis and by the secondment from the Federated Malay States to Kelantan of a trained Technical Assistant under his supervision.

The Savings Bank transactions during 1936 were as follows:—

	<u>1935</u>		<u>1936</u>	
		\$		\$
Deposits	1,511	68,275	1,823	83,015.66
Withdrawals	898	40,561	880	57,438.35

At the beginning of the year there were 75 depositors and at the end 1936. 313 accounts were opened during the year and 125 closed, a net increase of 188 accounts compared with a net increase of 162 accounts in 1935.

The year under review has again been a prosperous one and all heads of revenue show further increases. Though no substantial extensions of postal facilities have been found necessary, the public has continued to make more use of the existing facilities. Money Order business especially shows a further striking increase, the total transactions amounting to over a million dollars.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Banks doing business in Kelantan are the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., and the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd. Both have branches at Kota Bharu. There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

The currency and weights and measures in use are the same as those in use in the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The annual report on the activities of the Public Works Department, Kelantan, for the year 1936 is a record of trying to carry on the public works of the State in a reasonable state of efficiency with inadequate staff to carry out investigations, prepare plans and estimates, and supervise the programme of works.

The total expenditure under all headings including supplements was \$405,856.75 out of a total provision of \$458,438.72, thus 88 per cent of the provision made was expended.

The total expenditure in 1935 was \$266,427.74. The figure for 1936, therefore, shows an increase of \$139,429.01 over that for 1935, an increase of 52 per cent.

REVENUE.

The revenue collected by and for the department during the year was \$10,620.12. \$2,494.52 of this is profit on the working of the Public Works Department Store and Factory, \$5,372.26 from water supply charges and \$2,753.34 from private water supply installations.

The only items in the Estimates for Public Works Department Special Services Works and Buildings costing over \$10,000/- were three additional wards for the Kota Bharu Hospital, the New Residency and the Padang Garong Malay School. The last item, a Malay School for 300 boys, was constructed by departmental Malay labour, and if sufficient trained supervision was available the construction of large buildings could be carried out economically by using direct labour. This will be extended next year when several Special Service Items including a Semi-Permanent Court House will be constructed by departmental Malay labour.

ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES.

Annually Recurrent. The total mileage of roads in Kelantan maintained by the Public Works Department in 1936 was 233 miles. Of this mileage 46 miles or 20 per cent of the total are metalled and asphalted, 10 miles or 4 per cent of the total are metalled, but not asphalted, and the balance of 177 miles or 76 per cent of the total are unmetalled or lightly gravelled. This last figure is a matter of concern, and the very heavy rainfall during the last two months of the year caused many lengths of earth roads to be almost impassable mud. Fortunately they soon dry out again, and except when flood water was too deep for vehicles to get through, the roads were left open to all traffic which usually managed to struggle through the mud. The total expenditure on maintenance of roads was \$79,951.50 which represents \$343/- per mile. It is hoped that it will be possible to make increased funds available for maintenance soon for the road system including the metalled and asphalted portion is shewing signs of rapid deterioration due to the increase in traffic.

The increasing number of new and wider buses and lorries which are now appearing on the roads, and the tendency for traffic to cut away the grass verge make it imperative that the metalled and asphalted roads in this State should be widened from the existing 12 feet to a minimum of 16 feet on the open road, and 18 feet through villages. A start has been made on widening, but the funds available will only allow for very slow progress.

The funds available were only sufficient to re-metal and asphalt short lengths of the worst portions of the roads, and the remaining asphalted surfaces were maintained in fair condition by continuous patching.

There are 215 timber bridges in the State of over 10 feet span, and the majority of them are constructed of timbers which are too small in section. Many of these bridges are relics of the early days when certain roads and bridges were constructed by District Officers, or by the local Penggawas. It is an excellent method of opening out a country rapidly, but before the roads were used by heavy traffic the bridges should have been re-constructed. The cost of maintaining these timber bridges is high, and although there is a limit weight of 3 tons for loaded vehicles the new high speed buses and lorries are rapidly shaking these bridges to pieces.

Special Services. The total expenditure under this heading was \$59,164/- out of a total provision of \$59,700/-.

Approximately 3 miles of the new earth road from Kanipong Berangan towards Pasir Mas were completed, and it is anticipated that this road will reach Pasir Mas during 1937. The replacement of an old and dangerous timber bridge at Pasir Tumboh was put in hand, and the new bridge was opened to traffic at the end of the year. The new bridge has a timber superstructure resting on reinforced concrete piles and is 258 feet in length with a 20 feet roadway. The bridge was constructed departmentally with local Malay labour; and cost \$11,972.55.

Other items under this heading were "Extension of Metalled and Treated Road Surface" (\$15,000/-) and

“ Bituminous Treatment of Roads ” (\$15,000/-) 2½ miles of earth road were metalled and asphalted and 4,400 square yards of town roads were metalled and asphalted from this vote.

WATERWORKS.

The Kota Bharu Water Supply which had been completed and the supply from which had been turned on from 1st December, 1935, continued to operate satisfactorily, and the number of private supply connections increased from 18 to 221. This number will be increased in 1937, when funds will be provided to extend the reticulation.

The Kota Bharu supply is derived from 3 wells about 30 feet apart, each of a total depth of 39 feet. For the upper 15 feet the wells are 5 feet diameter and below this (24 feet)—1' 4" internal diameter. Three sets of pumping plant, one for each well, are installed. The pumps are Gwynne's Centrifugal 3" "K" type pumps arranged for a vertical drive. Each pump is at the bottom of the 5 feet diameter well, and is actuated by a 2" diameter vertical shaft from a 17.5 H.P. Lancashire motor, rated at a speed of 1420 r.p.m. situated above ground level. On test each pump will deliver 250 gallons per minute against a calculated head from all sources of about 90 feet. The water is pumped up to a steel storage tank 24' x 24' x 12' with a capacity of about 40,000 gallons. This tank is erected on a structural steel tower 54 feet above ground level, and a balancing tank 8' x 8' is provided below the main tank.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

The figures of expenditure were as follows:—

Supervision and Maintenance of			
Irrigation and Drainage Works.	....	....	\$14,958.62
New Drainage & Irrigation Works.	....	....	\$11,956.62
Special Vote: Anti - Malarial			
Works, Kuala Krai.	....	....	\$ 584.82
Total	....	....	<u>\$27,500.06</u>

A considerable amount of drainage work will have to be carried out in the Kelantan plain before it will be possible to control the irrigation of minor areas to the extent desirable. The clearing and rectification of rivers was carried out on the same lines as in the previous year. In some areas the peasants themselves assisted in this work, and much credit is due to them and to various Penggawas and Penghulus, who took a very keen interest in the further development of the areas in their charge.

A deviation of Sungei Seligi was done above the Kuang Seligi Dam in the Pasir Puteh District in order to protect the the dam during floods.

The Benchah Ketiar swamp in the Pasir Mas District, covering an area of approximately 1,000 acres, of which only about 700 acres were cultivated with padi, was drained by a new channel, 20 feet wide and 1½ mile long, making the remaining 300 acres available for padi planting.

The educational work amongst the peasants on the improvement of bunds and supply channels was carried out by the staff on the lines hitherto followed, and assistance was given to the peasants in their smaller irrigation schemes. The extremely conservative padi planter of Kelantan is very slow in accepting new ideas, but in places where an improvement in conditions has been noted they gradually yield and join in the work, and the crops show an improvement in yields in such areas, especially in the Tratak Pulai area and in the Bukit Abai area, where an extension of the present area irrigated was carried out. Work on a new flume, 132 feet long, across Sungei Seligi was commenced.

A concrete dam was built at Benchah Ketiar in the Pasir Mas District, enabling the peasants to keep a sufficient amount of water on the fields until the heavy monsoon rains set in, when the dam is opened to allow a free discharge through the new drainage channel already mentioned.

At Bendang Raja in the Pasir Puteh District a concrete dam was completed for the irrigation of this area.

The work on the dykes and the flood relief gate at Jubaker in the Tumpat area was completed. The dykes protect an extensive area of low-lying land against inundation by seawater. A considerable part of this area was made impossible for padi cultivation by a species of crustacean, *Thalissina anomala*, which burrows to a great depth and discharges large quantities of mud as excreta to the surface, forming moulds 2—3 feet high all over the fields. This crustacean needs brackish water to live in. By the prevention of inundation by seawater the greater part of these pests has now been destroyed and new land made available for padi planting. Similar gates and bunds preventing inundation by seawater were erected at Baroh Tengku Panglima and Baroh Goring near Kuala Kemassin.

AVIATION.

The clearing of a site for a landing ground at Pengkalan Chepa, about 5 miles north-east of Kota Bharu, was commenced, and an area sufficient for an emergency landing ground was completed by the end of the year. As this site is likely to develop into an Aerodrome to form a link in the chain of landing grounds between Penang and Hong Kong the whole of the available State land, within a radius of 400 yards is being cleared ready for the Director of Civil Aviation's inspection early next year. The ground is sandy, and even during the wet season water does not lie on the surface, and a heavy motor car can be driven across the ground after heavy rain without leaving deep ruts. It is anticipated that with reasonable expenditure on levelling the area, and a small acquisition of land a landing ground suitable for all types of aircraft will be available.

GENERAL

The use of Malay labour on roads was continued. Out of a total average labour force of 611 employed during the year all except 6 were Kelantan Malays. The local Malay road labour is in many respects superior to the imported labour employed in other States, and I wish to record my appreciation of the excellent work they carried out during the monsoon, and in making good the section of roads washed out by floods.

Most of the Malay contractors were caught by the sudden rise in the price of timber and other building materials, and a few failed to complete their building contracts which were completed departmentally.

The Majority of the local Malay contractors are hampered by lack of capital, and if they could only handle the financial side of contracting more successfully they could, with adequate supervision, carry out large building contracts.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

COURTS.

The Courts Enactment, 1925, as amended by Enactment No. 1 of 1930, provides for the following courts for the administration of civil and criminal law:—

- (a) The High Court comprising the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
- (b) Courts of Magistrates of the 1st Class.
- (c) Courts of Magistrates of the 2nd Class.
- (d) The Court of the Chief Kathi.
- (e) The Court of District Kathis.
- (f) The Courts of Penggawas (heads of parishes).

The High Court has jurisdiction over all civil and criminal matters and is a Court of Appeal from the decisions of Magistrates' Courts, civil and criminal.

A First Class Magistrate has criminal jurisdiction to try all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed three years or which is punishable by fine only, in his civil jurisdiction he has power to determine all suits in which the value of the property does not exceed \$500/- but cannot ordinarily deal with suits connected with immovable property.

A Second Class Magistrate has criminal jurisdiction to try all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law does not exceed twelve months or which is punishable by fine only; in his civil jurisdiction he has power to determine suits (other than those connected with land) in which the value of the property does not exceed \$250.

The Courts of the Chief Kathi and of District Kathis have jurisdiction in civil matters of Mohammedan law and custom. The Court of the Chief Kathi has a certain limited criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies to His Highness the Sultan.

The Court of a Penggawa has civil and criminal jurisdiction to deal with certain small matters and an appeal lies to the Court of a First Class Magistrate.

There is provision in the Civil Procedure Code for revision of Court decrees by His Highness the Sultan in consultation with the British Adviser. No such provision is made in regard to criminal cases tried by the High Court, but as a matter of practice, His Highness by virtue of his prerogative, with the advice of the British Adviser, examines any cases on petition of appeal, and makes an order thereon. Also, if it seems good to him, he may remit or commute any sentence under the provisions of sections 297 and 298 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The High Court is presided over by a Judicial Commissioner (a British Officer of the Malayan Civil Service) who also holds the post of Legal Adviser. There are in the State eight First Class and three Second Class Magistrates who hold Court regularly; of these one is a British Officer.

In the High Court 67 criminal cases were heard during the year: these comprised the following:—

Murder	....	2
Culpable Homicide	....	2
Causing Grievous Hurt	....	15

Only one criminal case was pending at the end of the year. 67 civil suits were heard during the year and eleven were pending at the end of the year.

In its appellate jurisdiction the High Court heard

34 criminal and 80 civil appeals, and it also heard 24 Miscellaneous Applications and 7 Administration suits. Judging from the results of appeals to the High Court the lower Courts functioned satisfactorily.

There were 9 criminal appeals to His Highness the Sultan (of which 5 were dismissed and 2 were varied as regards sentence) and 13 civil appeals (of which 12 were dismissed and one was pending).

POLICE.

The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 342 all ranks against an approved establishment of 342.

The Force consists of:—

- (a) A British Commissioner, one Malay Chief Police Officer, one Malay Assistant Commissioner of Police, one Bandmaster and Quartermaster.
- (b) A Malay Chief Inspector (in charge of Kota Bharu and Bachok districts).
- (c) Three Malay Inspectors recruited from the ranks; two of them in charge of districts and one on other duties.
- (d) Four Probationary Inspectors—two in charge of districts and two in training.
- (e) 329 N. C. Os. and men—all Malays.
- (f) One Armourer.
- (g) One Detective Sergeant, four Detective Corporals and 26 Detectives.
- (h) Clerical Staff and one fireman.

There was a plentiful supply of recruits possessed of the necessary physical and educational qualifications. The recruits school with special instructor in charge is very popular and the good effects of refresher courses etc. are noticeable.

Twenty eight men were recruited, eleven dismissed, one deserted, five resigned, one was pensioned and two were granted gratuities. Discipline was good, there being 219 breaches of police orders etc. as against 241 in 1935.

Musketry. Six musketry camps were held at Kuala Pa' Amat at which 172 men attended and fired.

Crime. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 3,042 as compared with 2,704 in 1935 and 2,797, in 1934. There were 2,238 cases of arrest and of these convictions were obtained in 1,798 and 88 were pending at the end of the year. 611 of the reports disclosed no criminal offence—civil disputes—and the parties were referred to Court.

The following table shows the main headings of of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1836.
Murder and Homicide	13	9	7	7	4
Gang Robbery & Robbery	14	11	19	6	6
Housebreaking & theft	10	37	58	45	44
Theft over \$100/-	72	15	33	13	21
Counterfeit Coin, etc.	—	4	—	—	—
Cattle theft & petty theft	—	—	—	315	157

Hospital statistics of wounds examined, and due apparently to assault, show an interesting steady decline:—

Year	Admissions to Hospital.		
1932	928
1933	852
1934	770
1935	492
1936	452

Health. The total number of admissions to Hospital of members of the police force were 182 as against 185 in 1935. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 33, venereal disease 12, fever unclassified 12, lung disease 4, skin 4, and diseases not classified 117. There was no recurrence of fever at Bukit Yong.

Buildings. New temporary Police Station and barracks were opened at Manek Urai on 21st August, 1936, and the semi-permanent Police Station and barracks at Gong Kedak were completed and occupied on 1st October,

34 criminal and 80 civil appeals, and it also heard 24 Miscellaneous Applications and 7 Administration suits. Judging from the results of appeals to the High Court the lower Courts functioned satisfactorily.

There were 9 criminal appeals to His Highness the Sultan (of which 5 were dismissed and 2 were varied as regards sentence) and 13 civil appeals (of which 12 were dismissed and one was pending).

POLICE.

The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 342 all ranks against an approved establishment of 342.

The Force consists of:—

- (a) A British Commissioner, one Malay Chief Police Officer, one Malay Assistant Commissioner of Police, one Bandmaster and Quartermaster.
- (b) A Malay Chief Inspector (in charge of Kota Bharu and Bachok districts).
- (c) Three Malay Inspectors recruited from the ranks; two of them in charge of districts and one on other duties.
- (d) Four Probationary Inspectors—two in charge of districts and two in training.
- (e) 329 N. C. Os. and men—all Malays.
- (f) One Armourer.
- (g) One Detective Sergeant, four Detective Corporals and 26 Detectives.
- (h) Clerical Staff and one fireman.

There was a plentiful supply of recruits possessed of the necessary physical and educational qualifications. The recruits school with special instructor in charge is very popular and the good effects of refresher courses etc. are noticeable.

Twenty eight men were recruited, eleven dismissed, one deserted, five resigned, one was pensioned and two were granted gratuities. Discipline was good, there being 219 breaches of police orders etc. as against 241 in 1935.

Musketry. Six musketry camps were held at Kuala Pa' Amat at which 172 men attended and fired.

Crime. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 3,042 as compared with 2,704 in 1935 and 2,797, in 1934. There were 2,238 cases of arrest and of these convictions were obtained in 1,798 and 88 were pending at the end of the year. 611 of the reports disclosed no criminal offence—civil disputes—and the parties were referred to Court.

The following table shows the main headings of of serious crime for the past five years:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1836.
Murder and Homicide	13	9	7	7	4
Gang Robbery & Robbery	14	11	19	6	6
Housebreaking & theft	10	37	58	45	44
Theft over \$100/-	72	15	33	13	21
Counterfeit Coin, etc.	—	4	—	—	—
Cattle theft & petty theft	—	—	—	315	157

Hospital statistics of wounds examined, and due apparently to assault, show an interesting steady decline:—

Year	Admissions to Hospital.
1932	928
1933	852
1934	770
1935	492
1936	452

Health. The total number of admissions to Hospital of members of the police force were 182 as against 185 in 1935. The most prevalent diseases were malaria 33, venereal disease 12, fever unclassified 12, lung disease 4, skin 4, and diseases not classified 117. There was no recurrence of fever at Bukit Yong.

Buildings. New temporary Police Station and barracks were opened at Manek Urai on 21st August, 1936, and the semi-permanent Police Station and barracks at Gong Kedak were completed and occupied on 1st October,

1936. New kitchens for part of the Padang Garong barracks were nearing completion and new roof for the same barracks was well in hand. Considerable repairs were carried out at many temporary stations. Quarters for Inspectors and a headquarter block with offices, stores etc. are very badly needed.

PRISON.

The principal Prison of the State is in Kota Bharu, with three subsidiary prisons at Bachok, Pasir Puteh and Kuala Krai, where only short sentence prisoners are kept. The main Prison consists of six association wards built of brick and concrete, those at Bachok and Kuala Krai are of the same type, whilst the one at Pasir Puteh contains three wards and is built of wood and attaps. A ward consisting of six separate individual cells was erected in the main prison grounds at Kota Bharu and electric light was installed in the prison, warders' barracks and lunatic asylum.

There were 724 prisoners admitted during the year as compared with 616 in 1935. Of these 562 were Malays, 114 Chinese, 12 Siamese, 27 Tamils, 1 Pathan and 8 Sikhs. In spite of the greater number of admissions, however, the daily average was exactly the same as in 1935, namely 217. 104 of the sentences exceeded 6 months, 213 exceeded 3 months. 107 of the prisoners were recidivists.

Discipline among the staff improved appreciably. There was a reduction from 40 to 15 in the number of sub-warders defaulted. There was an even more marked improvement in the discipline among the prisoners. The numbers punished in the last three years have been:—

1934	....	44
1935	....	68
1936	....	7

A plentiful supply of good food and fairness by the staff have helped to make the prisoners more contented, cheerful and willing. It is hardly necessary to say that they like the extra-mural labour which is treated as a

reward for good conduct for all but the very shortest-sentence prisoners. There was one escape: a short-sentence prisoner engaged on extra-mural labour.

Health was good except for an epidemic of mumps (69 cases). Including this there were 330 admissions to hospital as against 257 in 1935. One prisoner died of pneumonia and another of phthisis. There was no disease due to nutritional deficiency.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

All legislation, including subsidiary legislation is drafted in English and then translated into Malay in the Legal Adviser's Office. This legislation is then published in Malay and English by printed notifications and, by agreement, the Malay is the authoritative version.

Legislation passed during the year was as follows:--

1. Agricultural Department Titles.
2. Labour Code.
3. Christian Marriage.
4. Rubber Regulation (Amendment)
5. Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement)
6. Opium and Chandu (Amendment)
7. Rivers and Drainage (do.)
8. Forest (do.)
9. Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) (Repeal)
10. Public Officers Guarantee Fund (Amendment)
11. Wireless Telegraphy (do.)
12. Rubber Regulation (do.)
13. Irrigation Areas (do.)
14. Administration (do.)
15. Vehicles (do.)
16. Boat Registration (do.)
17. High Commissioner (Incorporation and Title to property.)

Besides the above, certain subsidiary legislation was passed dealing with Opium, Rubber, Agricultural Pests, Christian Marriages, Health, Labour, Rivers, Electricity, Wireless, Telegraphy, Vehicles and Appeals.

The Labour Code which contains 205 sections was the longest of the Enactments passed and the Rules thereunder covered ten Notifications.

Legislation in Kelantan prior to 1928 was of primitive nature and is not readily ascertainable. Progress is being made with the provision of Enactments suited to modern conditions and with the consolidation of past legislation.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue is derived mainly from the following sources of taxation:—

- (a) Land: Premium on all sales of land varying from \$1/- to \$25/- an acre for agricultural or mining purposes, and an annual quit rent varying from 40 cents to \$2.40 an acre.
- (b) Customs Import Duties on a number of commodities. The general principle adopted in fixing customs import duties is to keep the duty at the same rate as in the Federated Malay States in the case of all articles affected by the Ottawa Agreement or by the recent Agreement affecting the imports of textiles. In all other cases a rather complicated customs schedule is being gradually simplified by discarding duties which are onerous or which bring in very little revenue, and by adopting rates similar to those in use in the Federated Malay States. All duties on tobacco, spirits, petrol, and kerosene, are collected at the same rates as in the Federated Malay States.

- (e) Export duties on agricultural produce, the most important of which is the export duty on rubber. This duty is collected by means of a cess of 0.7 cent a pound, out of which the cost of the rubber control administration and the contribution to the Rubber Research Institutes also have to be provided.
- (d) Export Duty on metals: 5% ad valorem on gold and 60 cents per ton on manganese-ore.
- (e) Chandu or specially prepared opium which is retailed under regulations similar to those in force in the Federated Malay States.
- (f) Forests: This is likely to be an increasing source of revenue in the future.
- (g) Municipal: House and land assessment at rates varying from 5 to 10% of annual valuation.

Sale of electric current for lighting and power.

Sale of water in Kota Bharu only.

Market fees and licences on motor vehicles.

- (h) A regular and substantial revenue is also derived from the Posts and Telegraphs Department and from stamp duties, death duties, and licences.

There is no Hut Tax, Poll Tax or Income Tax collected in the State.

The total revenue of the State for 1936 was a record and amounted to \$2,759,522/- against an estimate of \$2,268,727/- and a revised estimate of \$2,646,731/-. The revenue for 1935 was \$2,312,979/-. The details of revenue under each main head are as follows:—

<i>Head of Revenue.</i>	Estimates, 1936. \$	Actual, 1936. \$	Actual, 1935. \$	Actual, 1934. \$	Actual, 1933. \$
1. Land Revenue	469,840	543,227	487,055	470,530	462,482
2. Customs, Excise & Marine ..	1,204,400	1,525,844	1,225,845	1,132,667	868,823
3. Licences, etc.	149,828	186,159	168,597	183,147	127,433
4. Fees of Office, etc.	85,275	108,492	93,298	88,340	81,716
5. Posts & Telegraphs	50,200	55,676	46,979	40,103	30,499
6. Municipal	123,494	137,632	172,296	157,369	149,435
7. Revenue on Under- takings of a Com- mercial Character	67,500	68,502			
8. Interest	41,190	41,412	42,679	36,501	30,227
9. Miscellaneous Receipts ..	12,000	17,597	11,753	66,362	10,521
10. Forests	65,000	71,951	64,477	45,750	40,282
	<u>2,268,727</u>	<u>2,759,522</u>	<u>2,312,979</u>	<u>2,220,769</u>	<u>1,801,418</u>

In 1936 the revenue from Electric Supply and from the new Water Supply Kota Bharu was separated from Municipal revenue and shown under a new heading "Revenue on Undertakings, etc.". The Municipality and District Office, Ulu Kelantan however continued to collect this revenue.

Land revenue exceeded the figure for 1935 by \$56,172/-. The increases were fairly well distributed among sub-heads of revenue and were due largely to the rise in price of rubber and copra. The biggest increase was that of \$14,328/- in premia on land sales.

Customs, Excise and Marine. The revenue for the year under this head was \$1,525,844 as compared with \$1,225,845/- for 1935 and a revised estimate of \$1,481,287/-.

The details give a good idea of the nature of trade during the year.

	Estimates, 1936. \$	Actual, 1936. \$	Actual, 1935. \$	Actual, 1934. \$	Actual, 1933. \$
Export Duty—					
Betel-nuts ..	10,000	10,743	9,561	5,981	11,715
Coconuts, Copra, etc.	5,000	15,605	2,719	10,428	12,113
Rubber ..	100,000	145,618	109,778	116,955	46,606

	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Export Duty Contd.					
Cattle ..	7,000	3,973	7,180	7,521	6,452
Poultry ..	8,500	2,581	6,356	7,726	7,494
Fish ..	2,500	1,944	1,877	3,501	4,175
Hides and Horns ..	2,000	2,173	2,041	2,769	3,596
Jungle Produce ..	---	---	---	---	3,360
Tin Ore ..	800	3,181	986	615	60
Manganese Ore ..	7,000	8,005	6,407	5,393	---
Miscellaneous Goods ..	1,000	135	656	4,069	18,724
Import Duty—					
Gambier ..	6,000	5,937	5,361	5,072	3,667
Rice ..	8,000	23,425	---	---	---
Kerosene & Benzine ..	179,000	202,039	180,651	134,284	113,243
Matches ..	1,000	72	72	---	3,584
Salt ..	---	---	702	13,000	15,086
Spirits ..	43,000	60,014	42,391	31,377	22,261
Sugar ..	110,000	158,224	111,896	86,120	59,175
Tobacco ..	200,000	272,592	197,167	177,619	155,243
Miscellaneous Goods ..	267,500	337,453	296,770	286,750	195,198
Miscellaneous ..	3,000	4,930	3,258	1,263	2,902
Excise—					
Manufactured liquors	2,000	---	159	3,866	---
Matches ..	11,000	12,720	10,560	13,103	10,920
Sale of Chandu ..	210,000	234,060	210,182	194,951	154,298
Marine—					
Boat Licences ..	13,600	13,536	12,209	13,411	12,551
Light Dues etc. ..	6,500	6,826	6,906	6,893	5,676
	1,204,400	1,525,844	1,225,845	1,132,667	868,823

The large increases under kerosene, tobacco, sugar, rubber and miscellaneous goods were to be expected. The price of sundried copra was about \$5.90 in January and fell to \$4.65 in April and thereafter rose to \$9.50 at the close of the year. The revenue under this head, which is based on a sliding scale of duties, accordingly exceeded the estimate by over \$10,000/-.

The considerable drop in revenue from the export of cattle and poultry is to be noted, as well as the very small recovery in the export of fish after the heavy drop in 1935. I am not aware of the reason for any of these drops. As will be seen in the section on agriculture the annual stock census showed a net increase of 2,372 head of cattle during the year.

The revenue from the sale of stamps for the year after allocation is as follows:—

	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Stamp Revenue ..	34,000	38,022	31,387	29,494	20,995
Stamp Duties (various)	10,500	18,125	11,857	10,543	9,143
Court Fees (Civil) ..	19,000	22,138	18,710	18,753	21,882
-do- (Criminal) .	4,000	3,895	4,094	3,782	4,647

The departmental revenue for the year was:—

	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commission on Money					
Orders ..	1,600	2,556	1,891	1,136	997
Profit on bearing letters	600	565	596	364	257
Sale of stamps ..	34,000	38,022	31,387	29,494	20,995
Telephone receipts ..	12,500	13,672	12,136	8,049	7,587
Miscellaneous ..	1,500	861	969	1,061	663
	50,200	55,676	46,979	40,103	30,499

Experience has shown the revenue of this Department to be an "indicator" of the measure of general prosperity of a community, particularly the revenue under Sale of Stamps and the growth of Deposits in the Savings Bank. There has been a steady rise since 1933 and the revenue for 1937 is expected to reach \$67,100/-, but a part of this latter increase is due to anticipated sales of the new issue of Kelantan Stamps.

Municipal. The revenue exceeded the estimate by \$14,138/- and the receipts of 1935 by \$14,801/-. Individual figures are as follows:—

	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
General Assessment ..	34,300	32,082	31,051	33,130	37,449
Markets ..	29,200	33,639	30,825	28,488	27,580
Vehicles ..	29,240	36,485	29,539	22,841	20,036
Cattle & Pig Slaughter					
Licences ..	8,800	11,095	10,175	11,017	8,688
Licences for Special	3,100				
Trades ..		3,500	3,141	2,937	3,517
Notices ..	1,440	993	1,286	1,974	2,039
Conservancy ..	9,800	10,019	9,042	9,557	10,305
Miscellaneous ..	6,990	9,195	7,772	6,527	4,996
Commission on collec- tion of Electric & Water revenue ..	624	624	---	---	---
	123,494	137,632	122,831	116,471	114,612

With the exception of Notices, there were increases under every head of which the more notable were the 23% increase under Vehicles, 9% increase under Markets, 10% under Cattle and Pig Slaughter Licences and 19% under Miscellaneous.

REVENUE ON UNDERTAKINGS, ETC.

This is a revenue head opened in 1936. It contains all revenue from commercial undertakings which, at present, are the Kota Bharu Water Supply and the Kota Bharu and Kuala Krai Electric Lighting and Power plants. Revenue from the Kota Bharu Electric Supply was formerly shown under Municipal but the two other undertakings were only opened in 1936.

	Estimates, 1936. \$	Actual, 1936. \$	Actual, 1935. \$	Actual, 1934. \$	Actual, 1933. \$
Electric Supply—					
Kota Bharu	53,000	53,044	49,465	40,898	34,823
Kuala Krai	5,000	7,333	—	—	—
	<u>58,000</u>	<u>60,377</u>	<u>49,465</u>	<u>40,898</u>	<u>34,823</u>
Water Supply, Kota Bharu					
Charges for water ..	7,000	5,370	—	—	—
House installations ..	2,500	2,755	—	—	—
	<u>9,500</u>	<u>8,125</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

The water Supply has made a very satisfactory start and the revenue should reach \$10,000/- in 1937. The consumption of electricity has shown remarkable expansion and further capital expenditure will probably be necessary before the end of 1933 if this Department is to be kept well ahead of demand.

Interest. The revenue for the year was \$44,442 allocated as follows:—

	Estimates, 1936. \$	Actual, 1936. \$	Actual, 1935. \$	Actual, 1934. \$	Actual, 1933. \$
Interest on Bank					
Balance ..	2,290	2,824	6,968	8,599	3,240
Interest on Loans and					
Advances ..	8,600	9,008	8,599	14,539	21,371
Interest on Invest-					
ments ..	30,300	32,610	27,112	13,363	5,616
	<u>41,190</u>	<u>44,442</u>	<u>42,679</u>	<u>36,501</u>	<u>30,227</u>

None of these items call for comment. \$83,400 worth of the F. M. S. 3% 1956-66 Debenture issue was purchased and \$120,000 paid on account of three calls on \$200,000 of the S. S. 3% Loan 1962-72. Interest on Investments should reach \$40,000 in 1937.

Forests. Once again the revenue of this department showed an increase and a figure of \$71,951 was attained compared with \$64,477 in 1935. There is no doubt that the figure can be exceeded in the current year as demand was, and is, considerably ahead of supply.

Surplus and Deficit Table. The position is as shown below:—

	Estimates, 1936	Actual, 1936	Surplus.	Deficit.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Revenue	.. 469,840	543,227	73,387	
Customs, etc.	.. 1,204,400	1,525,844	321,444	
Licences, etc.	.. 149,828	186,159	36,331	
Fees of Office, etc.	.. 85,275	108,492	23,217	
Posts & Telegraphs	.. 50,200	55,676	5,476	
Municipal	.. 123,494	137,632	14,138	
Commercial Undertakings	.. 67,500	68,502	1,002	
Interest	.. 41,190	44,442	3,252	
Miscellaneous Receipts	.. 12,000	17,597	5,597	
Forests	.. 65,000	71,951	6,951	
	2,268,727	2,759,522	490,795	

The final surplus was therefore \$490,795 over the original estimate for the year and \$112,791 in excess of the Heads of Departments revised revenue estimate for 1936.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for 1936 was \$2,476,533 as compared with an original estimate of \$2,251,270 and a revised estimate of \$2,510,464.

	Estimates, 1936.	Actual, 1936.	Actual, 1935.	Actual, 1934.	Actual, 1933.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Personal Emoluments	844,333	830,978	783,574	723,791	716,377
Other Charges	.. 526,922	533,316	488,025	382,273	362,436
Pensions, etc.	.. 199,739	163,775	208,631	159,427	166,470
Interest	.. 122,056	119,782	122,775	120,255	118,250
Miscellaneous Services	158,683	380,119	165,369	116,361	54,548
Public Works, A. R. ..	141,300	142,521	116,993	101,272	99,754
--do-- S. S. ..	202,237	240,246	98,364	28,076	---
Temporary Allowance	56,000	65,796	60,505	49,336	45,947
	2,251,270	2,476,533	2,044,239	1,710,790	1,563,782

Pensions, etc. Under this item there was a considerable fall in expenditure which amounted to \$163,775 compared with \$208,634 in 1935 and \$159,427 in 1934. As pointed out in paragraph 15 of the 1935 Report the expenditure in 1935 was abnormal due to large gratuities to retiring Kelantan officers which absorbed \$62,892 as compared with \$22,558 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous Services. The very large expenditure under this head which represents an increase of \$214,750 on 1935 is principally accounted for by the following additional expenditure:—

(i)	Additional repayments on Loan a/c	\$177,900
(ii)	Purchase of Land & Quarters—two in Kota Bharu, one in Kuala Krai	15,655
(iii)	Purchase of two shophouses as a meat and poultry market	1,800
(iv)	Expenses of H.H. the Sultan's visit to Singapore	5,589
(v)	Defalcations made good — \$4,374 } 1,500 }	5,874
(vi)	Cost of administration of Textile Quota and of Statistics Dept.	2,021

and an expenditure of \$16,161 on Compensation for Lands and Crops in addition to the \$5,000 in the printed Estimates. As in 1935 the policy of acquiring land for recreation grounds, sites for public buildings and schools, for road-widening in towns and as sites for Government officers and subordinates quarters was continued.

Public Works Special Services. Expenditure under this head showed a marked increase for 1936, being \$240,246 as compared with \$98,364 in 1935 and an estimate of \$202,237 for 1936.

During the year provision was made for additional works of which the following are the most important:—

Installations of water supply in the Balai Besar	\$ 1,196
Sanitary Installations—Istana Jahar	1,094
Installations of Water Supply -do-	1,184

Latrine accommodation to the association cells, Kota Bharu Gaol	....	\$ 2,400
Extension to Malay School at Kampong Pek	....	1,500
Re-roofing one block of Police Barracks, Kota Bharu	....	2,000 (part)
Two additional wards, New Hospital	....	18,500
Padang Garong School	....	20,392
Pasir Tumboh Bridge	....	11,973

The expenditure under Public Works was allocated as follows:—

	1936	1935	1934	1933
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Public Works, Annually Recurrent—				
Works & Buildings	.. 47,611	39,590	25,651	23,334
Roads, Streets & Bridges	.. 79,951	77,403	75,621	70,920
Drainage & Irrigation	.. 14,959	—	—	—
Public Works, Special Service—				
Works & Buildings	.. 160,358	35,409	10,765	—
Roads, Streets & Bridges	.. 59,164	56,155	17,311	—
Waterworks & Supplies	.. 8,768	6,798	—	—
Drainage & Irrigation	.. 11,957	—	—	—

In 1935 and preceding years expenditure on drainage and irrigation was paid out of loan funds.

BALANCE SHEET.

Public Debt. Turning to the Balance Sheet, the Public Debt at the beginning of 1936 stood at \$5,543,022 and was reduced by capital repayments to a sum of \$5,336,438 at the close of the year. All drawings for irrigation work previously done from the Colonial Development Fund ceased in 1936 and the amount due on this account stood at \$30,754 at the close of the year.

Capital and interest repayments on the various loans were as follows:—

	Capital	Interest	Repayment period.
	\$	\$	
S. S. Loan 1931 4%	125,000	17,750	20 years
S. S. Loan 1934 4%	77,900	1,558	20 "
C. D. F. Loan 4%	3,684	860	10 "
S.S. Consolidated Loan 2½	No repayment	93,613	not settle.
F. M. S. Duff Loan 2½	before 1940	6,000	

Liquid Assets. These consisted at the close of 1936 of cash and bank balances of \$183,769 and investments amounting to \$1,250,324. During the year the following new investments were made :—

F.M.S. 3% Loan 1956-66	—	\$ 83,400
S. S. 3% Loan 1962-72	—	120,000 (3 calls)

The fixed deposit of \$2,500 made on behalf of the Majlis Ugama Islam ceased in February, 1936, when the bank overdraft was completely settled. The finances of this body continued to be very satisfactory.

Opium Revenue Replacement Reserve Fund. The amount of the Fund which was set up on 1st January, 1935, was \$309,729 - which included a profit of \$4,995 as a result of appreciation of investments. The value of the investments in the Fund at the close of the year was:—

	Stock.	Value on
		31.12.36
	£ s d	\$
India 3½% Stock 1931 or after ..	6,439- 9-11	54,367.71
Jamaica 3½% Stock 1958-68 ..	9,000- 0- 0	82,542.86
Kenya 5% Stock 1948-58 ..	1,528- 6- 8	15,065.00
F.M.S. 3% Stock 1960-70 ..	2,584- 2-11	22,149.82
Jamaica 3% Stock 1956-61 ..	195-14- 9	1,677.75
New Zealand 5% Stock 1956-71 ..	10,791- 7-11	109,147.25
New Zealand 4½% Stock 1948-58 ..	2,640-14- 8	24,445.64
Victoria 5% Stock 1945-75 ..	35- 5- 7	332.64
		<hr/>
		309,728.67

In 1936 a sum of \$20,000 was remitted to the credit of the Fund.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities. 1936 closed with a local cash and bank balance of \$183,769. The Opium Fund amounted to \$309,729 and general investments to \$1,250,324.

During the year the Treasury pressed for repayment of certain loans which had long been outstanding and as a result the principal of the loan to the late Dato' Kaya Muda was recovered in full and three-fourths of the sum due from the late Dato' Bentara Stia. A small amount of interest also remains to be paid off.

Loans to subordinates decreased from \$14,090 to \$10,926 and all loan repayments were satisfactorily maintained. The total amount due under the heading loans and special loans decreased from \$232,086 to \$221,024.

Arrangements have been made to increase the rate of repayment in 1937 in respect of the largest loan, that of the Majlis Ugama Islam and in the case of one other large loan, that of Tengku Sri Mara Raja the rate of interest has been reduced to 4% from 1st October, 1936.

Turning to the liabilities side of the balance sheet there has been a decrease under deposits of \$4,756, for which the Land Office Kota Bharu, Post Office Money Orders, and the District Office Pasis Mas are primarily responsible. On the other hand there were large increases of deposits in the Courts, Kota Bharu and under Customs Sundry.

The Public Officers Guarantee Fund was set up by Enactment 20/35 and came partially into effect in 1936. From 1st January, 1937, all staff of the Kelantan Government must join the Fund.

The Rubber fund ceased to exist on September 30th and the balance was transferred to a Malayan Rubber Fund.

The excess of the assets over liabilities amounted to \$1,514,078 and the total indebtedness of the State decreased by \$194,838 to \$3,822,360 which is accounted for by the loan repayments and investments referred to above.

The net results of the year's financial working were the reduction of the public debt by \$206,584 (from \$5,543,022 to \$5,336,438) and the increase of the State's investments by \$203,400.

During the year certain improvements in Treasury procedure were adopted; the refund of petty cash advances at the close of the year ceased, revenue classification schedules were introduced, and a P. O. G. Fund was set up. Preparations were made for the introduction in 1937 of a new system for the deposit of keys and for the adjustment of inter-departmental payments by journal voucher entry in the Treasury books.

The four Sub-Treasuries worked satisfactorily throughout the year and visits of inspection were made by the Assistant Treasurer at intervals throughout the year. Surprise surveys were made on all Sub-Treasuries by the Treasurer once during the year. Mr. J. A. Harvey, M.C.S. held the appointment of State Treasurer throughout the year.

Che Hassan bin Sulaiman, Malay Officer Class II acted as Assistant Treasurer until his departure on leave on 1st June when he was replaced by Nik Hussin bin Nik Zainal who continued to act during the remainder of the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANDS, MINES AND FORESTS.

The total revenue collected was \$543,406, being over \$73,000 more than the Estimates, and \$56,000 more than the 1935 collections.

The principal increases were:—

	\$
Land Rents (Recurrent)	13,367.64
Issue of Notices, etc	2,599.60
Search, Registration of Dealings	10,265.66
Survey fees	610.40
Premia on Grants and Mining Leases	14,359.99
Miscellaneous	11,810.55

The following are the figures for the past five years showing the percentage which the total land revenue bears to the total revenue of the State:—

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Total revenue of the State.</u>	<u>Total land revenue.</u>	<u>Percentage.</u>
1932	\$1,677,984	\$504,561	30%
1933	1,801,418	502,778	21%
1934	2,220,769	473,139	21%
1935	2,312,980	487,083	21%
1936	2,751,403	543,406	20%

The following return shows land rents and land sales as distinct from all other items of Land Revenue:—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land Rents (Annually Recurrent)	327,030	351,239	374,299	377,102	390,470
All other items of land revenue excluding sales	145,254	134,705	80,021	85,675	114,270
	472,284	485,944	454,320	462,777	504,740
Land Sales	32,277	16,835	18,818	24,306	38,666
Total	504,561	502,779	473,138	487,083	543,406

This year has shown a considerable increase in Annually Recurrent Land Rents, but it should again be noted that the inclusion of 'arrears' in these figures reduces the value of comparison year by year. At the end of the year 'arrears' stood at \$12,546 and it may be expected, therefore, that if general conditions remain favourable this return in future will tend more and more to indicate the true annual revenue under this head.

Among the districts Ulu Kelantan led the way with an increase of some \$13,500, but all districts with the exception of Kota Bharu showed increases. In the latter district there was a decrease of some \$4,800 due to reversion of lands to the State and a reduction in the number of conversions of tittle. In the district of Bachok the revenue collection was remarkably good, the insignificant sum of \$1.80 being carried over to 1937 as arrears. The increase on premia on grants etc. is due mainly to realienation to former owners of rubber lands which had reverted to the State since January, 1932.

The increase in revenue from Notices follows action to recover arrears and indicates a return to more normal conditions in the Land Offices after the high pressure of work in the earlier years of Rubber Regulation had been overcome, and satisfactory arrangements made to carry on the routine work of Regulation.

There was only one item which showed a decrease on 1935 namely "sale of maps and plans" which was down by \$227. The total area under rubber (i.e. planted area) was 85,586 acres and the area alienated for this crop in 1936 was 3,661 acres which represented land approved before 1931, but in respect of which fees were not finally settled till 1936 and also land which had since 1932 reverted to the State and was during the year re-alienated to the former owners. The total area of land alienated for the planting of rubber up to the end of the year was 133,133 acres.

The total area under coconuts was approximately 52,500 acres while the area under rice is approximately 140,000 acres. Miscellaneous crops account for an area of approximately 25,000 acres. The area under oil palms remained 700 acres. The total area of the State alienated for agricultural purposes amounted to a total of 456,395 acres.

During the year no important changes in or additions to the legislation affecting Land Offices were passed. It is hoped that the new Land Enactment foreshadowed in previous years' reports will come into force in 1937.

The cattle census gave a return over 38,000 buffaloes (an increase of some 2,500 on 1935) and over 109,000 cattle in the State. In addition 14,000 sheep and 21,000 goats were recorded.

Information concerning mining is given in Chapter VI. under "Production".

FORESTS.

The establishment at the end of the year consisted of the State Forest Officer, one Forest Ranger, four Foresters, twelve Forest Guards, three clerks, one Peon and one Boatman. In addition there were five Apprentice Forest Guards permanently employed and paid from Open Vote by arrangement similar to the Federated Malay States Forest Labourer's Scheme.

The total revenue collected amounted to \$71,951/- as against the sum of \$61,477 for 1935, the main sources of

revenue being duty on timber which accounted for \$59,204 as against \$53,158 in 1935 and jelutong \$2,913 which showed an increase of \$603 over that of the previous year.

Among miscellaneous activities which should be mentioned were the following:—

(i) Exploration in the Ulu Aring (a tributary of the Lebir), and in the upper Nenggiri basin.

(ii) Bringing the formal declaration of forest reserves a step further.

(iii) Improvement fellings in 140 acres of the Kemahang North Forest "Reserve".

(iv) Destructive criticism of a very primitive saw-mill erected at Kota Bharu.

(v) Assistance in planning what it is hoped will be a successful saw-mill at Tumpat.

The State Forest Officer draws attention to the shrinkage of the outturn of firewood and charcoal. It was not very much more than half the 1935 figures. It is explained, in some measure, by the absence of forest over a large part of the coastal plain and the necessity for land holders to rely for fuel on kampong fruit trees. The firewood sold at Kota Bharu is largely derived from this source though it is not uncommon for it to be mixed with timber from jungle trees surviving on alienated land.

Extraction of timber from the upper parts of all valleys is very difficult owing to the low state of the rivers during the latter part of the year and owing to rapids. Exploration of the rapids in the Lebir will be undertaken in 1937 with a view to blasting channels through them.

SURVEY.

The general security of a yeoman peasantry depends in no small measure on the certainty with which they can continue to enjoy their rights in the land they cultivate. And one of

the first acts of the British Administration in each of the Malay States has been to set about the determination of boundaries, fixing them by survey, and an enquiry into rights in these lands, fixing these by means of some sort of title, backed by legislation following in its broad lines the Torrens system.

This matter is such a fundamental constituent of the welfare of the peasantry that I hope I shall not be accused of unduly lengthening this report by the inclusion of the following interesting history of the Kelantan survey and settlement which has been prepared by the Superintendent of Surveys from the meagre materials available.

In considering the known history of land measurement and survey in this State it will be convenient to separate it into four periods:—

1881—1909. Under the Siamese regime.

1910—1915. “Precise” plane table survey of small holdings for the issue of indefeasible titles.

1916—1926. “Rapid” plane table survey of small holdings for the compilation of rent rolls for collection of rents based on areas.

1926 onwards Theodolite and chain survey of all lots for issue of indefeasible titles based on a Torrens system of registration of title.

1881—1909. Under the Siamese regime the rule obtained that all land fundamentally belonged to the Ruler. The only form of land revenue collected was a tax on produce (rice, coconuts and durians). Assessment was made by inspection of the standing rice crop and estimating the yield, and by an annual count of trees for the fruit crop. Prior to 1881 no Land Registers were kept. The conditions of tenure varied in different districts and were known only to the Headmen, who disposed of waste lands on behalf of the Ruler. It was the custom for an applicant to apply to the local Headman and obtain from him permission to occupy on payment of a fee. Having paid the fee and taken possession the holder had

done all that was considered necessary. No indisputable right was conferred and he could never be certain that his land would not be taken from him and given to another.

In 1881 the Sultan, Mulut Merah, introduced a system of registration of all changes of interest in land conferring rights of ownership of inherited or purchased land on the registering party. Under a Government so primitive as was that of Kelantan at this time it is surprising to find such an advanced conception of a land registration system, but unfortunately no machinery was then introduced by the Government for developing this excellent idea. It was not until 1896, under Sultan Mansor, that a Land Office was inaugurated for keeping the registers and for the issue of title deeds called "grants". Three years later he appointed a Commission to enquire into the tenure of all land alienated by the State with a view to the compulsory issue of grants to all landholders. Although the Government's accepted system of Land Registration was excellent in theory the defects in its execution frustrated any satisfactory result. The grants, supposedly indisputable titles, were issued on insufficient evidence. Survey took the form of imperfect measurements of boundaries by unskilled "Land Measurers", usually from tree to tree as no boundary marks were emplaced. The unit of linear measure was the "depa", or Malay fathom, being the span of a man's body and outstretched arms measured from fingertips to fingertips. About 1891 this variable length was standardized by the adoption of the "pedepa adat" (customary or standard depa) and the standard length was marked on an old cannon standing outside His Highness the Sultan's "Balai". Land Measurers and anyone who so desired were free to come and test the length of their measuring poles. (This cannon, probably of Dutch origin, is still there and in addition to the "Pedepa adat" which actually measures 5 ft. 9½ ins., it bears an inscription as follows:—

"REMYMEFECIT/AMSTELODAMI--A° 1686") The grants were written in copying ink in Jawi character, register copies being made by a copying press and kept in book form. The copies, faded and rapidly disintegrating, are still kept in the Land Office at Kota Bharu. Those decipherable show that the measurement of boundaries was usually done by two land measurers, assisted by the Imam and local Headman, in the

presence of the grantees and the owners of the adjoining lots who subscribed the document by allowing the positions of the joints of their index fingers to be measured and marked on it. A sketch showing very roughly the shape of the lot was drawn on the grant. No area, lot number or bearings appeared but the lengths of the boundaries in depas and the names of owners of adjoining lots were shown. Each sketch having a separate entity and no framework existing to control the measurements of boundaries, it was almost impossible to put the sketches together to form a map.

In 1903/4 the Public Works Department endeavoured to make an accurate survey of Kota Bharu Town but the absence of a trained staff proved an insuperable difficulty. The European Officer-in-charge commenting on this suggested "the formation of a small Survey School to provide for the State a supply of competent land surveyors.....". The suggestion was well received but not adopted.

At the beginning of 1907 the method of assessing the rice tax was changed from estimation of the yield to a rate on the area of the land cultivated. The land was divided into two classes, the yields carefully computed, and rates per penjuru were fixed (a penjuru is 400 square depas). In the same year it is recorded that grants "were left lying in the Land Office because landholders did not wish to pay the very small fees for taking possession of the grant". Difficulty was also encountered in persuading the public to apply to the Land Office for permission to occupy land instead of, as formerly, to the Headman.

It was customary when land was transferred, for a deed recording the transaction to be made in the Land Office and signed by the local Imam and by the parties to the sale. The courts usually accepted such a deed as absolute proof of ownership although there might be clear evidence to the contrary. Land Office officials saw no necessity to verify the rights of persons executing these deeds "the Imam being officially presumed to be incapable, by virtue of his holy office, of testifying to anything which might not be quite true". Unfortunately, cases came to light in which forged deeds had been used to cheat genuine owners of their property. A law was promulgated to overcome this difficulty.

In 1908 the issue of the old type of grant was stopped as it was found to be "so unreliable as to be practically useless". The old grants were called in, the land re-measured (in the same imperfect manner), and new grants issued on forms printed in Jawi character the wording of which followed closely a form already in use in Siam. This new grant form contained an abstract of the rules for registration of subsequent dealings, registration having been made compulsory at the beginning of the year. The sketches on the new grants were more pretentious. A north point was shown, areas were given in penjurus and the grantee and adjoining owners subscribed the document by thumbmark. The majority of lots were quadrilateral in shape although many irregular figures occurred, and a very peculiar formula was used to obtain the area. Regardless of the shape of the lot, half the sum of the measured distances of the sides running approximately say, north and south, was multiplied by half the sum of those running approximately east and west; a formula which naturally gave some very curious results.

On 15th July, 1909, the Siamese suzerainty ceased and the State came under the protection of Great Britain; Mr. J. S. Mason being appointed to act as British Adviser to the Kelantan Government. His first Annual Report revealed an increase in produce Taxes from \$24,730 in 1905/6 (A. H. 1323) to \$102,656 in 1909/10 (A. H. 1327) and he remarked "These figures show that increased knowledge of the country results in increased revenue; the past year's total would have been greatly exceeded had the country been surveyed..... There was no Survey Department and no accurate measurement of State Land has yet been undertaken."

1910—1915. Remedial action quickly followed. On the 11th July, 1910, Mr. R. A. Crawford of the Federated Malay States Survey Department was appointed as Director of Works and Surveys. He was fully occupied for the rest of the year in recruiting and training staff, and collecting materials and information about the country for which no maps existed. The Trigonometrical Branch of the Federated Malay States Survey Department already had a party at work fixing points on and determining the boundary with Siam. Arrangements were made for this Branch to carry out the Primary Triang-

ulation of Kelantan. There was also a party of the Federated Malay States Railway surveyors at work. They had made a trial survey for the railway in the valley of the Sungei Lebir as far as its mouth and were continuing exploration over the country to the west of Gunong Tahan and down the valley of the Sungei Galas.

The policy decided by Government was to bring all occupied land on to a fixed rent system and after survey to issue documents of title.

- (a) for large areas—"Provisional documents of title good for 999 years but recallable if the State desires it when a comprehensive Land Enactment crystallizes the form of permanent title."
- (b) for small holdings—"Kweng Extracts corresponding to Mukim Extracts of the Federated Malay States, and for similar lands brought under the fixed rent system before survey, "Permits" to be issued."

The problem facing the newly formed Survey Department was the survey of 1,250,000 holdings covering an area of 250,000 acres according to an estimate supplied by the Land Office. (These figures were subsequently found to be very much in error but it was on them that the method of survey was framed). It was decided to use the plane-table for small holdings and theodolite and chain for all holdings for which provisional documents of title were to issue.

Although the Federated Malay States trigonometrical surveyors had been able to supply the approximate latitude of Bukit Panau—a primary station which it was decided to adopt as point of origin and for meridian of reference—it was realised that the final primary triangulation data would not be available for a considerable time. As reasonably accurate co-ordinates for the control points were an urgent necessity a base line was measured in 1913 by the Kelantan Survey Department from which was computed the secondary triangulation that had been carried out by Kelantan surveyors in co-operation with the Federated Malay States trigonometrical party. (In 1915 this base line was extended and measured by

the Federated Malay States trigonometrical surveyors and used as a control on the primary triangulation of Malaya as far as it had then developed).

With Bukit Panau trigonometrical station as origin a system of 16 chain sheets, 35" by 25", was designed to cover the whole State. These sheets were divided into 64 two chain sheets, 35" by 25", which were subdivided into four plane-table sheets measuring $17\frac{1}{2}$ " by $12\frac{1}{2}$ "^x. Owing to the smallness of lots the 16 chain sheets were not actually drawn, the plane-table sheets being also used in office as standard sheets and all theodolite work for provisional title charted on them.

The methods employed for the survey of small holdings, suggested by the Surveyor General, Federated Malay States (Col. H. M. Jackson) and similar in many respects to those adopted for the revenue survey of Lower Egypt, were as follows :-

Theodolite and chain controls.

- (a) First class traverses along main roads, rivers, coast line, State or Kweng boundaries cutting the area into circuits of from 50 to 100 square miles.
- (b) Second class traverses running between first class traverses at intervals of about one mile and approximately East and West, but not usually exceeding three miles in length. When the distance exceeded three miles a controlling traverse was made about midway in a north and south direction.
- (c) Sub-traverses running between the secondary traverses approximately north and south at intervals of about ten chains; thus providing one control point to about every ten acres. These sub-traverses followed lot boundaries as far as possible and stations were usually marks on corners of lots or on boundaries.

The limits of error allowed were 1 in 8,000 for first class traverses and 1 in 4,000 for second class traverses.

Plane-tabling. Boundaries of holdings were fixed by plane-table rays from the control points or from point on line

^x The plane - table board was 25" x 20"

between them. All rays and lot boundaries were chained to the nearest tenth of a link and their lengths recorded in a field book. Fixation by intersection was only allowed when unavoidable and fixation by resection from three known points was forbidden. The position of topographical features was determined on, or in relation to, lot boundaries.

Settlement. Owners were compelled to plant boundary marks (supplied by the Survey Department) under the supervision of a Settlement Officer. These marks were made of concrete, cylindrical, 6" in diameter and 18" long. Settlement and marking preceded survey. On completion, the plane-table sheets were carefully compared with the field books by the office staff, inked in, lot numbers given, and areas taken out by planimeter and adjusted to the total area of a plane-table sheet (87½ acres). Tracings of these sheets were then sent to the Land Office for re-settlement.

40-chain sheets. The topographical details (excluding heights, shown on the plane-table sheets were reduced by Eidograph and fitted together on a 40-chain to 1-inch sheet equivalent in area to four 16-chain sheets. In this way was formed what is virtually a topographical map of the large coastal plain, and it has proved very useful.

During 1911 the State's boundaries with Siam and Perak were surveyed and fixed by officers of the Federated Malay States Survey Department and a reconnaissance survey was made by a Kelantan surveyor of a disputed section of the boundary with Trengganu. The latter was finally settled and demarcated in 1914.

In 1915 the Kelantan Survey Department's first printed map, on a scale of 8 miles to one inch, was published.

By the end of 1915, 39,727 lots covering 22,742 acres had been surveyed and settled. During this year, after considerable discussion on the future policy of survey and settlement, it was decided that it was more important to get all land on to the fixed rent system than to survey for indefeasible title, and that the survey methods in force were therefore too precise and slow for the immediate needs of the country.

1916—1926. In 1916 the Director of Works and Surveys put forward suggestions for a modification of the existing system whereby controls would be reduced to a minimum and the measurement of boundaries abolished, the corners of lots being fixed by measured plane-table rays only. This modified system was considered sufficiently accurate to provide a "picture" of the land for the administrators and to form the basis for land registers and rent rolls. The Director of Works and Surveys was careful to state that unassailable title should not be issued on this survey as it had no replacement value. Settlement was to be carried out *pari passu* with the survey. These suggestions were adopted.

Ordinary land settlement was undertaken by the plane-tables but four settlement officers were attached to the Survey Department to decide boundary disputes and to prepare the "Settlement Index" (a register giving the ownership, cultivation, and area of each lot) and the first rent rolls. As the land was surveyed and settled the putative owner was given a settlement slip to be exchanged for a rent receipt after the first rent collection. Completed field sheets were returned to office where they were inked in, lot numbers given, and areas computed and adjusted in the same manner as before. They were then passed, with the duplicates of the settlement slips issued, to the attached Land Office staff for compilation of the Settlement Index and the first rent roll. On the completion of the survey and settlement of a Mukim the Land Office was supplied with a tracing of the completed Mukim map showing all lot boundaries, lot numbers and areas, a settlement index giving ownership of each lot, and a rent roll.

Two important innovations also occurred in 1916. Firstly, the Kweng (or County) was abandoned as the administrative unit in favour of the Mukim (or Parish). The smaller unit accelerated the output of completed registers and rent rolls and consequently the collection of rent. Secondly, the "depa" was standardized at 10 links. This meant the adoption of the decimal system for expressing fractions of an acre (one square depa being equal to 1/1000th of an acre), thus simplifying calculation of areas and rents and substituting a unit of measure familiar to the small landholders for acres, roods, and perches which were always a mystery to them.

The Settlement Survey, as it came to be called, was pushed forward so rapidly that the manufacture and planting of permanent marks could not keep pace. Owners were then ordered to clear their boundaries and to mark corners by circular clearings and wooden pickets. These very soon disappeared and consequently much of the value of the work from a survey point of view was lost. Unfortunately also, many "Mukim Extracts", which are really titles, have been issued on this survey.

By the end of 1921 the densely populated northern plain was virtually completed when 317,528 lots covering 339,964 acres had been mapped. (This excludes large holdings surveyed by theodolite and chain).

From 1922 to 1926 efforts were concentrated on the settlement survey of Ulu Kelantan. At the end of 1925 it was estimated that 337,889 lots in the State had been demarcated or surveyed, and settled. The land revenue in that year had increased to \$443,173 as compared with \$102,656 in 1909/10 (A. H. 1327) derived from produce taxes.

Although at first there was some difficulty in collecting rents it became evident that the small landholders appreciated the change from a fluctuating tax on produce to a fixed rent system. However, one of the greatest obstacles to successful land administration was still the prevalence of verbal transactions in land, the economical peasant seeing no necessity to pay the small fees demanded for registering them at the Land Office.

1926 onwards. On 17th July, 1926, the State Council passed the long awaited Land Enactment placing land tenure on the basis of the Torrens registration system similar in most respects to that adopted in the Federated Malay States. Grants in perpetuity and Leases for a term not exceeding 100 years were authorised for the larger agricultural areas and Town lands while the small holder held by entry in the Mukim Register.

At the request of the Kelantan Government the Assistant Surveyor General, F.M.S. & S.S. (Mr. J. Dewar) made a report in 1926 on the working of the State Survey Department. He

agreed with the methods adopted for the survey of holdings for provisional documents of title but drew attention to the danger of considering the Settlement Survey as good enough for titles by entry in the Mukim Register.

He recommended that in future, all surveys for any kind of title should have an adequate replacement value and should be permanently marked; and that, as opportunity offered, those lots located during the Settlement Survey should be properly surveyed by theodolite and chain. His proposals were adopted by the Kelantan Government.

In August, 1926, all the plane-tables were withdrawn from the field and most of them underwent a course of training in the use of the theodolite. In spite of their deficient education sufficient progress was made to enable them to become "observers" capable of carrying out second class surveys under supervision, although they could by no means be classed as "surveyors".

During 1928 the old, cylindrical, concrete mark was replaced by one measuring 4" in diameter and 24" long, proving lighter in weight and more secure in the ground.

The adoption of a more precise system of survey naturally retarded output, and the lack of a properly trained staff was severely felt. Arrears of survey work began to accumulate.* By the end of 1929 they amounted to 309 Town lots, 30,327 acres of small holdings and 71,200 acres of agricultural land, besides subdivisions and mining land. This did not mean that applicants were necessarily kept waiting as most of the land had been occupied under provisional title or permit.

Between 1928 and 1934 the staff was increased by two and sometimes three (1931/2) Assistant Superintendents (Europeans), and in 1930 a fully qualified technical subordinate from the Federated Malay States was seconded for duty as Head Computer.

With continued training the subordinate staff gradually adapted itself to the new system, and it may be taken that by 1930 the survey work in Kelantan did not differ materially in method from that accepted in other countries working on a Torrens system of registration.

* Surveys requisitioned by Land Officers.

When a requisition for survey was received a suitable number of adjoining plane-tabled lots were included in the instructions to survey. In this way over 20,000 lots of the old Settlement Survey have now been properly surveyed.

New one, two, four and eight chain sheets have been commenced; those on the two and four chain scale conforming to the same size as the original plane-table sheets and all work accurately surveyed is charted on them.

By the end of 1936 about 34,100 lots had been surveyed to the required title standards, leaving about 343,150 lots still to be dealt with.

Schemes are now under consideration for speeding up the survey of small holdings for title by entry in the Mukim Register without seriously interfering with the required standard, but no definite system of survey has yet been decided on.

ELECTRICAL.

Government maintains two Power Stations: one at the capital, Kota Bharu, and the other, installed last year, at Kuala Krai—the headquarters of the up river district. The Kota Bharu installation supplies direct current. The demand for current, the increase in which was commented on in last year's report, has continued to increase. There are demands now in Kota Bharu for the whole available supply, and a demand has arisen in neighbouring townships.

As no extension of a direct current installation is desirable, Government is being faced with a very difficult problem of whether to change over to an alternating current.

In Kuala Krai it is alternating current which is produced and this current has already acquired a reputation in Kelantan among the Kelantan shopkeepers as being preferable for instance for working refrigerators (which have suddenly become popular) but the high speed semi-diesel engines which drive the alternators have unfortunately been giving constant trouble.

GENERAL.

News of the death of His Majesty King George V was received with sincere regret by His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan and all educated members of the community. A short and impressive memorial ceremony was held on January the 28th at the War Memorial in Kota Bharu, attended by the Sultan, the British Adviser, all Government officers and many of the public.

His Highness the Sultan's birthday was celebrated in July with the usual ceremony.

In October he paid a visit to Singapore for a change of air and holiday and was much interested in recent developments in the naval and air bases.

The staffing of the senior posts held by British officers was as follows:—

1. British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan (Capt. A. C. Baker, M.C., M.C.S. throughout the year)
2. Legal Adviser and Judicial Commissioner (Mr. J. D. M. Smith, M.C.S. till 13th August when he was succeeded by Capt. W. A. Gordon-Hall, M.C.S.)
3. Assistant Adviser (Mr. J. S. Macpherson, M.C.S. throughout the year). The duties actually performed by him were those of Superintendent of Lands, Kelantan, and Deputy Controller of Rubber.
4. State Treasurer and District Officer, Kota Bharu (Mr. J. A. Harvey, M.C.S. throughout the year).
5. District Officer Ulu Kelantan, and Controller of Labour (Mr. A. Gilmour, M.C.S. till 12th February when he was succeeded by Mr. J. McP. Brander, M.C.S., the latter being succeeded by Mr. H. G. Hammett, M.C.S. on the 10th of September).

6. Chief Medical Officer
(Dr. T. F. Strang throughout the year).
7. State Engineer and Irrigation Engineer
(Mr. E. M. O'D. Burke-Gaffney until 15th July when he proceeded on leave, and was relieved by Mr. J. H. West, A.M.I.C.E. to the end of the year).
8. Irrigation Officer
(Mr. Anker Rentse throughout the year).
9. Superintendent of Surveys
(Mr. W. H. E. Neil throughout the year).
10. Assistant Superintendent of Surveys
(Mr. R. Wilson till the 26th December when he was transferred to Malacca. His successor did not arrive until 5th January, 1937.).
11. Commissioner of Police and Superintendent of Gaol
(Mr. D. Hillary throughout the year).
12. Superintendent of Marine & Customs
(Mr. F. G. Aplin throughout the year).
13. State Agricultural Officer
(Mr. H. K. Ashby throughout the year).
14. State Forest Officer
(Mr. E. J. Shrubshall till 7th October when he was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Addison to the end of the year).
15. Secretary to the British Adviser, Kelantan
(Mr. A. C. Boyd, M.C.S. from the 27th January to the end of the year). The duties performed by this Officer were actually those of Auditor, Superintendent of Posts & Telegraphs, and Public Prosecutor.
16. Electrical Engineer
(Mr. F. J. Larard till 21st October when he was succeeded by Mr. H. E. Doel to the end of the year).

I must conclude with the Malay formula, asking for pardon for anything I may have said wrong. I sign this report a month after assuming duty in a State in which I have never served before. I might have contented myself with a mere condensation of departmental reports. I have preferred to use the writing of this report as a means of exploring the problems presented by the Government of this State, a procedure fraught with the danger of coming to hasty conclusions. I shall no doubt have in time to modify the interpretations I have put forward of the facts as I have seen them, and many of these "facts" may turn out to be mere half truths.

Sgd. F. A. de C. de Moubray,

M.C.S.

**Ag. British Adviser to the
Government of Kelantan.**

THE RESIDENCY,
Kota Bharu,
KELANTAN, 24th April, 1937

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO KELANTAN.

(Vide Colonial Office Circular Despatch dated 12-9-32.)

(K, 954/1932.)

- (i) KELANTAN (James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow)
by W. A. Graham.**
- (ii) MALAY POISONS & CHARM CURES (J. & A.
Churchill, London) by Dr. J. D. Gimlette,**
- (iii) KELANTAN MALAY (Government Printing Office,
Singapore) by C. C. Brown, M. C. S.**
- (iv) IN COURT & KAMPONG by Sir Hugh Clifford,
G. C. M. G. etc.**
- (v) Journals of The Malayan Branch of the Royal
Asiatic Society.**

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND

LIABILITIES.

DEPOSITS:—		\$	c.	
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan	..	40,907.12		
-do- Pasir Puteh	..	5,594.77		
-do- Pasir Mas	..	6,174.70		
-do- Bachok	..	910.25		
Courts, Kota Bharu	..	29,037.70		
Police Sundry	..	12.00		
Customs Sundry	..	11,917.65		
Land Office, Kota Bharu Sundry	..	20,287.99		
-do- Survey	..	1,861.41		
Post Office Money Order	..	15,860.84		
Pawnbroking Farm	..	9,795.00		
Gold Buyers Licence	..	100.00		
Municipality	..	1,055.55		
Education	..	397.96		143,912.94
FINES & REWARDS FUND:—				
Clerks	..	408.81		
Police	..	96.38		
Prisons	..	61.09		566.28
CONTRIBUTIONS:—				
Public Officers Guarantee Fund	..	1,006.90		
W. & O. Pensions Fund	..	—		1,006.90
ALIENS IMMIGRATION FUND	..	5,471.60		5,471.60
OPIUM REVENUE REPLACEMENT				
RESERVE FUND	..	309,728.67		309,728.67
MALAYAN RUBBER FUND	..	12,386.37		12,386.37
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT	..	20,166.96		20,166.96
				493,239.72
EXCESS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES				1,514,077.96
				2,007,317.68
LOANS:—				
S. S. Consolidated Loan (@ 2%)	..	4,680,684.00		4,680,684.00
F. M. S. Duff Loan (@ 2%)	..	300,000.00		300,000.00
S. S. Loan 1931 (@ 4%)	..	325,000.00		325,000.00
Colonial Development Fund Loan	..	30,753.88		30,753.88

LIABILITIES AS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

ASSETS.

BALANCES:—		\$ c.	\$ c.
Cash Sub-Treasury, Ulu Kelantan	..	30,261.53	
-do- Pasir Puteh	..	1,370.38	
-do- Pasir Mas	..	2,600.92	
-do- Bachok	..	2,226.12	36,458.95
Bank:-State Treasury (M. B.)	..	112,560.23	
-do- (C. B.)	..	2,480.54	
Sub-Treasury Ulu Kelantan (M. B.)	..	7,670.01	
-do- Pasir Puteh („)	..	3,301.28	
-do- Pasir Mas („)	..	13,179.49	
-do- Bachok („)	..	8,119.87	147,311.42
Joint Colonial Fund Deposit	..	..
Cash Balance with Crown Agents	..	..
ADVANCES RECOVERABLE:—	..		
Malayan Arts & Crafts	..	5,000.00	
Petty Cash	..	5,770.00	
Post Office Postal Order Account	..	900.02	
P. & T. Stores and Suspense Account	..	5,000.00	
Principal Agricultural Officer	..	1,000.00	
P. W. D. Store & Factory Account	..	15,700.00	
Purchase of Motor Cars	..	5,792.94	
F. M. S. Government Pensioners	..	585.65	
Advance to Nik Mustapha	..	500.00	
S. S. Government Pensioners	..	21.96	
District Officer, Ulu Kelantan	..	1,450.00	41,720.57
LOANS:—	..		
Subordinates	..	10,925.70	
Dato' Kaya Pati	..	27,600.00	
Tengku Sri Mara Raja	..	22,210.99	
Majlis Ugama Islam	..	137,191.31	
Clubs	..	1,779.08	199,707.08
SPECIAL LOANS:—	..		
Tengku Sri Utama Raja	..	3,403.23	
Administrator to the Estate of the late Sultanah	..	1,800.00	
Minah binti Haji Yusoff	..	400.00	
Dato' Perdana Mentri	..	10,377.94	
Tengku Sri Ismara Raja	..	3,920.00	
Tengku Zabidah	..	156.24	
Haji Wan Ahmed	..	135.00	
Che Hassan bin Sulaiman	..	750.00	
Nik Mat bin Abdul Kadir	..	374.99	21,317.40
OPIMUM REVENUE REPLACEMENT RESERVE FUND	..	309,728.67	309,728.67
PUBLIC OFFICERS' GUARANTEE FUND	..	750.00	750.00
INVESTMENTS:—	..		
Commonwealth of Australia 3½% stock 1946-1949..	..	44,571.43	
-do- 3½% stock 1964-1974..	..	28,077.25	
Conversion Loan 2½% stock 1944-49	..	130,178.57	
New Zealand 3% stock 1952-55	..	66,514.28	
India 3% stock 1949-52	..	70,634.00	
Wemby U. D. C. 3% stock 1951	..	60,600.00	
Victoria 3% stock 1929-49	..	2,482.96	
Funding Loan 2½% stock 1956-61	..	280,150.00	
S'pore Municipal Debenture 4½% stock 1930	..	255,000.00	
-do- 3% stock 1975-85	..	63,708.75	
F.M.S. Government 3% Loan 1956-66	..	84,234.00	
S.S. „ (3 calls) 3% Loan 1962-72	..	120,000.00	
Union of South Africa 3½% stock 1955-65	..	39,286.64	
Swansea 5% stock 1945-52	..	4,885.71	1,250,323.59
			2,007,317.68
Excess of Assets over Liabilities		1,514,077.96	1,514,077.96
BALANCE TO THE DEBIT OF THE STATE	..	3,822,359.92	3,822,359.92

APPENDIX C.

Table of Annual Revenue and Expenditure since
Kelantan came under British Protection:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1910	419,327	403,552
1911	487,467	574,850
1912	535,669	665,608
1913	676,020	672,137
1914	762,772	805,965
1915	692,556	807,714
1916	822,860	808,164
1917	910,291	757,946
1918	955,402	899,161
1919	1,141,444	1,065,012
1920	1,328,955	1,403,208
1921	1,160,262	1,678,432
1922	1,310,020	1,539,318
1923	1,396,855	1,271,887
1924	1,422,113	1,422,032
1925	1,804,180	1,401,961
1926	2,371,595	1,927,134
1927	2,448,090	2,949,438 *
1928	2,570,550	2,463,762
1929	2,481,139	2,215,771
1930	2,182,905	2,426,079
1931	1,524,139	1,961,124
1932	1,677,983	1,664,051
1933	1,801,418	1,563,782
1934	2,220,769	1,710,790
1935	2,312,979	2,044,239
1936	2,759,522	2,476,533 †

* Includes a sum of \$320,000.00 devoted to reduction of the
Public Debt.

† Includes a sum of \$206,584.00 devoted to further reduc-
tion of the Public Debt.

APPENDIX D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF LOCAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles	How Counted	1932		1933		1934		1935		1936	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	Rubber	Tons	5,146.02	731,223	9,213.04	1,906,021	11,574.41	4,533,829	9,257.15	3,751,628	10,125.92	5,445,577
2	Copra	-do-	4,012.56	306,658	6,773.98	290,472	5,873.29	185,256	6,127.77	403,527	9,130.27	838,568
3	Betelnuts:-	-do-	1,393.39	167,392	2,266.45	151,582	2,260.63	125,042	2,257.14	182,757	2,164.62	205,274
	(a) Dried	-do-	..	1,824	..	1,672	..	476	59.52	619	..	..
	(b) Fresh	-do-	..	1,441	..	4,192	10.09	477	434.11	25,962	10.31	421
4	Rice & Padi	-do-	..	994	..	746	..	3,436	..	5,513	..	..
5	Timber & Planks	Nos.	..	12,115	..	92,765	2,265	68,878	3,068	143,893	1,490	87,327
6	Cattle	..	312	91,830	3,164	70,048	..	42,635	..	27,135	..	23,931
7	Jungle Produce	..	..	89,249	..	117,361	794.79	70,806	437.04	46,775	460.08	48,885
8	Fish	Tons	754.13	6,215	1,002.7	24,312	113.09*	20,643	119,366	24,442	46,663	16,006
9	Poultry	Nos.	24,671	..	100,498	633	4.23	5,927	7.49	9,865	27.16	33,067
10	Tin-Ore	Tons	..	..	..	26,716	8,968.92	105,338	10,678.15	132,260	10,005.84	124,571
11	Manganese Ore	-do-	..	9,289	2,866.54	77,154	..	85,913	..	46,372	..	29,240
12	Gold and Gold-Ore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Textile:-	..	..	9,823	..	10,641	..	6,588	..	5,139	..	3,028
	(a) Silk	..	..	15,230	..	23,057	..	51,177	..	19,867	..	18,986
	(b) Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Tons

APPENDIX E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR FIVE YEARS.

Nos.	Articles.	How Counted	1932			1933			1934			1935			1936		
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
1	Fish	Tons	198.74	\$ 15,926	111.25	\$ 7,857	137.53	\$ 9,622	113.74	\$ 21,103	491.43	\$ 55,498					
2	Rice	-do-	3,936.95	228,145	1,821.39	97,247	5,149.64	215,090	1,680.6	101,469	5,355.93	300,451					
3	Benzine	Gallons	206,520	158,073	223,343	141,244	269,072	221,532	358,256½	281,945	417,412	333,929					
4	Petroleum	-do-	358,354	139,474	283,697	163,456	327,292	163,646	368,400	185,771	393,856	196,929					
5	Textile (all kinds)	..	..	462,019	..	979,822	..	2,254,256	..	1,656,628	..	1,690,795					
6	Machinery	..	..	23,257	..	25,641	..	37,826	..	48,324	(Nos.)1,019	37,915					
7	Motor Vehicles	..	..	31,405	..	30,735	..	56,730	..	157,300	139	141,825					
8	Cement	Tons	1,289.	25,890	1,334.	26,767	1,350.	27,140	1,821.29	29,685	3,090.3	43,131					
9	Timber & Planks	..	..	23,940	..	20,537	..	18,452	..	3,127	..	5,839					
10	Drugs & Medicines	..	..	82,227	..	114,194	..	139,996	..	178,086	..	161,025					
11	Bread & Biscuits	..	..	13,499	..	14,647	..	14,855	..	33,440	..	58,909					
12	Curry Stuffs	..	..	15,820	..	17,436	..	16,870	..	15,534	(Cwts.)2,391½	19,273					
13	Wheat Flour	Tons	655.6	59,620	709.6	64,114	720.04	67,210	847.84	64,488	1,006.93	90,168					
14	Tinned Milk	Cases	15,117	148,898	12,422	128,360	16,161	155,694	12,039	95,044	15,201	116,390					
15	Sugar	Tons	935.	64,820	910.83	67,124	1,281.55	93,361	1,597.12	125,241	2,349.78	167,019					
16	Tobacco (all kinds)	Lbs	..	321,667	..	331,542	..	350,793	218,564.	433,935	270,498.73	539,289					

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps, [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY &
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

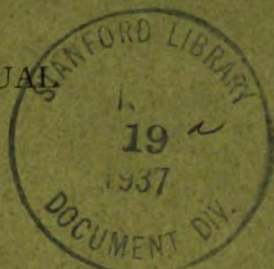
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

5.342

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1815



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

SOMALILAND, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1707 and 1758
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
26 York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 130] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS.

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1815

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

SOMALILAND, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1707 and 1758
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses :
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 ; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2 ;
26 York Street, Manchester 1 ; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff ;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast ;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SOMALILAND FOR 1936

CHAPTER	CONTENTS	PAGE
I.	GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II.	GOVERNMENT	5
III.	POPULATION... ..	6
IV.	HEALTH	6
V.	HOUSING	7
VI.	PRODUCTION... ..	8
VII.	COMMERCE	10
VIII.	WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	13
IX.	EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION ...	14
X.	COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	15
XI.	BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	18
XII.	PUBLIC WORKS	18
XIII.	JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	19
XIV.	LEGISLATION	21
XV.	PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	22
XVI.	MISCELLANEOUS	26
	APPENDIX : PUBLICATIONS	29
	MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY. **Geography.**

The Protectorate of British Somaliland has for its northern boundary about 450 miles of coast-line on the Gulf of Aden, and extends from Loyi Ada (Hadu), longitude $43^{\circ} 15'$ East, as far as the forty-ninth degree of East longitude, close to the town of Banda Ziada.

The Protectorate marches with Italian Somaliland from Banda Ziada to a point in latitude 8° North; thence with Ethiopia to near Jalelo, and with French Somaliland from near Jalelo to Loyi Ada (Hadu) on the coast.

The area of the Protectorate is about 68,000 square miles. Topographically it consists of the following four main features, extending southwards from the coast-line:—

(a) An almost bare, gently rising, alluvial coastal plain ranging in breadth from about half a mile in the east to about 60 miles in the west: this is succeeded by

(b) a maritime plain, with a similar slope, on which are numerous broken ridges of limestone and hills of igneous rock, and which varies in breadth from a mile or two in

the east and west to about 30 miles in the middle. The native name for both the coastal and maritime plains is *Guban*.

(c) A vertical escarpment of limestone about 2,000 feet thick, resting on igneous rocks which, at the bottom of the scarp, form foothills and ridges up to 3,500 feet in height. The escarpment (native name *Golis*) trends roughly east and west, and is pronounced from the eastern boundary to a little west of the middle line of the Protectorate. Further west, it is largely replaced by ridges of igneous rock.

(d) From the top of the scarp, a long, wide, and almost featureless plateau (native name *Ogo*) slopes gently downwards to the south-east into the Haud, a belt of thorn wilderness and pasturages, extending into Ethiopian and Italian territory. Each of these four main features has its characteristic vegetation, dependent on climate and rainfall.

The maritime plain, with a hot climate and small rainfall, supports in places frankincense and myrrh trees. The ridges and foothills near the base of the escarpment, with a cooler climate and larger rainfall, are, especially in the eastern half of the country, partly covered with trees of *Acacia Verek*. On the top of the escarpment, at altitudes between 4,500 and 6,000 feet, a species of box (*Buxus Hildebrandtii*) is very common, especially in the Erigavo District. Some thirty miles west of Sheikh, this species flourishes on granitic hills at altitudes down to 3,500 feet.

At altitudes above 6,000 feet on top of the escarpment are patches of cedar (*Juniperus Procera*). In one locality, north-west of Erigavo, where the escarpment reaches a height of 7,500 feet, these trees form a small forest, and they have also been found at intervals almost up to the south-western boundary.

On the interior plateau, the average rainfall ranges from about 20 inches a year in the west to about 10 inches in the east and 8 inches in the south and south-east. The plateau consists in part of an open savannah of thorny acacias, in part of grass-covered plains; and though, over the greater part of it, the rainfall is low and the grazing is on the whole somewhat indifferent, this part of the Protectorate supports the bulk of the stock—camels, sheep, goats and cattle—on which most of the native population subsist.

On parts of the maritime plain, among the foothills of the escarpment, and, especially in the west, on several flats between the ridges to the north of the main escarpment, are areas of *Sansevieria Ehrenbergii* (*Hig*), a plant which is somewhat similar to sisal, and of which the fibre is considered to be of some commercial value.

Owing to the scanty water supply, the camel is the animal most suited to the country, but cattle thrive, especially in the hills, and sheep and goats do excellently so long as the rainfall is up to the average.

The chief ports are Berbera, Zeilah, and Las Khereh.

There are no hotels of any sort in the Protectorate. There are furnished rest-houses at Berbera, Burao, and Hargeisa, but only those at Berbera and Hargeisa provide messing facilities. There are no European private residents in British Somaliland, and it is necessary for all intending visitors to obtain permission from the Secretary to the Government to enter the Protectorate. It is essential for such visitors to arrive completely self-contained, unless they have made arrangements privately for accommodation with officers of the Protectorate.

Climato.

Somaliland has a small but fairly regular rainfall. The dry season lasts from December to March, during which period there is practically no rain. The big rains fall during April and May and they are succeeded by the south-west monsoon (called locally the *kharif*), which blows from June till October—the hottest period of the year. The *kharif* is very trying to Europeans, particularly on the coast, where the heat and dust make concentrated work difficult.

On the higher ground in the interior the heat is at no time intolerable, and the nights are generally cool.

From November to March the climate is quite pleasant, the heat on the coast being tempered by the sea breeze.

The rainfalls in the country are very local, and consequently there is often considerable variation in local conditions as to grazing, rainpools, etc.

The meteorological statistics are as follows:—

Station.	Total Rain-fall.	Mean Maxi-mum.	Mean Mini-mum.	Absolute Maxi-mum.	Absolute Mini-mum.	Total Rainfall for previous four years.			
	1936.					1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.
	Inches	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
Berbera ...	2.43	92.6	77.6	110.0	64.0	6.20	1.70	0.86	2.20
Sheikh ...	17.76	70.4	47.6	80.0	35.0	16.58	18.17	17.07	18.79
Burao ...	9.16	86.2	63.6	97.0	50.0	7.26	5.67	5.58	5.58
Hargeisa...	19.26	85.0	56.2	97.0	35.0	18.26	15.19	12.42	15.28
Zeilah ...	0.50	91.1	76.6	108.0	63.0	3.29	5.46	2.05	8.12
Borama ...	26.52	82.3	58.2	94.0	38.0	25.99	18.37	15.90	25.99
Erigavo ...	13.19	77.8	50.3	86.0	31.0	13.53	12.53	9.81	11.07

N.B.—Highest velocity of wind recorded in Berbera during the year 1936 was 63 miles per hour on 24th June.

History.

Prior to 1884 the administration of the Somali Coast had been in the hands of the Egyptian Government. Upon its collapse in 1884, a Protectorate was proclaimed by Great Britain, and the boundaries were settled by agreements with France, Italy, and Ethiopia. Until 1898 the Protectorate was administered by the Resident at Aden as a Dependency of the Government of India. In that year it was transferred to the charge of the Foreign Office, and on 1st April, 1905, to the Colonial Office.

From 1901 to 1920 the history of the Protectorate is largely a history of campaigns against Mohammed bin Abdulla Hassan, the "Mad Mullah." In 1901, 1902, and 1903, expeditions were sent against the Mullah, and in January, 1904, a crushing defeat was inflicted on him at Jidballeh. He then retired into Italian territory and claimed Italian protection. An agreement was made between him and the Italian Government, but the Mullah soon disregarded this agreement and commenced further aggressive actions against the tribes under British protection.

In 1908, a policy of coastal concentration was adopted. In March, 1910, all troops were withdrawn from the country, except for small garrisons at the three ports of Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeilah. This policy did not prove a success, and in 1912-3 the strict coastal concentration was abandoned and administration in the interior was gradually resumed. From 1914 desultory fighting continued until 1920, when a combined attack with land and air forces scattered the Mullah and his followers, and captured all his forts and possessions. The Mullah fled into Ethiopia, where he died in February, 1921.

In recent years, conditions have been peaceful with the exception of inter-tribal cattle raids both in the Protectorate and outside its borders. As indulgence in these is the hereditary pastime of all Somalis, they need not be regarded very seriously, since they can be checked, and are being checked, by extension of administration.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Protectorate is administered by the Governor and, in his absence, by the Secretary to the Government. There is neither Executive nor Legislative Council. The powers of the Governor are defined in the Somaliland Orders in Council, 1929 to 1935.

Departments of Government.

The Governor's office and Secretariat are at Sheikh, and the headquarters of the Treasury and Customs, Police and Prisons, Medical, Posts and Telegraphs, and Public Works Departments are at Berbera. The Veterinary and Agricultural Officer is stationed at Burao.

District Administration.

For administrative purposes the Protectorate has been divided into five districts, each of which is in charge of a District Officer. The five districts are Berbera, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, and Zeilah. The headquarters of the Zeilah District are at Borama.

Military Garrison.

The Military Garrison of the Protectorate consists of the Somaliland Camel Corps, King's African Rifles, with headquarters at Burao and a detachment at Hargeisa.

III.—POPULATION.

The Somali population is estimated at 344,700. According to the non-native census taken in April, 1931, the non-native population was 2,683, including 68 Europeans, 520 Indians, 1,614 Arabs, 100 Ethiopians, and 258 Nyasaland natives of the Somaliland Camel Corps.

IV.—HEALTH.

The staff of the Medical Department of the Protectorate consists of a Senior Medical Officer, four Medical Officers, three Assistant Surgeons, three Sub-Assistant Surgeons, two clerks and a subordinate staff.

Well equipped hospitals for natives only are established at Berbera, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama and Erigavo with smaller ones at Sheikh and Zeilah, and a Dispensary at Las Khoreh. There is no hospital accommodation for Europeans and only a limited number of beds for Asiatics, which are in the Berbera Native hospital.

A total of 49,147 out-patients and 2,713 in-patients were treated during 1936 as compared with 48,951 and 3,125 respectively in the previous year. The fall in the in-patient figure is largely accounted for by a reduction in Berbera, but with the exception of that hospital, which serves a floating population, the available accommodation is fully utilized.

Malaria again occurred in epidemic form in the Ain and Nogal areas. The type of fever among the natives in these epidemics is severe, but the outbreaks tend to be localized to certain areas and can be readily controlled.

The incidence of relapsing fever in Burao has attained serious proportions, 618 cases having been treated there during the year. Control is difficult as the permanent buildings in the town are old and badly floored, but conditions are being gradually improved as far as possible; also, with the changing of the site of the large settlement area where the natives live in temporary structures, a considerable reduction in the case incidence can be expected.

Smallpox remains endemic, especially in the Burao District, but there has been a reduction in numbers of cases this year. In all there were 152 cases with 7 deaths as compared with 243 cases and 23 deaths in 1935.

Berbera Lunatic Asylum is built in the form of a hollow square with cells and offices enclosing a space, the centre of which is occupied by a shade pavilion for the inmates. All the confinement cells are of suitable size and there is adequate office and treatment accommodation. There were ten patients remaining on the 1st January, 1936, nine were admitted during the year, six discharged as cured or improved, and one died.

Leprosy patients are treated in a compulsory segregation camp in Berbera. The buildings are permanent masonry structures with cement floors and adequate ventilation. The patients do no set work but they maintain their own compound and the roads leading to it. There were 29 patients on the 1st January, 1936; seven were admitted during the year, one died, and four absconded.

There have been no cases of rabies in 1936, but there still remains the danger from rabid animals, particularly on the western frontier. A stock of anti-rabic vaccine is held, and all cases in which there is any suspicion are given a course of protective injections.

As no European dentist is available in the Protectorate all European and non-European officers are permitted to visit Aden for dental treatment at Government expense. Such treatment is subject to an officer obtaining a medical certificate to the effect that it is necessary and cannot be postponed without detriment to his health.

V.—HOUSING.

The normal Somali dwelling is the *gurgi*, a dome-shaped hut constructed of pliable stick framework and covered with mats. The *gurgi* is movable and can be readily dismantled and packed on camels when a change of ground for any reason becomes necessary.

In the towns the trading Somali and the poorer class of Indian may sometimes be found living in an *arish* (wattle and daub hut).

The indiscriminate setting up of *gurgis* and other temporary dwellings within townships is not permitted, and is controlled by the District Officers, who may set aside areas in which such temporary habitations may be installed.

Government officers are housed in well-built stone and plaster houses. Berbera is the only town with a pipe-borne water supply available for public use, but water is laid on to Government quarters in Sheikh and Burao. In other stations, the sanitary arrangements are of a primitive, though satisfactory, character.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

The Agricultural and Geological Department was abolished in 1934, and agriculture is now under the general supervision of the Veterinary and Agricultural Officer. Agriculture is chiefly confined to the western half of the Protectorate, *viz.*, the Hargeisa and Borama Districts, in a strip of country about eighty miles long and ranging in width from two to fifteen miles, with an average rainfall of about seventeen inches. Latterly it has been extending in parts of the plateau country in the centre of the Protectorate at Adadleh and between Hahi and Oadweina.

There are no plantations owned or managed by Europeans in the country, and all efforts at improving native agriculture have to be carried out by the Government. The main crops produced are sorghum and maize, but gram, barley, and wheat (an Ethiopian variety) are also grown.

No locusts swarms of any magnitude visited the Protectorate during 1936.

Water-boring.

In the Tug Wajaleh area two storage tanks were erected at the beginning of the year. The necessary piping was laid down and a trough of concrete and cement, capable of holding 1,000 gallons, was built and connected to the tanks. The installation was handed over to the Public Works Department in April.

In regard to supplies at Ainabo, arrangements were made to have the new shaft sunk at least to the depth of the bottom of the old well, the old well thoroughly cleaned out and a protecting wall placed round the mouth, and to have periodic tests made of the rate of supply in the new shaft.

The old well at Garrero was cleaned out and deepened, the supply thereby being increased from a few gallons to 200 gallons an hour. This well also was protected by a low wall.

A scheme was drawn up for improving the supplies by administrative action at El Dab. A report was made on the possibilities of obtaining a permanent supply at Bohotleh by deep well-sinking.

Estimates were prepared showing the details and costs of a suitable installation at Ainabo.

A report was prepared giving the results achieved during the tour, and a programme of work for the ensuing tour was drawn up. As agreed upon with the consulting engineers, it was recommended that an experienced well-sinker should be appointed to the scheme, his duties to comprise (a) sinking shallow wells chiefly in the eastern part of the Protectorate in localities where either no water now exists or present supplies are inaccessible, (b) training a native staff which will ultimately be at the disposal of administrative officers. Arrangements

were made for expert advice, and, where necessary, the assistance of the well-sinker, to be given to administrative officers in the improvement of existing well supplies.

The members of the water-boring scheme were on leave from May until September. The new engineer and the well-sinker did not, however, arrive until the end of October. Since their return, the motor transport has been more or less re-conditioned. The well-sinker, after gaining necessary experience of local conditions while attached to the driller, has been engaged in sinking two wells on the native-town side of the nullah at Burao with the object of obtaining a sufficient water supply for the natives in the town, which will be quite distinct from the supply to the European quarters and Government establishments on the other side. A supply has already been found in one of the wells and this will be tested further by the use of the hand-rig. On completion of these two wells, he has been started on well-sinking at Kirrit in the area of the main gypsum series and of the collapsed gypsum depressions.

The driller completed a bore-hole at Hargeisa to 202 feet. Water was struck at 19-24 feet and again at 77-85 feet, and the proved supply after prolonged bailing and pumping tests is not less than 1,000 gallons an hour. An effort is being made by him to obtain, on another site, a supply, exclusive of that from the top stratum, which will of itself be in the neighbourhood of 1,000 gallons an hour. The second hole was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Veterinary.

No widespread outbreaks of disease have occurred.

In spite of the prevalence of rinderpest in Ethiopia local preventive measures have kept the Protectorate free of this disease.

Cases of foot and mouth disease and of pleuro-pneumonia of cattle have occurred in the Borama and Hargeisa districts, probably due to infection brought over from Ethiopia.

Contagious pleuro-pneumonia caused heavy mortality amongst the native flocks of goats.

There have been no cases of trypanosomiasis (native name: *surra*) in the camels of the Somaliland Camel Corps, but native herds have suffered great losses from this disease. Injections with Naganol continue to prove popular and efficacious, but the cause of the disease has not yet been definitely established.

Sarcoptic mange of sheep and camels has been prevalent, and the treatment of this disease with coal tar disinfectant has proved popular.

Occasional cases of horse sickness or anthrax have been seen. No cases of rabies has been confirmed though existence of rabies in the game area is most probable.

The numbers of native stock are estimated to be 1,500,000 camels, 2,500,000 sheep, 2,000,000 goats, 30,000 cattle, 2,000 donkeys and 1,000 horses.

Fisheries.

Although tropical fish of every variety, such as shark, great and small rays, barracuda and other sphyraenae, durab or wolf-herring, dolphins, sea perches, sword-fish, rock cod, different species of sardinella, tunny, mullets, horse-mackerel, king-fish, crawfish, and *bêche-de-mer* (trepang) are abundant, yet the few natives engaged in the fishery industry use only a handline with a single hook for trolling and bottom fishing and a light casting net to obtain bait. There is no co-operation between them and they sail out in their canoes to the fishing grounds only when dire necessity compels them. If one is exceptionally successful and realizes a substantial profit, he ceases to labour for as many days as it would have taken him to accumulate this sum from his average daily earnings. Consequently, the local supply of fish on sale in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand. A few passing shark-fishing dhows, manned by Arabs, Sudanese, and Dankalis, occasionally stop at the ports to net sharks in the harbour and in the deep sea. After completing the operation of salting the fins for the Chinese market and the flesh for the consumption of their countrymen, and extracting the "*seefa*" or liver oil which is used for caulking native craft, they resume their voyage.

Since foreign dhows have been excluded from fishing within the French and Italian territorial waters, a number of native smacks have been withdrawn from the mother-of-pearl and trochee shell fisheries. Within the limit to which the divers are now restricted, they cannot collect a sufficient quantity to realize a profit. Although the gamble of obtaining a valuable gem after opening thousands of mother-of-pearl shells always will be an incentive to engage in the industry, yet it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

Licences to fish and to dive for pearls are obligatory upon all fishermen other than natives of British Somaliland or persons ordinarily resident therein. The rates are Rs.50 and Rs.100 per annum respectively. These licences were introduced by the Fisheries Ordinance, 1934, to regulate the activities of visiting foreign fishermen in the territorial waters of the Protectorate.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

The value of the Protectorate trade during the year 1936 was Rs.82,75,397 compared with Rs.53,26,507 in 1935. The

following comparative table shows the value of imports and exports excluding specie for the last five years:—

Year.			Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1932	...	...	40,77,827	21,42,030	62,19,857
1933	...	...	37,88,671*	19,54,166*	57,42,837*
1934	...	...	35,80,851*	18,32,397*	54,13,248*
1935	...	...	36,27,046*	16,99,461*	53,26,507*
1936	...	...	56,69,801*	26,05,596*	82,75,397*

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

Imports.

The import trade during 1936 was distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports:—

Port.	Amount. Rs.	Percentage.				
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Berbera ...	48,10,097	77.5	78.0	75.2	78.1	84.9
Zeilah ...	6,59,326	12.6	16.4	17.7	15.1	11.6
Makhr Coast	2,00,378	9.9	5.6	7.1	6.8	3.5

The following were the commodities principally comprising the Import trade:—

Article.	Country of Origin.	Unit.	1932.	1933.*	1934.*	1935.*	1936.*
Grey Sheeting.	Russia.	Yards	—	7,200	8,050	4,155	—
	Japan.	"	1,939,687	694,263	545,426	406,548	297,734
	United Kingdom.	"	—	—	1,830	7,059	—
	India.	"	—	—	—	286,450	849,870
Long Cloth.	United Kingdom.	"	930,468	618,928	637,178	837,549	1,932,859
	Japan.	"	297,086	42,370	65,322	76,468	65,125
	Russia.	"	—	—	—	—	882
	India.	"	—	—	—	—	25
	Other Foreign.	"	—	—	—	—	40
Dates ...	Persian Gulf.	Cwt.	81,588	43,125	42,866	49,207	51,684
Rice ...	India.	"	100,182	160,215	166,550	123,654	153,851
	Siam.	"	—	—	—	—	16,425
Sugar ...	United Kingdom.	"	—	61,848	55,346	62,481	98,206
	Java.	"	54,267	196	646	1,360	781
	Italy.	"	—	—	4,550	20	80
	Holland.	"	—	—	—	—	50
	Germany.	"	—	—	—	—	52
	Russia.	"	—	—	—	—	1,081

* Exclusive of goods-in-transit previously included.

The system of import quotas for textile goods of other than British manufacture which was introduced in 1934 was continued throughout 1936. The commodity principally affected has been, as previously, grey sheeting, of which the quotas for the year were 406,848 yards of Japanese manufacture and 17,536 yards of any other foreign manufacture.

Exports.

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.129,391, amounted to Rs.2,605,596 and distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports:—

Port.	Amount. Rs.	Percentage.				
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Berbera ...	18,08,938	70·3	68·3	62·9	61·6	69·4
Zeilah ...	6,43,687	21·6	25·4	31·7	29·4	24·7
Makhir Coast	1,52,971	8·1	6·3	5·4	9·0	5·9

The following were the main indigenous products shipped from the Protectorate:—

Article.	Country of destination.	Unit.	1932.	1933.*	1934.*	1935.*	1936.*
Bullocks	Aden and Suez	Nos.	756	1,086	884	1,847	1,366
Sheep and Goats.	Aden and Mukalla.	„	136,497	120,189	95,127	88,866	104,663
Skins (sheep and goats).	Europe and America via Aden.	„	1,079,796	1,715,750	1,848,953	1,099,887	1,301,419
Hides ...	Aden ...	Cwt.	—	—	30	13	7
Gums and Resins.	Europe and India via Aden.	„	16,669	8,467	7,329	13,176	11,938
Ghee ...	Aden ...	„	5,913	1,643	534	1,712	2,960

* Exclusive of goods-in-transit previously included.

Land Customs.

ZEILAH.

The export statistics of the Land Customs station for the years 1932-6 are as under:—

Item.	Unit.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Horses ...	Nos.	13	28	31	6	27
Camels ...	„	297	455	616	830	650
Donkeys ...	„	4	20	5	9	30
Cattle ...	„	275	569	371	862	806
Sheep and Goats ...	„	20,737	20,600	13,197	9,834	13,799
Salt ...	Cwt.	39,219	53,765	62,822	51,275	29,198

Salt.—The following table shows the working of the Zeilah salt industry for the period from 1932-6:—

Year.	Quantity Exported.		
	By land. Cwt.	By sea. Cwt.	Total. Cwt.
1932	39,219	845	40,064
1933	53,765	318	54,083
1934	62,822	394	63,216
1935	51,275	980	52,255
1936	29,198	500	29,698

The bulk of salt exports are sent overland from Zeilah to Ethiopia.

HARGEISA AND BORAMA.

At Hargeisa duty amounting to Rs.1,077-2-0 was collected on 3,435 akaras or bundles of kat (*Katha Edulis*) imported from Abyssinia, and at Borama differential duty to the amount of Rs.492-8-0 was paid on goods originally imported at Zeilah by sea. In 1935 the corresponding items were Rs.547-13-0 (1,748 akaras) and Rs.21-11-0.

Transit Trade.

Customs duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on merchandise in transit through the Protectorate to and from Ethiopia. The value of goods so imported and exported since 1932 was:—

	Rs.
1932	10,77,347
1933	11,54,051
1934	13,73,287
1935	17,22,707
1936*	6,10,520

* The transit trade proper collapsed during May, 1936, on the military occupation of Ethiopia by Italy, and, as is explained in Section XV of the reports, goods imported for re-export to Ethiopia became subject to ordinary rates of customs duty.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The few Somalis who work for their living are employed either as coolies, clerks, and subordinates in Government Departments, or as personal servants. The approximate wages of the various types are:—

Coolies, 8 annas a day (8 hours).

Clerks, Rs.40 to Rs.350 a month (according to grade).

Personal servants, Rs.15 to Rs.45 a month.

Motor drivers, Rs.35 to Rs.100 a month.

The staple food of the Somali in Government or private employ is a daily ration composed of 1 lb. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. dates, and 2 ounces of ghee, the value of which is usually about 3 annas.

The average cost of living for Europeans is about Rs.5 (7s. 6d.) a head *per diem* for a married couple. For one adult

the cost would be relatively high. The figure given does not include servants' wages, cost of entertaining, or club expenses.

IX.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

There have been indications during the last few years that the instinctive opposition of the Somalis to secular education for their children is losing strength. The Education Scheme, commenced in 1930 and referred to in previous reports, has been productive, so far, of meagre results. This scheme requires the co-operation of the Somalis, and it is noticeable that the monetary grants to certain Koranic schools are now applied more seriously than in the past to the furtherance of education. During 1936 small grants of money and school materials were made to the Koranic schools at Zeilah, Berbera, Borama, Hargeisa and Burao.

There are three Somali boys being educated at Gordon College, Khartoum (partly at Government expense and partly at the expense of the relatives of the boys).

There is a small Government elementary school in Berbera, attended by Somali, Arab and Indian children. Increased facilities for education at Berbera and at other towns in the Protectorate are under consideration.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no welfare institutions in British Somaliland, but a camp is maintained at Berbera for the accommodation and feeding of destitute Somalis. At the end of the year, 117 persons were being maintained in the camp.

Recreation.

There are primitive golf courses at most stations in the Protectorate, and tennis is played at all stations. There are cricket pitches at Berbera and Burao which are used when sufficient enthusiasts are gathered together. The greatest activity in this direction occurs on the occasions when the Protectorate is visited by one of His Majesty's ships.

The Somali is a fine natural athlete and takes eagerly to cricket, football, and hockey. At hockey, as in cricket, the Somali is a great individualist and much training is needed to attain combination. Both games call for strict umpiring. The Police and Somaliland Camel Corps both field very good hockey teams, as also do the towns of Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh.

Polo is played by the Camel Corps, and riding is a popular pastime, with many Europeans in the country. Wart-hog abound in places, and opportunities for pig-sticking are plentiful, while the big and small game of the country provide good sport.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**Shipping.**

There is a weekly service from Aden, which is worked by local contract, the ships connecting at Aden with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's outward and homeward bound ships.

The following is a comparative table of the steam and motor vessels and country craft shipping which entered and cleared from the Protectorate ports during the last five years:—

	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.
Entered...	694	51,923	687	58,306	772	69,530	684	75,060	505	57,287
Cleared ...	660	51,153	637	57,898	726	68,961	678	75,997	486	55,921

Roads.

There are no railways in the Protectorate, and all transport is by road.

The roads, of which some 2,000 miles are open for wheeled traffic, are classed as Main or Trunk Roads and District Roads. The former are maintained by the Public Works Department and the latter by the District Administration.

They are suitable for general traffic and for vehicles of medium weight up to two tons carrying capacity, but are subject to weather conditions, becoming at times impassable, particularly at river crossings, in the rainy seasons.

The principal main routes are:—

Berbera to Burao *via* Sheikh, 90 miles.

Berbera to Borama *via* Hargeisa, 184 miles.

Burao to Erigavo *via* Ainabo and Adad, 236 miles.

A lateral road of importance also connects Burao and Hargeisa *via* Oadweina—123½ miles.

The more important District Roads are:—

(1) Nogal system, 340 miles, connecting Ainabo, Bohotleh, Las Anod and Bihen.

(2) Ain Valley, 177 miles, connecting Ainabo, Hudin and Halin.

(3) Burao to Eik and the Southern boundary.

(4) Hargeisa to Gibileh and the Southern boundary.

(5) Borama to Zeilah, 140 miles.

(6) Erigavo to Baran and Las War War, 274 miles.

Motor Transport.

Motor traffic along the main commercial routes, from Berbera to Jijiga *via* Hargeisa, and Berbera to Erigavo *via* Burao, again showed an increase in 1936.

Vehicles of British and Empire manufacture were imported in greater numbers, particularly from Canada, since facilities for obtaining spare parts through agencies in Berbera and Aden

have recently improved. No repair workshops or service depots have yet been established in the Protectorate.

The numbers of motor vehicles in use, other than Government vehicles, were:—

Private cars	...	...	...	...	43
Commercial cars	...	...	...	...	159

The importations of vehicles in the Protectorate during the year were:—

Private	...	...	...	...	7
Commercial	...	...	...	...	85

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the licensed motor vehicles in the Protectorate:—

British Empire	...	...	...	...	100
United States of America	...	...	...	...	99
French	...	...	...	...	2
Italian	...	...	...	...	1

Government Motor Transport.—The following transport is maintained by the Public Works Department:—

Morris, 25 cwt. Commercial	...	...	5
Morris, "Oxford" Tourer (His Excellency the Governor's car)	...	...	1
Humber "Snipe" Saloon (His Excellency the Governor's car)	...	...	1
Ford V-8 Tourer	...	...	1

The total mileage run by Government motor transport in 1936, exclusive of that of vehicles of the mechanized company of the Somaliland Camel Corps and four vehicles of the water-boring Party, was 45,400 miles. Running costs amounted to 4·23 annas per ton-mile as compared with 4·7 annas per ton-mile by camel transport.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The headquarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are at Berbera.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department in respect of the last five years was as follows:—

	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	2,358	4,881	1,139	1,223	1,367
Expenditure ...	7,084	7,471	6,949	7,067	8,136

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898, was applied to British Somaliland by an order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated 9th March, 1903, and the Protectorate Post Office was transferred from the Indian Administration and constituted under the above authority on the 1st June, 1903, the Protectorate becoming a member of the International Postal Union.

The operations against the Dervishes in 1903 necessitated the establishment of a number of Field Post Offices, the mails being

carried by runners and camel riders. This system was maintained till 1925 for the conveyance of mails between the administrative stations in the interior, and, in the absence of railways and motor cars, proved generally a cheap, reliable and comparatively speedy service.

In 1925, a weekly motor car mail service was inaugurated, connecting Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Erigavo, Borama and Hargeisa. Other places are still served by mail runners.

Direct mails, which are exchanged weekly with London, Aden, and Bombay, are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers, regular connexions with which are made by local contract steamers between Aden and Berbera. Letters to and from the United Kingdom are delivered within from 12 to 14 days.

The following are the denominations of postage stamps on sale in the Protectorate:—

Annas, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.

Rupees, 1, 2, 3, 5.

The issue and payment of British postal orders were introduced in January, 1905, and during the same year arrangements were made with the British and Indian Post Offices for a direct exchange of money orders. A direct Telegraph Money Order Service between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom was introduced in 1916. In 1907, the cash on delivery and insurance of parcels, and the value payable and insurance of parcels, etc., services were introduced with Great Britain and India, including Aden, and in the following year the insured letter service to Great Britain was commenced. The insured box service with Great Britain and certain other countries was introduced in 1926. The direct exchange of money orders with the Kenya and Uganda Administration, which had been introduced in 1910, was suspended in 1921 on account of exchange difficulties. Money orders to and from the East African Dependencies are exchanged through the intermediary of the Aden Post Office.

The present telegraph administration is the result of expansion and improvement of the military telegraphs used in connexion with the operations of the Somaliland Field Force in 1903, with subsequently the addition of wireless telegraphy.

A telegraph line connects Berbera with Sheikh and Burao, which are also served by telephone.

Wireless stations ($1\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt) are in operation at Berbera, Borama, Burao, Erigavo and Hargeisa. The Zeilah station was closed in December, 1934.

All stations are open to the public for inland and foreign telegrams. The charge on inland telegrams is two annas per word without a minimum. The charges on foreign telegrams

were revised in June, 1934. The principal full-rate charges are as follows:—

8 annas per word without a minimum to Aden.

Rs.1-15-0* per word without a minimum to the United Kingdom.

Rs.1-10-0* per word without a minimum to India.

The Daily Letter Telegram Service was introduced in 1933.

A service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes (greeting telegrams) is admissible during the period from 14th December to 6th January, inclusive.

The air mail service from the Protectorate was withdrawn during August, 1936, the Italian Air Company, Societa Ala Littoria, having cancelled Berbera as a port of call, in order to accelerate their air service to Italian East Africa.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks established in the Protectorate, but a branch of the commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay, accepts deposits from private individuals, cashes cheques drawn on them, and arranges the transfer of funds to the United Kingdom and elsewhere through a branch of the firm at Aden.

The Government Savings Bank continues to gain ground. The rate of interest paid remains at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and depositors from all classes of the community are taking advantage of the facilities offered. The number of depositors increased in the year from 205 to 241.

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Government of India rupee at one shilling and sixpence. Rupees are legal tender for the payment of any amount and Government of India subsidiary coinage is legal tender for the payment of sums not in excess of five rupees. India Government Currency Notes are in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standard of weights and measures is in force. The Indian and Somali traders also use certain of the weights and measures in force in British India.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A general programme of small works was carried out during the year and necessary repairs to and upkeep of Government buildings were undertaken. Owing to the prolonged absence on sick leave of the Director of Public Works, it was not found possible to carry out the complete programme of major works.

* Half this rate is charged for deferred telegrams.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

There is no Judicial or Legal Department in the Protectorate, but in 1935 a Legal Secretary was appointed whose duties are to advise the Governor on matters of law in all Court cases, to act as Registrar of the Protectorate Court, to advise the Governor on the legal aspects of all Government business, to draft legislation and to assist generally in the work of the Secretariat. The Criminal Courts consist of the Protectorate Court, District Courts of the first class, and District Courts of the second class. The Governor and Secretary to the Government are the judges of the Protectorate Court. During the absence of the Governor or the Secretary to the Government, certain Protectorate Court cases may be tried by a District Officer specially empowered under Ordinance No. 3 of 1933. District Courts of the first class are held by District Officers and such other officers as the Governor may so empower. District Courts of the second class are held by those officers so empowered by the Governor. The District Courts are empowered by law to try all cases in which natives are parties except for sedition, treason or offences punishable with death. Cases beyond the jurisdiction of the District Courts, or possessing features which make a trial by the Protectorate Court desirable, are committed by the District Court for trial by the Protectorate Court. There is no trial by jury, but the Protectorate Court when trying cases under its original jurisdiction sits with three assessors. At the conclusion of a case each assessor gives his opinion. In cases where appeals lie from judgments of District Courts, the appeal is to the Protectorate Court sitting as a Court of Appeal, which is the final Appellate Court in the Protectorate.

The law of the Protectorate is:—

(a) Coded law, i.e., Local Ordinances and a number of British and Indian Acts which have been applied to the Protectorate.

The more important of these Acts are the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act, the Indian Contract Act, the Indian Stamp Act, the Indian Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Limitation Act. The procedure in Criminal Courts is in accordance with the Administration of Criminal Justice Ordinance (Chapter 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws), which closely resembles the Indian Criminal Procedure Code.

(b) Tribal custom based on Mohammedan law.

A stricter legal control is now exercised. In past years, murder and homicide among the natives were dealt with under tribal custom, but such crimes are now tried by the Criminal Courts.

The numbers of native stock are estimated to be 1,500,000 camels, 2,500,000 sheep, 2,000,000 goats, 30,000 cattle, 2,000 donkeys and 1,000 horses.

Fisheries.

Although tropical fish of every variety, such as shark, great and small rays, barracuda and other sphyraenae, durab or wolf-herring, dolphins, sea perches, sword-fish, rock cod, different species of sardinella, tunny, mullets, horse-mackerel, king-fish, crawfish, and bêche-de-mer (trepang) are abundant, yet the few natives engaged in the fishery industry use only a handline with a single hook for trolling and bottom fishing and a light casting net to obtain bait. There is no co-operation between them and they sail out in their canoes to the fishing grounds only when dire necessity compels them. If one is exceptionally successful and realizes a substantial profit, he ceases to labour for as many days as it would have taken him to accumulate this sum from his average daily earnings. Consequently, the local supply of fish on sale in the towns is considerably less than the actual demand. A few passing shark-fishing dhows, manned by Arabs, Sudanese, and Dankalis, occasionally stop at the ports to net sharks in the harbour and in the deep sea. After completing the operation of salting the fins for the Chinese market and the flesh for the consumption of their countrymen, and extracting the “*seefa*” or liver oil which is used for caulking native craft, they resume their voyage.

Since foreign dhows have been excluded from fishing within the French and Italian territorial waters, a number of native smacks have been withdrawn from the mother-of-pearl and trochee shell fisheries. Within the limit to which the divers are now restricted, they cannot collect a sufficient quantity to realize a profit. Although the gamble of obtaining a valuable gem after opening thousands of mother-of-pearl shells always will be an incentive to engage in the industry, yet it is from the sale of the empty shells that the divers derive their maintenance.

Licences to fish and to dive for pearls are obligatory upon all fishermen other than natives of British Somaliland or persons ordinarily resident therein. The rates are Rs.50 and Rs.100 per annum respectively. These licences were introduced by the Fisheries Ordinance, 1934, to regulate the activities of visiting foreign fishermen in the territorial waters of the Protectorate.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Customs.

The value of the Protectorate trade during the year 1936 was Rs.82,75,397 compared with Rs.53,26,507 in 1935. The

following comparative table shows the value of imports and exports excluding specie for the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Imports. Rs.</i>	<i>Exports. Rs.</i>	<i>Total. Rs.</i>
1932	... ..	40,77,827	21,42,030	62,19,857
1933	... ..	37,88,671*	19,54,166*	57,42,837*
1934	... ..	35,80,851*	18,32,397*	54,13,248*
1935	... ..	36,27,046*	16,99,461*	53,26,507*
1936	... ..	56,69,801*	26,05,596*	82,75,397*

* Exclusive of goods in transit previously included.

Imports.

The import trade during 1936 was distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports:—

<i>Port.</i>	<i>Amount. Rs.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>				
		<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Berbera ...	48,10,097	77.5	78.0	75.2	78.1	84.9
Zeilah ...	6,59,326	12.6	16.4	17.7	15.1	11.6
Makhir Coast	2,00,378	9.9	5.6	7.1	6.8	3.5

The following were the commodities principally comprising the Import trade:—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Country of Origin.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.*</i>	<i>1934.*</i>	<i>1935.*</i>	<i>1936.*</i>
Grey Sheeting.	Russia.	Yards	—	7,200	8,050	4,155	—
	Japan.	"	1,939,687	694,263	545,426	406,548	297,734
	United Kingdom.	"	—	—	1,830	7,059	—
	India.	"	—	—	—	286,450	849,870
Long Cloth.	United Kingdom.	"	930,468	618,928	637,178	837,549	1,932,859
	Japan.	"	297,086	42,370	65,322	76,468	65,125
	Russia.	"	—	—	—	—	882
	India.	"	—	—	—	—	25
	Other Foreign.	"	—	—	—	—	40
Dates ...	Persian Gulf.	Cwt.	81,588	43,125	42,866	49,207	51,684
Rice ...	India.	"	100,182	160,215	166,550	123,654	153,851
	Siam.	"	—	—	—	—	16,425
Sugar ...	United Kingdom.	"	—	61,848	55,346	62,481	98,206
	Java.	"	54,267	196	646	1,360	781
	Italy.	"	—	—	4,550	20	80
	Holland.	"	—	—	—	—	50
	Germany.	"	—	—	—	—	52
	Russia.	"	—	—	—	—	1,081

* Exclusive of goods-in-transit previously included.

The system of import quotas for textile goods of other than British manufacture which was introduced in 1934 was continued throughout 1936. The commodity principally affected has been, as previously, grey sheeting, of which the quotas for the year were 406,848 yards of Japanese manufacture and 17,536 yards of any other foreign manufacture.

Exports.

The export trade, excluding specie to the value of Rs.129,391, amounted to Rs.2,605,596 and distributed in the following proportions between the Protectorate ports:—

Port.	Amount.	Percentage.				
		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	Rs.					
Berbera ...	18,08,938	70·3	68·3	62·9	61·6	69·4
Zeilah ...	6,43,687	21·6	25·4	31·7	29·4	24·7
Makhrir Coast	1,52,971	8·1	6·3	5·4	9·0	5·9

The following were the main indigenous products shipped from the Protectorate:—

Article.	Country of destination.	Unit.	1932.	1933.*	1934.*	1935.*	1936.*
Bullocks	Aden and Suez	Nos.	756	1,086	884	1,847	1,366
Sheep and Goats.	Aden and Mukalla.	„	136,497	120,189	95,127	88,866	104,663
Skins (sheep and goats).	Europe and America via Aden.	„	1,079,796	1,715,750	1,848,953	1,099,887	1,301,419
Hides ...	Aden	... Cwt.	—	—	30	13	7
Gums and Resins.	Europe and India via Aden.	„	16,669	8,467	7,329	13,176	11,938
Ghee ...	Aden ...	... „	5,913	1,643	534	1,712	2,960

* Exclusive of goods-in-transit previously included.

Land Customs.

ZEILAH.

The export statistics of the Land Customs station for the years 1932-6 are as under:—

Item.	Unit.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Horses ...	... Nos.	13	28	31	6	27
Camels ...	... „	297	455	616	830	650
Donkeys ...	... „	4	20	5	9	30
Cattle ...	... „	275	569	371	862	806
Sheep and Goats ...	... „	20,737	20,600	13,197	9,834	13,799
Salt ...	... Cwt.	39,219	53,765	62,822	51,275	29,198

Salt.—The following table shows the working of the Zeilah salt industry for the period from 1932-6:—

Year.	Quantity Exported.		
	By land.	By sea.	Total.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1932	39,219	845	40,064
1933	53,765	318	54,083
1934	62,822	394	63,216
1935	51,275	980	52,255
1936	29,198	500	29,698

The bulk of salt exports are sent overland from Zeilah to Ethiopia.

HARGEISA AND BORAMA.

At Hargeisa duty amounting to Rs.1,077-2-0 was collected on 3,435 akaras or bundles of kat (*Katha Edulis*) imported from Abyssinia, and at Borama differential duty to the amount of Rs.492-8-0 was paid on goods originally imported at Zeilah by sea. In 1935 the corresponding items were Rs.547-13-0 (1,748 akaras) and Rs.21-11-0.

Transit Trade.

Customs duty at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on merchandise in transit through the Protectorate to and from Ethiopia. The value of goods so imported and exported since 1932 was:—

	Rs.
1932	10,77,347
1933	11,54,051
1934	13,73,287
1935	17,22,707
1936*	6,10,520

* The transit trade proper collapsed during May, 1936, on the military occupation of Ethiopia by Italy, and, as is explained in Section XV of the reports, goods imported for re-export to Ethiopia became subject to ordinary rates of customs duty.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The few Somalis who work for their living are employed either as coolies, clerks, and subordinates in Government Departments, or as personal servants. The approximate wages of the various types are:—

Coolies, 8 annas a day (8 hours).

Clerks, Rs.40 to Rs.350 a month (according to grade).

Personal servants, Rs.15 to Rs.45 a month.

Motor drivers, Rs.35 to Rs.100 a month.

The staple food of the Somali in Government or private employ is a daily ration composed of 1 lb. rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. dates, and 2 ounces of ghee, the value of which is usually about 3 annas.

The average cost of living for Europeans is about Rs.5 (7s. 6d.) a head *per diem* for a married couple. For one adult

the cost would be relatively high. The figure given does not include servants' wages, cost of entertaining, or club expenses.

IX.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, AND RECREATION.

Education.

There have been indications during the last few years that the instinctive opposition of the Somalis to secular education for their children is losing strength. The Education Scheme, commenced in 1930 and referred to in previous reports, has been productive, so far, of meagre results. This scheme requires the co-operation of the Somalis, and it is noticeable that the monetary grants to certain Koranic schools are now applied more seriously than in the past to the furtherance of education. During 1936 small grants of money and school materials were made to the Koranic schools at Zeilah, Berbera, Borama, Hargeisa and Burao.

There are three Somali boys being educated at Gordon College, Khartoum (partly at Government expense and partly at the expense of the relatives of the boys).

There is a small Government elementary school in Berbera, attended by Somali, Arab and Indian children. Increased facilities for education at Berbera and at other towns in the Protectorate are under consideration.

Welfare Institutions.

There are no welfare institutions in British Somaliland, but a camp is maintained at Berbera for the accommodation and feeding of destitute Somalis. At the end of the year, 117 persons were being maintained in the camp.

Recreation.

There are primitive golf courses at most stations in the Protectorate, and tennis is played at all stations. There are cricket pitches at Berbera and Burao which are used when sufficient enthusiasts are gathered together. The greatest activity in this direction occurs on the occasions when the Protectorate is visited by one of His Majesty's ships.

The Somali is a fine natural athlete and takes eagerly to cricket, football, and hockey. At hockey, as in cricket, the Somali is a great individualist and much training is needed to attain combination. Both games call for strict umpiring. The Police and Somaliland Camel Corps both field very good hockey teams, as also do the towns of Berbera, Burao, and Sheikh.

Polo is played by the Camel Corps, and riding is a popular pastime, with many Europeans in the country. Wart-hog abound in places, and opportunities for pig-sticking are plentiful, while the big and small game of the country provide good sport.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.**Shipping.**

There is a weekly service from Aden, which is worked by local contract, the ships connecting at Aden with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's outward and homeward bound ships.

The following is a comparative table of the steam and motor vessels and country craft shipping which entered and cleared from the Protectorate ports during the last five years:—

	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.	Nos.	Tons.
Entered...	694	51,923	687	58,306	772	69,530	684	75,060	505	57,287
Cleared ...	660	51,153	637	57,898	726	68,961	678	75,997	486	55,921

Roads.

There are no railways in the Protectorate, and all transport is by road.

The roads, of which some 2,000 miles are open for wheeled traffic, are classed as Main or Trunk Roads and District Roads. The former are maintained by the Public Works Department and the latter by the District Administration.

They are suitable for general traffic and for vehicles of medium weight up to two tons carrying capacity, but are subject to weather conditions, becoming at times impassable, particularly at river crossings, in the rainy seasons.

The principal main routes are:—

Berbera to Burao *via* Sheikh, 90 miles.

Berbera to Borama *via* Hargeisa, 184 miles.

Burao to Erigavo *via* Ainabo and Adad, 236 miles.

A lateral road of importance also connects Burao and Hargeisa *via* Oadweina—123½ miles.

The more important District Roads are:—

(1) Nogal system, 340 miles, connecting Ainabo, Bohotleh, Las Anod and Bihen.

(2) Ain Valley, 177 miles, connecting Ainabo, Hudin and Halin.

(3) Burao to Eik and the Southern boundary.

(4) Hargeisa to Gibileh and the Southern boundary.

(5) Borama to Zeilah, 140 miles.

(6) Erigavo to Baran and Las War War, 274 miles.

Motor Transport.

Motor traffic along the main commercial routes, from Berbera to Jijiga *via* Hargeisa, and Berbera to Erigavo *via* Burao, again showed an increase in 1936.

Vehicles of British and Empire manufacture were imported in greater numbers, particularly from Canada, since facilities for obtaining spare parts through agencies in Berbera and Aden

have recently improved. No repair workshops or service depots have yet been established in the Protectorate.

The numbers of motor vehicles in use, other than Government vehicles, were:—

Private cars	...	...	...	...	43
Commercial cars	...	...	...	...	159

The importations of vehicles in the Protectorate during the year were:—

Private	...	...	...	...	7
Commercial	...	...	...	...	85

The following statement shows the countries of origin of the licensed motor vehicles in the Protectorate:—

British Empire	...	...	...	...	100
United States of America	...	...	...	...	99
French	...	...	...	...	2
Italian	...	...	...	...	1

Government Motor Transport.—The following transport is maintained by the Public Works Department:—

Morris, 25 cwt. Commercial	...	...	...	5
Morris, "Oxford" Tourer (His Excellency the Governor's car)	...	...	...	1
Humber "Snipe" Saloon (His Excellency the Governor's car)	...	...	...	1
Ford V-8 Tourer	...	...	...	1

The total mileage run by Government motor transport in 1936, exclusive of that of vehicles of the mechanized company of the Somaliland Camel Corps and four vehicles of the water-boring Party, was 45,400 miles. Running costs amounted to 4.23 annas per ton-mile as compared with 4.7 annas per ton-mile by camel transport.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The headquarters of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are at Berbera.

The revenue and expenditure of the Department in respect of the last five years was as follows:—

	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ...	2,358	4,881	1,139	1,223	1,367
Expenditure ...	7,084	7,471	6,949	7,067	8,136

The Indian Post Office Act, 1898, was applied to British Somaliland by an order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated 9th March, 1903, and the Protectorate Post Office was transferred from the Indian Administration and constituted under the above authority on the 1st June, 1903, the Protectorate becoming a member of the International Postal Union.

The operations against the Dervishes in 1903 necessitated the establishment of a number of Field Post Offices, the mails being

carried by runners and camel riders. This system was maintained till 1925 for the conveyance of mails between the administrative stations in the interior, and, in the absence of railways and motor cars, proved generally a cheap, reliable and comparatively speedy service.

In 1925, a weekly motor car mail service was inaugurated, connecting Berbera, Sheikh, Burao, Erigavo, Borama and Hargeisa. Other places are still served by mail runners.

Direct mails, which are exchanged weekly with London, Aden, and Bombay, are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamers, regular connexions with which are made by local contract steamers between Aden and Berbera. Letters to and from the United Kingdom are delivered within from 12 to 14 days.

The following are the denominations of postage stamps on sale in the Protectorate:—

Annas, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12.

Rupees, 1, 2, 3, 5.

The issue and payment of British postal orders were introduced in January, 1905, and during the same year arrangements were made with the British and Indian Post Offices for a direct exchange of money orders. A direct Telegraph Money Order Service between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom was introduced in 1916. In 1907, the cash on delivery and insurance of parcels, and the value payable and insurance of parcels, etc., services were introduced with Great Britain and India, including Aden, and in the following year the insured letter service to Great Britain was commenced. The insured box service with Great Britain and certain other countries was introduced in 1926. The direct exchange of money orders with the Kenya and Uganda Administration, which had been introduced in 1910, was suspended in 1921 on account of exchange difficulties. Money orders to and from the East African Dependencies are exchanged through the intermediary of the Aden Post Office.

The present telegraph administration is the result of expansion and improvement of the military telegraphs used in connexion with the operations of the Somaliland Field Force in 1903, with subsequently the addition of wireless telegraphy.

A telegraph line connects Berbera with Sheikh and Burao, which are also served by telephone.

Wireless stations ($1\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatt) are in operation at Berbera, Borama, Burao, Erigavo and Hargeisa. The Zeilah station was closed in December, 1934.

All stations are open to the public for inland and foreign telegrams. The charge on inland telegrams is two annas per word without a minimum. The charges on foreign telegrams

were revised in June, 1934. The principal full-rate charges are as follows:—

8 annas per word without a minimum to Aden.

Rs.1-15-0* per word without a minimum to the United Kingdom.

Rs.1-10-0* per word without a minimum to India.

The Daily Letter Telegram Service was introduced in 1933.

A service of telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes (greeting telegrams) is admissible during the period from 14th December to 6th January, inclusive.

The air mail service from the Protectorate was withdrawn during August, 1936, the Italian Air Company, Societa Ala Littoria, having cancelled Berbera as a port of call, in order to accelerate their air service to Italian East Africa.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks established in the Protectorate, but a branch of the commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, Bombay, accepts deposits from private individuals, cashes cheques drawn on them, and arranges the transfer of funds to the United Kingdom and elsewhere through a branch of the firm at Aden.

The Government Savings Bank continues to gain ground. The rate of interest paid remains at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and depositors from all classes of the community are taking advantage of the facilities offered. The number of depositors increased in the year from 205 to 241.

Currency.

The monetary unit is the Government of India rupee at one shilling and sixpence. Rupees are legal tender for the payment of any amount and Government of India subsidiary coinage is legal tender for the payment of sums not in excess of five rupees. India Government Currency Notes are in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

The Imperial standard of weights and measures is in force. The Indian and Somali traders also use certain of the weights and measures in force in British India.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A general programme of small works was carried out during the year and necessary repairs to and upkeep of Government buildings were undertaken. Owing to the prolonged absence on sick leave of the Director of Public Works, it was not found possible to carry out the complete programme of major works.

* Half this rate is charged for deferred telegrams.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

There is no Judicial or Legal Department in the Protectorate, but in 1935 a Legal Secretary was appointed whose duties are to advise the Governor on matters of law in all Court cases, to act as Registrar of the Protectorate Court, to advise the Governor on the legal aspects of all Government business, to draft legislation and to assist generally in the work of the Secretariat. The Criminal Courts consist of the Protectorate Court, District Courts of the first class, and District Courts of the second class. The Governor and Secretary to the Government are the judges of the Protectorate Court. During the absence of the Governor or the Secretary to the Government, certain Protectorate Court cases may be tried by a District Officer specially empowered under Ordinance No. 3 of 1933. District Courts of the first class are held by District Officers and such other officers as the Governor may so empower. District Courts of the second class are held by those officers so empowered by the Governor. The District Courts are empowered by law to try all cases in which natives are parties except for sedition, treason or offences punishable with death. Cases beyond the jurisdiction of the District Courts, or possessing features which make a trial by the Protectorate Court desirable, are committed by the District Court for trial by the Protectorate Court. There is no trial by jury, but the Protectorate Court when trying cases under its original jurisdiction sits with three assessors. At the conclusion of a case each assessor gives his opinion. In cases where appeals lie from judgments of District Courts, the appeal is to the Protectorate Court sitting as a Court of Appeal, which is the final Appellate Court in the Protectorate.

The law of the Protectorate is:—

(a) Coded law, i.e., Local Ordinances and a number of British and Indian Acts which have been applied to the Protectorate.

The more important of these Acts are the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act, the Indian Contract Act, the Indian Stamp Act, the Indian Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Limitation Act. The procedure in Criminal Courts is in accordance with the Administration of Criminal Justice Ordinance (Chapter 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws), which closely resembles the Indian Criminal Procedure Code.

(b) Tribal custom based on Mohammedan law.

A stricter legal control is now exercised. In past years, murder and homicide among the natives were dealt with under tribal custom, but such crimes are now tried by the Criminal Courts.

In addition to Criminal and Civil cases under (a), tribal cases are investigated and judged by District Courts under a mixture of tribal custom, Mohammedan law and Indian law. This work forms the great bulk of the District Officers' work, since the Somali's inherent love of litigation and refusal to accept any decision except from the highest court of appeal lead to much work of a trivial nature which, if neglected, may result in inter-tribal fighting. The Kadis deal with cases falling entirely under Mohammedan law, and Courts of Akils or Elders have been set up to deal with the less important and contentious of tribal cases.

Crime.

The following summary shows the amount of crime in the Protectorate for 1936, as compared with the previous year:—

	1936.	1935.
Convictions for murder	5	4
Persons executed	—	3
Offences against the person	242	195
Offences against property	255	224
Other offences	824	626

Police.

The Somaliland Civil Police are constituted under the Somaliland Civil Police Ordinance. The force is under the control of the Governor, and has an establishment of four European officers, four Somali officers, and some 550 other ranks. Rank and file in stations other than Berbera are under the charge of District Officers.

Garrison duties are carried out by the force at Berbera, Erigavo, Zeilah, and Borama. The police are liable to serve as a military force when called upon by the Governor to discharge military duties.

Prisons.

The established prisons in the Protectorate are the Central Prison in Berbera and five District Prisons at Zeilah, Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, and Erigavo, respectively.

The Central Prison accommodates all convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding six months, in addition to all prisoners convicted in the Berbera District.

The District Prisons accommodate prisoners convicted within Districts and sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

Since 1930 the Commandant of Police has been Director of Prisons with powers of inspection of all prisons in the Protectorate, and, further, with power to appoint a European officer, subject to the approval of the Governor, to be in responsible charge of the Berbera Prison for the purpose of carrying out the regulations made under the Prison Discipline Ordinance, 1918. The administration of District Prisons is in the hands of District Officers.

The Central Prison occupies an area of some 6,700 square yards, the whole being surrounded by a stone wall from 11 to 17 feet high. Accommodation is provided for male, female, and juvenile convicts. In addition to the usual wards and cells, the prison is equipped with a dispensary, two sick wards capable of accommodating four lying-in cases, a workshop, and the usual offices. The prison is lighted by electricity.

Committals to the Central Prison during 1936, as compared with the three preceding years, were as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>						<i>For want of bail or for debt.</i>	<i>For penal imprison- ment.</i>
1936	...	...	...	...	...	11	152
1935	...	...	...	...	...	7	201
1934	...	...	...	...	...	6	216
1933	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.	250

The bulk of the labour provided by the prisoners is unskilled, and is used on work of public utility such as road-making, quarrying stones, watering trees in Government grounds, etc.

A certain amount of skilled labour is carried out in the Central Prison, where long-sentence prisoners are taught to manufacture and repair articles of use to other departments. The manufacture of cane furniture for the Public Works Department is the main industry.

The Central Prison is visited at least once in every two months by the Visiting Justices.

Section 2 of the Administration of Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, provides that no young person under the age of 16 years shall be sentenced to imprisonment, if the court considers that suitable punishment can be imposed in some other way by placing on probation, or fine or corporal punishment, or committal to a place of detention, or otherwise. Local conditions do not permit of the institution of a regular probation system.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-two Ordinances were enacted during 1936.

The following is a list of the more important enactments:—

The Savings Bank Ordinance (No. 2 of 1936) replaces previous legislation and is based on a model draft provided by the Secretary of State.

The Building Restriction Ordinance (No. 7 of 1936) prohibits the erection of any building, other than a portable one, without permission.

The Fire Prevention Ordinance (No. 9 of 1936) provides penalties for the wilful or negligent burning of crops, grass, trees, etc.

The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1936) extends the range of the Tables to the Principal Ordinance in order to provide benefits in respect of husbands from the age of 50 years to the age of 54 years and introduces revised instructions for the use of the Tables.

The Illalo Ordinance (No. 11 of 1936) provides for the establishment of a force of tribal police under the administration and command of District Officers.

The Collective Punishment (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1936) gives power to the Governor to order persons found guilty of offences against the Principal Ordinance to live in a specified district or area, and also to order the seizure of the movable property of persons reasonably suspected of having committed such an offence pending the holding of inquiry.

The Motor Traffic (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1936) makes the law more applicable to modern conditions of motor traffic.

The Gum and Damask Plantations (Registration) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1936) provides for the registration of the right of an individual or of a section of a tribe to work a Gum or Damask Plantation and prohibits the transfer of such a right except in accordance with native custom.

The Preservation of Grazing Areas and Water Ordinance (No. 22 of 1936) gives power to prohibit temporarily grazing in any specified area in order to preserve grazing and power to prevent the contamination of wells. This Ordinance does not come into operation until such date as the Governor may appoint. A date has not yet been appointed.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The finances of the Protectorate improved considerably during the year, there being a marked increase in Revenue.

Consequent upon the occupation of Ethiopia by the Italian military authorities, a market for all classes of goods was created in the areas contiguous to the Protectorate and the import trade of the Protectorate increased appreciably.

No new forms of taxation were introduced during 1936 and preferential tariffs in favour of Empire goods continued in force.

Revenue.

The revenue from all sources amounted to £164,536, an increase of £45,560 as compared with the previous year. This increase is attributable mainly to the situation in the Ethiopian

territories bordering the British Somaliland frontier where a demand arose for goods of which the market had been starved. The Transit Trade collapsed in May, and goods which had formerly passed through the Protectorate in transit at the rate of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* were subject to Protectorate rates of duty, resulting in a sharp increase in revenue from Customs import duties.

The following table shows the principal sources of revenue for the years 1932-6.

		<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Licences and Taxes.</i>	<i>Court Fees and Government Services.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		£	£	£	£	£
1932	...	63,740	15,055	14,131	9,968*	102,894
1933	...	73,318	22,347	10,645	5,576*	111,886
1934	...	71,279	20,111	10,737	4,042*	106,169
1935	...	72,093	16,360	12,444	18,079*	118,976
1936	...	121,995	18,341	9,002	15,198*	164,536

* Includes receipts from the Colonial Development Fund.

Public Debt.

The net sum due by the Protectorate to the Imperial Treasury on 31st December, 1936, was £236,000. This sum represents the total of loans-in-aid of civil expenditure for the period 1921 to 1934. Loans-in-aid are subject to repayment with interest as and when the finances of the Protectorate permit. No repayment has yet been made.

The Protectorate is also in receipt of an annual free grant-in-aid of military expenditure. The grant paid in 1936 was £30,000 and the total sum granted since 1st April, 1921, is £797,000. In addition a sum of £23,000 was received from the Imperial Treasury as a free grant for expenditure on special precautionary measures necessitated by the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £207,190 and exceeded that of 1935 by £19,612. Expenditure to the extent of £40,271 was required for special precautionary measures necessitated by the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and under the Military head £6,212 was required for the Nyasaland Contingent of the Somaliland Camel Corps as Extraordinary expenditure.

£8,462 was expended in the year upon Water Boring Operations financed by grants from the Colonial Development Fund.

The following table shows expenditure for the years 1932-6.

					Civil. £	Military. £	Total. £
1932	...	...	...	...	109,328*	46,912	156,240
1933	...	...	...	...	114,059*	39,761	153,820
1934	...	...	...	...	126,588*	41,068	167,656
1935	...	...	...	...	132,980*	54,598	187,578
1936	...	...	...	...	136,180*	71,010	207,190

* Includes expenditure from the Colonial Development Fund grants.

Financial Position at 31st December, 1936.

	£	£
Surplus on 1st January, 1936		20,404
Surplus between Civil Revenue and Expenditure ...	40,990	
Deficit between Military Revenue and Expenditure ...	43,373	2,383
Surplus		18,021
Expenditure upon Special Precautionary Measures :—		
Civil	13,337	
Military	26,935	
Deficit		40,272
Deficit		22,251
Grant-in-Aid :—		
Ordinary Military Expenditure	30,000	
Special Expenditure	23,000	
Surplus at 31st December, 1936		53,000
		30,749

Customs Duties.

Authority.—The Customs Ordinance (Chapter 44, Revised Edition of the Laws) and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1936. The Alcoholic Liquors Ordinance (Chapter 29, Revised Edition of the Laws), and amending Ordinances 1930 to 1933.

The Customs duties are classified under two heads: (a) Specific Duties; (b) *Ad Valorem* Duties.

The value at which *ad valorem* duty is assessed is (a) in accordance with the Tariff which is approved yearly on 1st April by His Excellency the Governor and which is open for inspection at each Custom House; (b) where no provision is made in the Tariff (i) in the case of imports, the wholesale cash price less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation, without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof; and (ii) in the case of exports, the prevailing market price at the port of exportation as ascertained monthly by the Treasurer and Chief of Customs or as manifested on exporters' invoices.

TARIFF.

*Imports.**Specific Duties:—*

	Ordinary Rate. Rs. as. ps.	Preferential Rate. Rs. as. ps.
Alcoholic Liquors, per gallon	13 3 0	12 0 0
Rice, per 168 lb.	2 12 0	2 8 0
Sugar, per 28 lb.	1 0 0	0 12 0
Dates, per 168 lb.	1 12 0	—
Grey Sheeting, per 750 yds.	77 0 0	38 8 0
White Long Cloth, per 40 yds.	5 8 0	4 0 0
Matches per standard box	0 0 4	0 0 3
Matches per large box	0 0 8	0 0 6
Currants, Greek, per cwt.	1 0 0	—
Rubber soled footwear, with leather upper parts, per dozen pairs	22 0 0	6 0 0

Ad Valorem Duties:—

Rice (certain varieties), building materials, mats, matting and native pottery, naphthaline, fresh, dried and preserved fruit and vegetables, fresh and pre- served provisions, and articles of Euro- pean attire	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Live stock and all other goods, with certain exceptions	25 per cent.	15 per cent.

Exports.

Live stock and local produce with certain exceptions	10 per cent.
--	--------------

The preferential rates of duty are extended to articles produced or manufactured in and consigned from the British Empire.

The following are the customs ports and frontier customs stations at which the above import and export duties are collected:—

Customs Ports.—Berbera, Zeilah, Las Khoreh, Heis, and Elayu.

Frontier Customs Stations.—Zeilah, Elayu, Hargeisa, Gibileh, and Borama (goods in transit only).

Subject to certain exceptions, a rebate of half of the Protectorate rates is allowed on all goods exported from Zeilah, and two-thirds on all goods imported at Zeilah for consumption within the administrative district of Zeilah.

Goods in Transit.

(a) *Transit duty*.—On all goods imported in transit to and from Ethiopia, 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(b) *Valuation*.—The value of goods imported in transit for purposes of transit duty is the wholesale cash price, less trade discount, for which goods of the like kind are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of importation without any abatement or deduction except the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.**Lands and Survey.**

All land in the Protectorate except in proclaimed townships may be said to be vested in the Somali tribes. Outside the townships no individual title to land is recognized (except in the case of a few small religious settlements) nor is any sectional title to any particular area recognized as giving any particular section of the tribe an exclusive right to that area. It is the habit of certain sections always to graze in the same area and this in practice gives them a prescriptive title to that area, but theoretically and legally individuals of other sections have the right to enter such areas and to use the grazing as necessity dictates. In the western part of the Protectorate, where large areas of ground are under cultivation, the tribal title has been restricted to the extent that the right of individual cultivators to the enjoyment of the area cultivated is recognized, but only so long as effective cultivation is continued.

Government has taken powers to expropriate land for public purposes, on payment of compensation for damage done thereby to an individual or section. Land so expropriated becomes Crown Land.

The township areas are divided into two classes:—

(a) old-established towns on the coast, such as Berbera and Zeilah; and

(b) recently established towns in the interior.

In class (a), the matter has been allowed to remain undefined. In practice, disputes as to ownership seldom arise.

In class (b), Government has introduced legislation to give to individuals a valid title to ground. All townships are of such recent growth that, except in five small plots in Hargeisa, no claim to freehold has been established, and leases or temporary occupation licences have been given to such of the present occupiers as wish to secure a legal title to their land.

Rainfall.

The rainfall was up to the average and fairly well distributed in most areas, with the result that grazing was adequate through-

out the Protectorate, and Government was not called upon to take any abnormal measures for the relief of destitution.

Political Situation.

The result of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict has yet to be fully appreciated in this country. If the British Somali tribes retain their prescriptive right to graze and water in Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland and their customary trans-frontier trade facilities, it is not considered that the occupation of Ethiopia by Italy will cause any embarrassment to the inhabitants of the Protectorate, provided the Italian Government does not include them in any system of taxation imposed upon Italian Somali tribes—such as grazing, stock or poll taxes.

The past year may be regarded as having been, on the whole, a period of peace and prosperity throughout the Protectorate, but an unsettling atmosphere has been created by the re-opening over the border, and therefore beyond the control of the Protectorate authorities, of a number of long-standing blood-feuds by a few malcontents of our tribes.

Berbera District.—The attitude of indifference to events over the border has been maintained, and a natural eagerness to share in the profits resulting from the increased trans-frontier trade is the only sign that the inhabitants of Berbera are aware of any change in conditions in Ethiopia. The local merchants are of the opinion that the trans-frontier trade will gradually decline, and that conditions will revert to normal before the end of 1937, and that the general outlook does not justify any particular optimism. Nevertheless, it is difficult to believe that the establishment of a European administration across the border will not benefit Protectorate trade permanently to some extent.

Burao District.—The British-protected Somalis are very anxiously awaiting the outcome of the discussions, which they have been told will be undertaken in due course between the British and Italian Governments, regarding their grazing rights south of the frontier. The firm stand taken by the Italian authorities against the presence in occupied territory of armed tribespeople, and our own efforts to enforce the registration of rifles have caused a change for the better in the attitude of British Somalis towards disarmament.

The Italo-Ethiopian war has given a great impetus to local trade. The general shortage of foodstuff in the territories occupied by the Italians has encouraged a number of retail traders—Arabs, Indians and Somalis—to take supplies to those areas from British territory. This trade is, however, severely handicapped by the Italian currency rules, which prohibit the export of lira.

Hargeisa District.—The Italian occupation of Ethiopia has had rather an unsettling effect upon British tribes since they are afraid that they will not be allowed to retain their grazing and watering rights in that country. Until the respective Governments have come to an arrangement regarding these questions, and until they are settled on a basis which is fair to our tribes, the unrest will continue. Very many young men have left the country to find employment in Ethiopia, mostly as soldiers. Stock-owners are realizing that their sons are no longer content to stay at home and look after the stock, and it is very difficult to find servants to take their place.

Trade has been given a fillip in this district since the Italians conquered the adjacent territory. When Jijiga was first occupied, every small trader who could obtain goods and the wherewithal to transport them, rushed to Jijiga and sold them to the troops at enormous profit. Later, restrictions were put into force by the Italian Government and the trade has died down considerably, but there is still a great deal being exported and many small traders, who were poor before, are now comparatively rich. Many people, who never thought of trading previously, are taking caravans over the border and doing very well. A sign of prosperity is a brisk demand for building plots in Hargeisa town. It is thought that the boom will continue just as long as the Italians are unable to obtain sufficient supplies from their own country. The price of sheep skins was very high towards the end of the year, but it is expected that there will be a big drop in the price before very long.

Erigavo District.—Being far removed from the scene of the conflict, Erigavo District has suffered little or no repercussions from the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Trade has shown an upward trend in 1936, and (possibly owing to the large quantity of gum exported) money is far more plentiful than in 1935. The prices of stock and skins have risen sharply and, as an indication of the increased trade in the district, traders' cars have visited Erigavo regularly and extra building plots have been taken up in the township.

Zeilah District.—The collapse of the Ethiopian forces and the occupation of Ethiopia by Italy has overshadowed everything in the district. Internally the year has been very peaceful but events across the border have adversely affected a big proportion of the Gadabursi and Esa tribes. The war did not touch the Gadabursi or Esa grazing areas across the frontier and, generally speaking, conditions were normal until the arrival of the Italian administrative officers. Since then, and until the questions of trans-frontier grazing and watering rights

have been settled between the local Governments, unsettled conditions are inevitable.

Trade generally has shown a marked improvement over that of the previous year. This is attributable, in part, to the improvement which has taken place in trade conditions outside the Protectorate, and which is reflected in the increase of British and American prosperity, but mainly to the situation in Ethiopia.

Appendix

List of Publications relating to British Somaliland.

	£	s.	d.	<i>To be purchased from</i>
Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate—Revised Edition	1	0	0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies
Notices, Proclamations Regulations and Rules in force on the 30th June 1930	1	0	0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Supplement to the Laws of the Somaliland Protectorate, 1930–32	1	0	0	The Treasurer, Berbera, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Ditto 1933–35	1	0	0	Ditto ditto
Report on the Somaliland Agricultural and Geological Department for 1927 and 1928 ...	0	5	0	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Somaliland Annual Geological Report, 1929 ...	0	2	0	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
The Geology of British Somaliland, by W. A. Macfadyen, M.C., M.A., Ph.D.(Cantab.), F.G.S., F.R.G.S., M.Inst.P.T. (Part I of the Geology and Palæontology of British Somaliland) ...	0	12	6	Crown Agents for the Colonies or through any Bookseller.

British Somaliland (Drake-Brockman), London, 1917.

Somaliland (Hamilton), London, 1911.

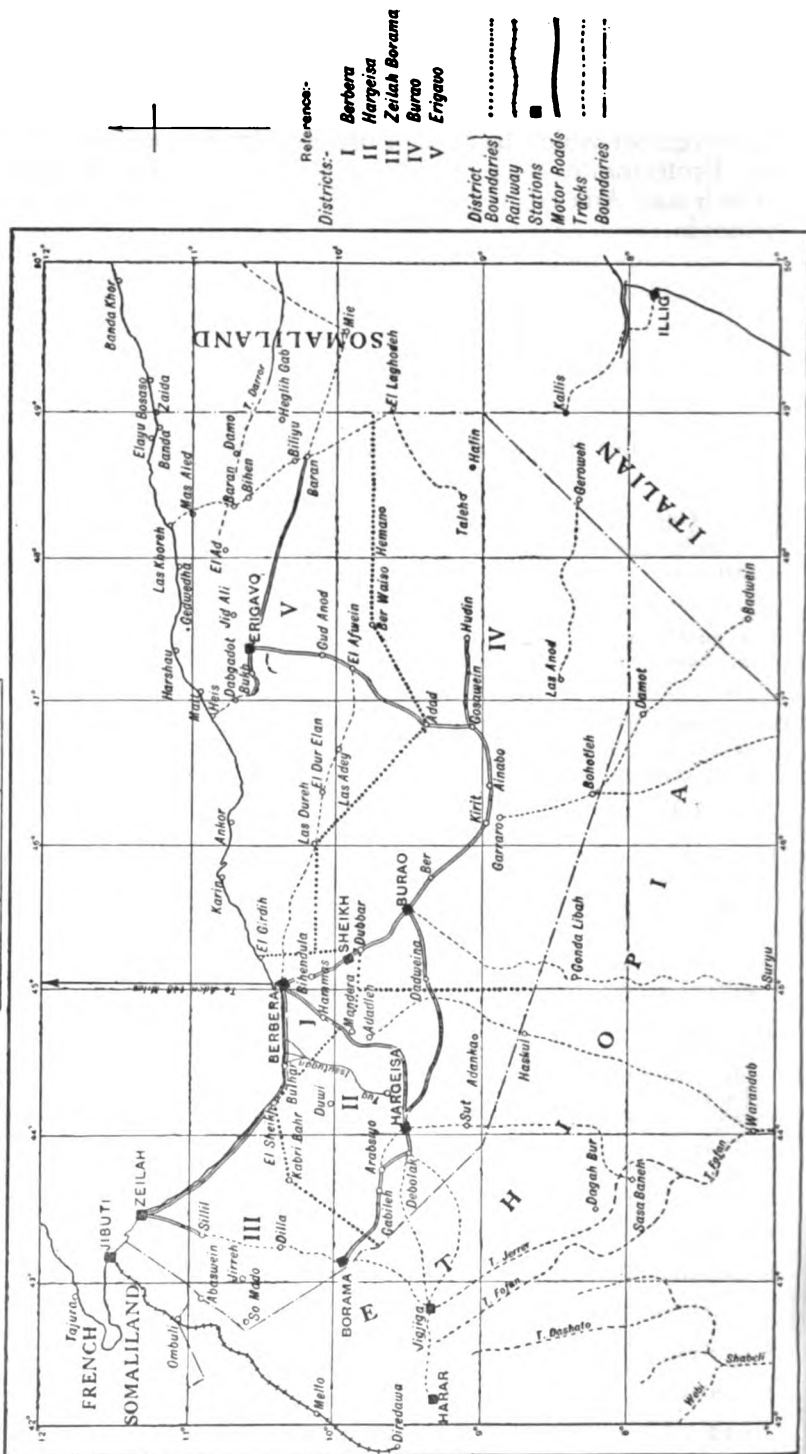
The Mad Mullah of Somaliland (Jardine), London, 1923.

Sun, Sand and Somals (Rayne), London, 1921.

Seventeen Trips in Somaliland (Swayne), London.

Under the Flag and Somali Coast Stories (Walsh), London.

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

SCALE OF MILES
0 25 40 100 150

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS	KENYA COLONY &
BARBADOS	PROTECTORATE
BERMUDA	LEEWARD ISLANDS
BRITISH GUIANA	MAURITIUS
BRITISH HONDURAS	NEW HEBRIDES
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS	NIGERIA
PROTECTORATE	NORTHERN RHODESIA
BRUNEI, STATE OF	NYASALAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
FALKLAND ISLANDS	ST. VINCENT
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	SEYCHELLES
FIJI	SEIRRA LEONE
THE GAMBIA	SOMALILAND
GIBRALTAR	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	TONGAN ISLANDS
GOLD COAST	PROTECTORATE
GRENADA	TRENGGANU
HONG KONG	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
JAMAICA	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
JOHORE	UGANDA
KEDAH	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE
KELANTAN	

BASUTOLAND	SWAZILAND
BECHUANALAND	
PROTECTORATE	

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN	CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

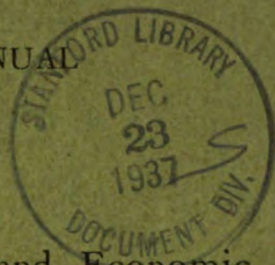
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

142
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1816



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ST. LUCIA, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1743 and 1761
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

- 1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

Continued on page 3 of cover

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1816

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ST. LUCIA, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1743 and 1761
respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adestral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF SAINT LUCIA FOR THE YEAR 1936

CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	PAGE.
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	5
III.—POPULATION... ..	5
IV.—HEALTH	5
V.—HOUSING	6
VI.—PRODUCTION... ..	6
VII.—COMMERCE	10
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	12
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	13
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	14
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	16
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	16
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	17
XIV.—LEGISLATION	18
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	20
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS	23
APPENDIX	24
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The island of St. Lucia is situated in latitude 13° 54' North and longitude 60° 59' West, at a distance of 24 miles to the south-east of Martinique and 21 miles to the north-east of St. Vincent.

It is 27 miles in length and 14 at its greatest breadth; its circumference is 150 miles and its area 233 square miles, rather less than Middlesex.

Castries, the capital, is situated at the north-western end of the island. Castries and district have an estimated population of 20,302.

The port of Castries is one of the best harbours in the West Indies. It is land-locked and provides facilities for coaling and watering ships and for loading and discharging cargo which are unequalled in these islands.

The town of next importance is Soufriere, which lies about 12 miles to the south of Castries. The town and district contain an estimated population of 7,237. Just below Soufriere Bay stand the remarkable twin peaks known as "The Pitons," rising sheer from the sea to a height of 2,619 feet in the case of the Gros Piton and to 2,461 feet in that of the Petit Piton. The boiling sulphur springs from which Soufriere gets its name are situated at Ventine, two and a-half miles south-east of the town.

Climate.

The climate and general health of the island compare favourably with any of the other West Indian islands.

The mean noon temperature recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, for the year 1936 was 81.7° F. in the shade. The maximum was 91° F. and the minimum 61° F., a range of 30° F. The hot season extended from May to October, and the cool season from December to March. The hurricane season was bare of incident, and as usual over a long period of years, the periodical revolving storms had no serious local effect other than high winds and rain.

The total rainfall recorded at the Botanic Gardens, Castries, for the year 1936, was 90.49 inches. This was 8.70 inches above that of the previous year and approximates to the average rainfall for 47 years (1890-1936), the average now being 90.73 inches per annum.

The maximum precipitation for Castries occurred on 2nd November, when a heavy fall of 5.55 inches was recorded, being the highest maximum for many years. The highest maximum precipitation for the Colony in general was 12.5 inches recorded on 22nd May. The distribution of rain was abnormal and irregular.

History.

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs and continued in their possession until 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for £1,600 to MM. Honel and Du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

In 1663 Thomas Warner, the natural son of the Governor of St. Christopher, made a descent on St. Lucia. The English continued in possession until the Peace of Breda in 1667, when the island was restored to the French. In 1674 it was re-annexed to the Crown of France, and made a dependency of Martinique.

After the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, the rival pretensions of England and France to the possession of St. Lucia resulted in open hostility. In 1718 the Regent, D'Orleans, made a grant of the island to Marshal d'Estrees, and in 1722 the King of England made a grant of it to the Duke of Montague. In the following year, however, a body of troops, despatched to St. Lucia by the Governor of Martinique, compelled the English settlers to evacuate the island and it was declared neutral.

In 1744 the French took advantage of the declaration of war to resume possession of St. Lucia, which they retained until the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 when it was again declared neutral. In 1756, on the renewal of hostilities, the French put the island in a state of defence; but in 1762 it surrendered to the joint operations of Admiral Rodney and General Monckton. In the following year, by the Treaty of Paris, it was assigned to France.

St. Lucia continued in the peaceable possession of the French until 1778, when effective measures were taken by the British for its conquest. In the early part of 1782 Rodney took up his station in Gros Islet Bay in St. Lucia with a fleet of 36 sail of the line, and it was from thence that he pursued Count de Grasse when he gained the memorable battle of 12th April in that year. This event was followed by the Peace of Versailles, and St. Lucia was once more restored to France.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms on 4th April, 1794.

In 1796 the British Government despatched to the relief of their West Indian possessions a body of troops 12,000 strong under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, supported by a squadron under Admiral Sir Hugh Christian. On 26th April these forces appeared off St. Lucia and after an obstinate and sanguinary contest, which lasted till 26th May, the Republican party, which had been aided by insurgent slaves under Victor Hughes, laid down their arms and surrendered as prisoners of war.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but on the renewal of hostilities it surrendered by capitulation to General Greenfield on 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued under British rule.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is conducted by an Administrator (who is subordinate to the Governor of the Windward Islands), aided by an Executive Council. By an Order in Council dated 27th October, 1936, which came into operation on 18th December, 1936, the Legislative Council was reconstituted. The Council consists of the Governor, three ex-officio members (the Administrator, Attorney-General and Treasurer), and three nominated members and five elected members (one for each of three electoral districts and two members for a fourth district).

The Governor possesses reserve powers for ensuring the passage of legislation which he considers expedient in the interests of public faith or of good government, or in order to secure detailed control of the finances of the Island in certain circumstances.

III.—POPULATION.

The latest census, taken in 1921, showed the population to be 51,505.

On 31st December, 1935, the resident population of the Colony was computed at 64,959—males 31,132, females 33,827. By 31st December, 1936, the figure had increased to 66,230—males 31,838; females 34,392. The natural increase during 1936 was 1,137. The number of persons arriving in the Colony exceeded the number of departures by 134. The net increase in population was therefore 1,271.

The number of inhabitants of the Colony per square mile was 284.

The births (including still-births, which numbered 128) totalled 2,253—males 1,153, females 1,101. The birth-rate (excluding still-births) was 32.7 per thousand of the population—an increase of .9 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The deaths (including still-births) numbered 1,116—males 522, females 594. The death-rate (excluding still-births) was 15.2 per thousand of the population—a decrease of .6 per thousand as compared with the previous year.

The principal causes of death (other than still-births) were:—Heart disease, 177; nutritional diseases, 94; malaria, 85; syphilis, 77; senility, 64; tuberculosis, 56; diarrhoea and enteritis, 55; bronchitis, 44.

IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the Colony was satisfactory throughout 1936.

There were 42 cases of enteric fever notified. Malaria fever was the chief public health problem as in previous years. There was an improvement in the incidence of this disease due to the constant activities of the Sanitation Department.

The medical staff consists of the Senior Medical Officer, who is the administrative and executive head of the Medical and Sanitary Departments; the Resident Surgeon of the Victoria Hospital, five District Medical Officers and one Supernumerary Medical Officer. The Medical Officer of District I is also Port Health Officer. The Sanitary Department is carried on by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and five Sanitary Inspectors.

The Medical institutions comprise the Victoria Hospital, situated in close proximity to the town of Castries; small casualty hospitals at Soufriere, Vieux-Fort and Dennery; a mental home at La Toc, near Castries; a leper asylum at Margretoute, near Soufriere; and a papuer asylum near Soufriere. The staff of the Victoria Hospital consists of the Resident Surgeon, a European Matron, a Steward-Dispenser, an Assistant Dispenser, and nurses recruited locally. At this hospital there are six rooms available for private paying patients.

There is a quarantine station at Rat Island, a short distance from the mainland.

V.—HOUSING.

Several additions have been made to the number of new stores and general shops which have been erected since 1933, mainly in concrete, or concrete and wood. These have much improved the appearance of the business section of the town of Castries. The installation of electric light by the Castries Town Board has ameliorated living conditions considerably. Thirty-seven model cottages have been erected on the reclamation land in Castries and this has led to a marked improvement in the locality. This is increasingly reflected in the better type of private cottage now replacing the earlier wooden hut usually erected in the town area.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The staple crops of St. Lucia are sugar, coconuts and copra, limes, and cocoa, but increased attention is being given to the production of fruit, i.e., bananas, oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, avocado pears, and pineapples, for the Bermuda, American, Canadian and English markets.

Sugar.—In addition to the production of sugar by the large estates there are systems of sugar production by small proprietors known as the metayer and contributor systems.

In the metayer system the metayer is given as much land as he cares to cultivate; this area may vary from a quarter of an acre to as much as five acres. The metayer is provided with cane plants free of cost and is financed during the production of the crop; no interest is charged for the advances so made. When the crop is ready for harvesting the factory

claims one-third of the canes and purchases the remaining two-thirds at the current market rate which is approximately 5 per cent. of the market price for sugar.

The contributor system is a variant of the metayer system. In this system the cultivator uses his own land, frequently of considerable area, and sells the whole of his cane to the factory at current rates. Advances for cultivation are made by the factory usually free of interest, but the cultivator is not under the same obligation to sell his canes to the factory as is the metayer.

Of the sugar produced in St. Lucia about 500 tons is retained for the local market while the balance is exported to Great Britain and Canada.

The total crop production for 1936 was 8,117.6 tons of first and second sugars, of which 7,707 tons were exported. This compares very favourably with production for the previous year as given below, and constitutes a record. The production of molasses (not syrup) was also increased considerably, 280,951 gallons being made as against 256,900 gallons in 1935. There was again some difficulty in disposing of these products. A proportion of the molasses was utilized for the manufacture of rum for local use, and a considerable quantity still remained unsold at the end of the year. There was a revived export trade in rum.

The weather generally was unsettled to severe throughout the year and serious floods occurred. The crop for 1937 is however in a promising condition.

The total cane area is now approximately 4,000 acres, due to some reduction in the Vieux-Fort canefields and in syrup canes.

The average price for sugar showed a reduction of 2s. per ton on last year's prices and ranged from 8s. 6d. in February to 9s. 1½d. per cwt. c.i.f. raw preferential 96° in December.

The following figures show the quantity and value of sugar products exported during the last five years:—

Sugar (Vacuum Pan).

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>						<i>Value.</i>
							<i>£</i>
1932	4,990	46,466
1933	4,940	46,493
1934	4,730	39,396
1935	6,080	48,377
1936	7,707	60,358

Molasses and Syrup.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>						<i>Value.</i>
							<i>£</i>
1932	32,988	1,453
1933	43,260	1,417
1934	23,080	1,431
1935	169,003	2,401
1936	107,128	1,132
44716							A 3

Limes.—The exported lime crop of the Colony from January to December, 1936, estimated in barrels of limes, amounted to 22,569 barrels valued at £15,680 as compared with 38,189 barrels valued at £21,124 in 1935. To this estimate of crop has to be added a quantity of lime oils which has not yet been shipped, bringing the total estimated crop to some 42,000 barrels.

The export of concentrated juice decreased owing to low prices for this product. A larger volume of trade was done in raw lime juice, 34,171 gallons valued at £1,405 being exported. The production of distilled lime oil was again the feature of the crop, the quantity exported being 5,463 lb. valued at £6,091, as against 10,261 lb. for the previous year valued at £9,673. The market prices were stable, due largely to the co-operative shipments of oils, and remained at 22s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Hand-pressed oil was not in demand, 809 lb. being exported, valued at £1,047, as compared with 1,501 lb in 1935 valued at £2,517. Quotations remained at 35s. per lb. c.i.f.

The exported crops for the last five years in barrels of limes are:—

<i>Year.</i>							<i>Quantity.</i> Barrels.
1932 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,762
1933 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,019
1934 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000
1935 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,189
1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,569

Coconuts.—This crop has now assumed the position of third staple industry, largely through the increased value of nuts shipped, the total quantity exported being 3,409,621 nuts valued at £9,608 as against 2,814,965 nuts valued at £7,632 in 1935.

The copra trade was progressively active, quotations being firm from September onwards when there was a marked improvement from £15 per ton to £21 17s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. The copra exported amounted to 306 tons valued at £3,561.

The following figures show the quantity and value of coconut and coconut products exported during the last five years:—

<i>Coconuts.</i>							
<i>Year.</i>							<i>Quantity.</i> Number.
1932 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650,240
1933 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199,808
1934 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,616,175
1935 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,814,965
1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,409,621

<i>Copra.</i>							
<i>Year.</i>							<i>Quantity.</i> Tons.
1932 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432
1933 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542
1934 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
1935 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
1936 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306

Cocoa.—The cocoa market remained depressed until the middle of the year, when a steady improvement took place. Exports were increased to 6,538 cwt. valued at £9,627, consigned to Canada, the United Kingdom and Trinidad. More interest was shown by the Canadian market. Quotations ranged from 34s. 6d. to 55s. per cwt. c.i.f. London.

The quantity and value of cocoa exported during the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£
1932	8,188	9,091
1933	6,056	6,778
1934	6,349	6,032
1935	5,603	6,042
1936	6,538	9,627

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.—The cultivation of choice vegetables and salads such as cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce and carrots has continued mainly for local supply, and there has been no export trade in these commodities.

The fresh fruit trade has, however, maintained its position and in several respects has markedly improved, the principal exports being crated mangoes, crated avocado pears and bananas.

The exports of bananas increased from 60,439 bunches valued at £5,209 to 108,633 bunches valued at £8,910. The Banana Association continued to function satisfactorily, and paid 50c. per count bunch at the wharf. Transport conditions were difficult owing to heavy rains.

There was also some improvement in the mango export trade, and experimental shipments in cold storage were made to London. These gave a satisfactory return.

The total value of exports under this head amounted to £13,043 as compared with £9,391 in 1935 and is shown in detail below:—

Article.	Quantity exported to.					Total.	Value.	
	Canada.	Bermuda.	U.K.	U.S.A.	Other places.		1935. £	1936. £
rapefruit... Cts.	223	57	1	—	4	285	35	84
ranges ... "	9	28	—	—	89	126	91	30
angoes ... "	455	2,952	633	—	4,006	8,046	1,567	1,619
ocado Pears ..	14	3,320	—	—	2	3,336	709	504
ineapples ... "	—	13	—	—	4	17	3	2
ananas ... Bchs.	108,046	—	—	—	587	108,633	5,209	8,910
iscellaneous ...	2	7	—	—	6,749	6,758	1,777	1,894
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,391	13,043

A total of 14,939 packages of fruit, excluding bunches of bananas, was inspected for export by the Fruit Inspectors under the Fruit Ordinance, as compared with 15,248 in 1935.

Under the Colonial Development Fund Act, 1929, a grant of £2,000 was made in 1932 for the supply of planting material to citrus growers. This work has been completed.

The Murray Road and Land Settlement Schemes for which a grant of £9,219 and a loan of £9,219 at 3½ per cent. per annum for 15 years commencing from the sixth year was approved in August, 1935, were being revised at the end of the year.

Farm Stock.—Extensive use has been made of the Government breeding bulls and boars for services, and interest in better breeds of cattle and small animals is being stimulated. A breeding jack donkey for mares and asses and a pure-bred Sussex bull were imported for the Government Stock Farm during the year.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values and quantities of imports and exports during the year 1936, and as compared with 1935, was as follows:—

Imports.

	1936. £	1935. £
I. Food, drink, and tobacco	61,398	58,319
II. Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured	37,513	41,881
III. Materials wholly or mainly manufactured	93,382	95,873
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	17	55
Totals	<u>£192,310</u>	<u>£196,128</u>

The above table shows a decrease of £3,818 in the total value of imports for 1936 as compared with the previous year, made up as follows:—Class II, £4,368; Class III, £2,491 and Class IV, £38.

Class I, however, shows a substantial increase (£3,079) due in some instances to higher prices as in the case of wheaten flour £600 and edible oil £500, but principally due to the increased importation of following items:—tobaccos £500, wines £400, medicines £300, sugar (unrefined) £300, confectionery £200 and onions and garlic £200.

The decreases under Classes II and III are accounted for by smaller importation of bunker coal and sugar machinery.

The values of imports for 1936 and 1935, classified according to country of origin, were as follows:—

	1936. £	1935. £
United Kingdom	109,262	120,337
Other British Countries	50,383	46,980
Foreign Countries	32,665	28,811
Totals	<u>£192,310</u>	<u>£196,128</u>

The value of imports from the United Kingdom decreased by £11,075, whereas that from other parts of the British Empire increased by £3,403.

Imports from foreign countries increased this year by £3,854.

The value of imports of articles amounting to £5,000 or more during 1936 and 1935 was as follows:—

Article.	1936. £	1935. £
Coal, bituminous	34,311	38,934
Cotton piece-goods	17,393	16,070
Fish, salted and pickled	6,576	6,695
Flour, wheaten	17,348	16,795
Oil, edible	6,187	5,611
Totals	<u>£81,815</u>	<u>£84,105</u>

Exports.

The values of exports in 1936, classified under five main divisions, were as follows:—

	1936. £	1935. £
I. Food, drink, and tobacco	104,764	83,905
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	9,571	8,104
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	12,049	17,157
IV. Miscellaneous	183	250
V. Bullion and Specie	10,134	2,330
Totals	<u>£136,701</u>	<u>£111,746</u>

There was a substantial increase of £24,955 in the total value of exports for 1936 as compared with the previous year. This increase is accounted for as follows:—

(1) Better prices for cocoa, coconuts and copra which yielded £3,600, £2,000 and £1,700 respectively, more than last year, and

(2) Larger exportations of sugar and bananas which brought in £12,000 and £3,700 respectively, more than last year.

The following table shows the character and individual values of the main exports:—

Article.	1936. £	1935. £
Cocoa	9,627	6,042
Limes and lime products	15,680	21,124
Fancy syrup and molasses	1,132	1,380
Sugar	60,358	48,377
Copra	3,561	1,871
Charcoal	3,265	3,367
Coconuts	9,608	7,632
Bananas	8,910	5,209
Other fresh fruits	4,132	4,104

The values of the exports, domestic and other, classified according to destination, were as follows:—

Exports (Merchandise).

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Total. 1936. £</i>	<i>Total. 1935. £</i>
<i>United Kingdom—</i>			
Domestic exports	51,700		
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie)... ..	318		
		52,018	21,645
<i>Other British Countries—</i>			
Domestic exports	54,551		
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie)... ..	4,936		
		59,487	69,582
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>			
Domestic exports	14,107		
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie)... ..	955		
		15,062	18,189
Totals		<u>£126,567</u>	<u>£109,416</u>

The values of supplies to ships during the last two years were as follows:—

	<i>1936. £</i>	<i>1935. £</i>
Bunker coal	48,005	41,590
Ships' stores	1,068	1,457
	<u>£49,073</u>	<u>£43,047</u>

Coaling.—The coaling trade, for which exceptional facilities exist for quick despatch to steamers calling for bunkers, showed an increase over that of 1935; 145 steamers took 38,227 tons of coal, as compared with 35,142 tons taken by 149 steamers in 1935.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The standard rates of wages for the labouring classes—agricultural, manual and artisan—now regulated by a Minimum Wage Ordinance, No. 5 of 1935, have been maintained during 1936, though estates have been compelled to curtail working expenses by reducing the numbers employed and the number of days employment per week.

Ruling daily rates are:—

	<i>For Men.</i>	<i>For Women.</i>
Agricultural	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Manual	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Semi-skilled	1s. to 3s.	1s. 2d.
Skilled	3s. to 5s.	2s. to 3s.

The town of next importance is Soufriere, which lies about 10 miles to the south of Castries. The town and district contain an estimated population of 7,237. Just below Soufriere Bay and the remarkable twin peaks known as "The Pitons," rising sheer from the sea to a height of 2,619 feet in the case of the Gros Piton and to 2,461 feet in that of the Petit Piton. The boiling sulphur springs from which Soufriere gets its name are situated at Ventine, two and a-half miles south-east of the town.

Climate.

The climate and general health of the island compare favourably with any of the other West Indian islands.

The mean noon temperature recorded at the Botanic Station, Castries, for the year 1936 was 81.7° F. in the shade. The maximum was 91° F. and the minimum 61° F., a range of 30° F. The hot season extended from May to October, and the cool season from December to March. The hurricane season is bare of incident, and as usual over a long period of years, the periodical revolving storms had no serious local effect other than high winds and rain.

The total rainfall recorded at the Botanic Gardens, Castries, for the year 1936, was 90.49 inches. This was 8.70 inches above that of the previous year and approximates to the average rainfall for 47 years (1890-1936), the average now being 99.73 inches per annum.

The maximum precipitation for Castries occurred on 2nd November, when a heavy fall of 5.55 inches was recorded, being the highest maximum for many years. The highest maximum precipitation for the Colony in general was 12.5 inches recorded on 22nd May. The distribution of rain was abnormal and irregular.

History.

At the period of its discovery St. Lucia was inhabited by the Caribs and continued in their possession until 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to MM. de L'Olive and Duplessis. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1642 the King of France, still claiming a right of sovereignty over the island, ceded it to the French West India Company, who in 1650 sold it for £1,600 to MM. Honel and du Parquet. After repeated attempts by the Caribs to expel the French, the latter concluded a Treaty of Peace with them in 1660.

Up to 12 scholarships at St. Mary's College are awarded by the Government to boys from the primary schools, and five for the girls at St. Joseph's Convent.

Both these schools are in receipt of an annual grant from the Government. In 1936, St. Mary's College received £450, and St. Joseph's Convent £175. In addition the Government makes maintenance and book grants to scholarship holders, amounting in 1936 to £33 11s. 4d.

The syllabus in each case is that of a normal secondary school, the London Matriculation and Cambridge University Local Examinations being taken by the pupils.

The Government offers a scholarship, of the annual value of £175 and tenable at a British University, in every alternate year. This is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination (First Division).

Government scholarships at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad are also available, but owing to the lack of facilities for the study of science in the secondary schools, these scholarships are seldom sought.

Child Welfare.

The Child Welfare Association carried on its useful work with Mrs. Baynes as President, and Mrs. F. Floissac, M.B.E., as Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, assisted by a number of ladies.

The Association now has the services of a fully trained nurse who acts as a Health Visitor.

The Government supplies medicines and accommodation free of charge and Government Medical Officers supervise the clinics.

Various.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are established in St. Lucia; there are troops of both of these organizations in Castries and in the other towns and villages of the Colony.

Football, cricket and netball are the favourite games.

There are several social clubs in the Colony and in this respect the community is well provided.

There is a cinema in Castries which is equipped with talking pictures. The cinema building is built in concrete and is very commodious. There is a stage fitted, and the hall is occasionally used for public dances and amateur theatricals and also by itinerant entertainers.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.—The number of ships entered and cleared during the year was 1,452, of a total tonnage of 2,037,180. Of this number 835 were steamships and 617 sailing vessels.

Mail communication is maintained by the following means:—

(1) A regular fortnightly service to and from Canada, the United States of America, and the British West Indian Colonies, by the Canadian National Steamships.

(2) A regular fortnightly service via Martinique to and from Europe and via Barbados and Trinidad to and from the Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, and Colon, by the steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

(3) A fortnightly service to and from the United States of America and some of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Furness West Indian Line.

(4) Communication with Canada, the United States of America and most of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Ocean Dominion Line and the American Caribbean Line, respectively.

(5) A four-weekly service direct to London by steamers of the Harrison Line and by the Booker Line, respectively.

(6) The former seaplane service to and from North and South America, touching at various British and foreign ports en route, by the planes of Pan-American Airways Incorporated was discontinued in November, 1935.

Post Office.—In addition to the General Post Office there are ten sub post offices in the country districts, four of which are also money order offices. Inland mails are regularly despatched by land and sea routes. Mails are sent by all steamers of the lines mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

Roads.

The internal communications of this island are maintained by a system of roads and tracks, which are divided into three classes as follows:—

Main roads	...	...	...	...	...	62·50 miles.
Second class roads	...	...	...	...	...	88·00 „
Unclassified roads	...	...	...	...	...	230·00 „

Main roads and second class roads are those which can be used by motor vehicles.

Unclassified roads for the most part cannot be used by motor vehicles.

Motor-boat Service.

There are four coastal motor-boat services along the western, or leeward, coast of the Island. These services are operated by private concerns.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphic communication is maintained by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited.

The medical staff consists of the Senior Medical Officer, who is the administrative and executive head of the Medical and Sanitary Departments; the Resident Surgeon of the Victoria Hospital, five District Medical Officers and one Supernumerary Medical Officer. The Medical Officer of District I is also Port Health Officer. The Sanitary Department is carried on by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and five Sanitary Inspectors.

The Medical institutions comprise the Victoria Hospital, situated in close proximity to the town of Castries; small casualty hospitals at Soufriere, Vieux-Fort and Dennery; a mental home at La Toc, near Castries; a leper asylum at Margreoute, near Soufriere; and a papuer asylum near Soufriere. The staff of the Victoria Hospital consists of the Resident Surgeon, a European Matron, a Steward-Dispenser, an Assistant Dispenser, and nurses recruited locally. At this hospital there are six rooms available for private paying patients.

There is a quarantine station at Rat Island, a short distance from the mainland.

V.—HOUSING.

Several additions have been made to the number of new stores and general shops which have been erected since 1933, mainly in concrete, or concrete and wood. These have much improved the appearance of the business section of the town of Castries. The installation of electric light by the Castries Town Board has ameliorated living conditions considerably. Thirty-seven model cottages have been erected on the reclamation land in Castries and this has led to a marked improvement in the locality. This is increasingly reflected in the better type of private cottage now replacing the earlier wooden hut usually erected in the town area.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The staple crops of St. Lucia are sugar, coconuts and copra, limes, and cocoa, but increased attention is being given to the production of fruit, i.e., bananas, oranges, grapefruit, mangoes, avocado pears, and pineapples, for the Bermuda, American, Canadian and English markets.

Sugar.—In addition to the production of sugar by the large estates there are systems of sugar production by small proprietors known as the metayer and contributor systems.

In the metayer system the metayer is given as much land as he cares to cultivate; this area may vary from a quarter of an acre to as much as five acres. The metayer is provided with cane plants free of cost and is financed during the production of the crop; no interest is charged for the advances so made. When the crop is ready for harvesting the factory

claims one-third of the canes and purchases the remaining two-thirds at the current market rate which is approximately 5 per cent. of the market price for sugar.

The contributor system is a variant of the metayer system. In this system the cultivator uses his own land, frequently of considerable area, and sells the whole of his cane to the factory at current rates. Advances for cultivation are made by the factory usually free of interest, but the cultivator is not under the same obligation to sell his canes to the factory as is the metayer.

Of the sugar produced in St. Lucia about 500 tons is retained for the local market while the balance is exported to Great Britain and Canada.

The total crop production for 1936 was 8,117.6 tons of first and second sugars, of which 7,707 tons were exported. This compares very favourably with production for the previous year as given below, and constitutes a record. The production of molasses (not syrup) was also increased considerably, 280,951 gallons being made as against 256,900 gallons in 1935. There was again some difficulty in disposing of these products. A proportion of the molasses was utilized for the manufacture of rum for local use, and a considerable quantity still remained unsold at the end of the year. There was a revived export trade in rum.

The weather generally was unsettled to severe throughout the year and serious floods occurred. The crop for 1937 is however in a promising condition.

The total cane area is now approximately 4,000 acres, due to some reduction in the Vieux-Fort canefields and in syrup canes.

The average price for sugar showed a reduction of 2s. per ton on last year's prices and ranged from 8s. 6d. in February to 9s. 1½d. per cwt. c.i.f. raw preferential 96° in December.

The following figures show the quantity and value of sugar products exported during the last five years:—

Sugar (Vacuum Pan).

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>						<i>Value.</i>
	Tons.						£
1932	4,990	46,466
1933	4,940	46,493
1934	4,730	39,396
1935	6,080	48,377
1936	7,707	60,358

Molasses and Syrup.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>						<i>Value.</i>
	Gal.						£
1932	32,988	1,453
1933	43,260	1,417
1934	23,080	1,431
1935	169,003	2,401
1936	107,128	1,132

44716

A 3

Limes.—The exported lime crop of the Colony from January to December, 1936, estimated in barrels of limes, amounted to 22,569 barrels valued at £15,680 as compared with 38,189 barrels valued at £21,124 in 1935. To this estimate of crop has to be added a quantity of lime oils which has not yet been shipped, bringing the total estimated crop to some 42,000 barrels.

The export of concentrated juice decreased owing to low prices for this product. A larger volume of trade was done in raw lime juice, 34,171 gallons valued at £1,405 being exported. The production of distilled lime oil was again the feature of the crop, the quantity exported being 5,463 lb. valued at £6,091, as against 10,261 lb. for the previous year valued at £9,673. The market prices were stable, due largely to the co-operative shipments of oils, and remained at 22s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. Hand-pressed oil was not in demand, 809 lb. being exported, valued at £1,047, as compared with 1,501 lb in 1935 valued at £2,517. Quotations remained at 35s. per lb. c.i.f.

The exported crops for the last five years in barrels of limes are:—

Year.								Quantity. Barrels.
1932 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,762
1933 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,019
1934 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,000
1935 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,189
1936 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,569

Coconuts.—This crop has now assumed the position of third staple industry, largely through the increased value of nuts shipped, the total quantity exported being 3,409,621 nuts valued at £9,608 as against 2,814,965 nuts valued at £7,632 in 1935.

The copra trade was progressively active, quotations being firm from September onwards when there was a marked improvement from £15 per ton to £21 17s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. The copra exported amounted to 306 tons valued at £3,561.

The following figures show the quantity and value of coconut and coconut products exported during the last five years:—

Coconuts.

Year.								Quantity. Number.	Value. £
1932 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650,240	2,430
1933 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199,808	3,527
1934 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,616,175	7,298
1935 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,814,965	7,632
1936 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,409,621	9,608

Copra.

Year.								Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1932 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	5,389
1933 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	542	5,167
1934 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	2,592
1935 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	1,871
1936 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	3,561

Cocoa.—The cocoa market remained depressed until the middle of the year, when a steady improvement took place. Exports were increased to 6,538 cwt. valued at £9,627, consigned to Canada, the United Kingdom and Trinidad. More interest was shown by the Canadian market. Quotations ranged from 34s. 6d. to 55s. per cwt. c.i.f. London.

The quantity and value of cocoa exported during the last five years are as follows:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£
1932	8,188	9,091
1933	6,056	6,778
1934	6,349	6,032
1935	5,603	6,042
1936	6,538	9,627

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.—The cultivation of choice vegetables and salads such as cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce and carrots has continued mainly for local supply, and there has been no export trade in these commodities.

The fresh fruit trade has, however, maintained its position and in several respects has markedly improved, the principal exports being crated mangoes, crated avocado pears and bananas.

The exports of bananas increased from 60,439 bunches valued at £5,209 to 108,633 bunches valued at £8,910. The Banana Association continued to function satisfactorily, and paid 50c. per count bunch at the wharf. Transport conditions were difficult owing to heavy rains.

There was also some improvement in the mango export trade, and experimental shipments in cold storage were made to London. These gave a satisfactory return.

The total value of exports under this head amounted to £13,043 as compared with £9,391 in 1935 and is shown in detail below:—

Article.	Quantity exported to.					Total.	Value.	
	Canada.	Bermuda.	U.K.	U.S.A.	Other places.		1935. £	1936. £
Grapefruit... Cts.	223	57	1	—	4	285	35	84
Oranges ... "	9	28	—	—	89	126	91	30
Mangoes ... "	455	2,952	633	—	4,006	8,046	1,567	1,619
Avocado Pears ..	14	3,320	—	—	2	3,336	709	504
Pineapples ... "	—	13	—	—	4	17	3	2
Bananas ... Bchs.	108,046	—	—	—	587	108,633	5,209	8,910
Miscellaneous ...	2	7	—	—	6,749	6,758	1,777	1,894
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,391	13,043

A total of 14,939 packages of fruit, excluding bunches of bananas, was inspected for export by the Fruit Inspectors under the Fruit Ordinance, as compared with 15,248 in 1935.

Under the Colonial Development Fund Act, 1929, a grant of £2,000 was made in 1932 for the supply of planting material to citrus growers. This work has been completed.

The Murray Road and Land Settlement Schemes for which a grant of £9,219 and a loan of £9,219 at 3½ per cent. per annum for 15 years commencing from the sixth year was approved in August, 1935, were being revised at the end of the year.

Farm Stock.—Extensive use has been made of the Government breeding bulls and boars for services, and interest in better breeds of cattle and small animals is being stimulated. A breeding jack donkey for mares and asses and a pure-bred Sussex bull were imported for the Government Stock Farm during the year.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values and quantities of imports and exports during the year 1936, and as compared with 1935, was as follows:—

Imports.

	1936. £	1935. £
I. Food, drink, and tobacco	61,398	58,319
II. Raw material and articles mainly unmanufactured	37,513	41,881
III. Materials wholly or mainly manufactured	93,382	95,873
IV. Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	17	55
Totals	<u>£192,310</u>	<u>£196,128</u>

The above table shows a decrease of £3,818 in the total value of imports for 1936 as compared with the previous year, made up as follows:—Class II, £4,368; Class III, £2,491 and Class IV, £38.

Class I, however, shows a substantial increase (£3,079) due in some instances to higher prices as in the case of wheaten flour £600 and edible oil £500, but principally due to the increased importation of following items:—tobaccos £500, wines £400, medicines £300, sugar (unrefined) £300, confectionery £200 and onions and garlic £200.

The decreases under Classes II and III are accounted for by smaller importation of bunker coal and sugar machinery.

The values of imports for 1936 and 1935, classified according to country of origin, were as follows:—

	1936. £	1935. £
United Kingdom	109,262	120,337
Other British Countries	50,383	46,980
Foreign Countries	32,665	28,811
Totals	<u>£192,310</u>	<u>£196,128</u>

The value of imports from the United Kingdom decreased by £11,075, whereas that from other parts of the British Empire increased by £3,403.

Imports from foreign countries increased this year by £3,854.

The value of imports of articles amounting to £5,000 or more during 1936 and 1935 was as follows:—

Article.	1936. £	1935. £
Coal, bituminous	34,311	38,934
Cotton piece-goods	17,393	16,070
Fish, salted and pickled	6,576	6,695
Flour, wheaten	17,348	16,795
Oil, edible	6,187	5,611
Totals	<u>£81,815</u>	<u>£84,105</u>

Exports.

The values of exports in 1936, classified under five main divisions, were as follows:—

	1936. £	1935. £
I. Food, drink, and tobacco	104,764	83,905
II. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	9,571	8,104
III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	12,049	17,157
IV. Miscellaneous	183	250
V. Bullion and Specie	10,134	2,330
Totals	<u>£136,701</u>	<u>£111,746</u>

There was a substantial increase of £24,955 in the total value of exports for 1936 as compared with the previous year. This increase is accounted for as follows:—

(1) Better prices for cocoa, coconuts and copra which yielded £3,600, £2,000 and £1,700 respectively, more than last year, and

(2) Larger exportations of sugar and bananas which brought in £12,000 and £3,700 respectively, more than last year.

The following table shows the character and individual values of the main exports:—

Article.	1936. £	1935. £
Cocoa	9,627	6,042
Limes and lime products	15,680	21,124
Fancy syrup and molasses	1,132	1,380
Sugar	60,358	48,377
Copra	3,561	1,871
Charcoal	3,265	3,367
Coconuts	9,608	7,632
Bananas	8,910	5,209
Other fresh fruits	4,132	4,104

The values of the exports, domestic and other, classified according to destination, were as follows:—

Exports (Merchandise).

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Total. 1936. £</i>	<i>Total. 1935. £</i>
<i>United Kingdom—</i>			
Domestic exports	51,700		
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie)... ..	318	52,018	21,645
<i>Other British Countries—</i>			
Domestic exports	54,551		
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie)... ..	4,936	59,487	69,582
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>			
Domestic exports	14,107		
Re-exports (not including bullion and specie)... ..	955	15,062	18,189
Totals		£126,567	£109,416

The values of supplies to ships during the last two years were as follows:—

	<i>1936. £</i>	<i>1935. £</i>
Bunker coal	48,005	41,590
Ships' stores	1,068	1,457
	£49,073	£43,047

Coaling.—The coaling trade, for which exceptional facilities exist for quick despatch to steamers calling for bunkers, showed an increase over that of 1935; 145 steamers took 38,227 tons of coal, as compared with 35,142 tons taken by 149 steamers in 1935.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The standard rates of wages for the labouring classes—agricultural, manual and artisan—now regulated by a Minimum Wage Ordinance, No. 5 of 1935, have been maintained during 1936, though estates have been compelled to curtail working expenses by reducing the numbers employed and the number of days employment per week.

Ruling daily rates are:—

	<i>For Men.</i>	<i>For Women.</i>
Agricultural	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Manual	1s. to 1s. 6d.	10d. to 1s.
Semi-skilled	1s. to 3s.	1s. 2d.
Skilled	3s. to 5s.	2s. to 3s.

In domestic service the monthly wage, which usually includes board and lodging, varies between 10s. and 16s. for housemaids and yard boys, 15s. to 20s. for cooks, and £3 to £4 for chauffeurs. Where board and lodging are not given, the rate of wages is increased by about 10s. per month.

The cost of living is moderate and has varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food during the year were as follows:—

						s.	d.	
Beef, fresh	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	per lb.
Mutton, fresh	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	per lb.
Pork, fresh	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	per lb.
Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	per lb.
Fish, fresh	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	per lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	per dozen.
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	per bottle.
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	per lb.
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	per lb.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	per lb.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	per lb.
Bread	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	per lb.
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	0	2½	per lb.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education.

There are 47 recognized Primary Schools in the Colony. None of these are Government schools, the organization of education being on a denominational basis. The Government fixes the salary of Head Teachers, based on the personal qualifications and the average attendance of the school. Assistant teachers are paid by the school manager, to whom the Government makes a grant-in-aid, though in most cases the managers are unable to supplement such grant. During 1936 the Government paid a total of £5,068 8s. 4d. to the school managers towards salaries of teachers. £29 4s. 6d. was added to this sum by the managers. School buildings are the property of the local Church Vestries who estimated the rental values for 1936 at £1,519 5s.; and who spent a total of £471 3s. 3d. on repairs and furniture during the year.

Elementary agriculture is taught, and gardens are attached to most schools. The Agricultural Department supervises this work, and the standard is reasonably high.

Secondary Education.

There are two secondary schools, St. Mary's College for boys, under the direction of the Curé of Castries, who is assisted by an Advisory Committee to which the Government nominates three of the six members; and St. Joseph's Convent for Girls, managed and staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny.

Up to 12 scholarships at St. Mary's College are awarded by the Government to boys from the primary schools, and five for the girls at St. Joseph's Convent.

Both these schools are in receipt of an annual grant from the Government. In 1936, St. Mary's College received £450, and St. Joseph's Convent £175. In addition the Government makes maintenance and book grants to scholarship holders, amounting in 1936 to £33 11s. 4d.

The syllabus in each case is that of a normal secondary school, the London Matriculation and Cambridge University Local Examinations being taken by the pupils.

The Government offers a scholarship, of the annual value of £175 and tenable at a British University, in every alternate year. This is awarded on the results of the London Matriculation Examination (First Division).

Government scholarships at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad are also available, but owing to the lack of facilities for the study of science in the secondary schools, these scholarships are seldom sought.

Child Welfare.

The Child Welfare Association carried on its useful work with Mrs. Baynes as President, and Mrs. F. Floissac, M.B.E., as Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, assisted by a number of ladies.

The Association now has the services of a fully trained nurse who acts as a Health Visitor.

The Government supplies medicines and accommodation free of charge and Government Medical Officers supervise the clinics.

Various.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are established in St. Lucia; there are troops of both of these organizations in Castries and in the other towns and villages of the Colony.

Football, cricket and netball are the favourite games.

There are several social clubs in the Colony and in this respect the community is well provided.

There is a cinema in Castries which is equipped with talking pictures. The cinema building is built in concrete and is very commodious. There is a stage fitted, and the hall is occasionally used for public dances and amateur theatricals and also by itinerant entertainers.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.—The number of ships entered and cleared during the year was 1,452, of a total tonnage of 2,037,180. Of this number 835 were steamships and 617 sailing vessels.

Mail communication is maintained by the following means :—

(1) A regular fortnightly service to and from Canada, the United States of America, and the British West Indian Colonies, by the Canadian National Steamships.

(2) A regular fortnightly service via Martinique to and from Europe and via Barbados and Trinidad to and from the Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, and Colon, by the steamers of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.

(3) A fortnightly service to and from the United States of America and some of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Furness West Indian Line.

(4) Communication with Canada, the United States of America and most of the West Indian Islands by the steamers of the Ocean Dominion Line and the American Caribbean Line, respectively.

(5) A four-weekly service direct to London by steamers of the Harrison Line and by the Booker Line, respectively.

(6) The former seaplane service to and from North and South America, touching at various British and foreign ports en route, by the planes of Pan-American Airways Incorporated was discontinued in November, 1935.

Post Office.—In addition to the General Post Office there are ten sub post offices in the country districts, four of which are also money order offices. Inland mails are regularly despatched by land and sea routes. Mails are sent by all steamers of the lines mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

Roads.

The internal communications of this island are maintained by a system of roads and tracks, which are divided into three classes as follows:—

Main roads	...	...	...	...	...	62·50 miles.
Second class roads	...	...	...	...	...	88·00 „
Unclassified roads	...	...	...	...	...	230·00 „

Main roads and second class roads are those which can be used by motor vehicles.

Unclassified roads for the most part cannot be used by motor vehicles.

Motor-boat Service.

There are four coastal motor-boat services along the western, or leeward, coast of the Island. These services are operated by private concerns.

Telegraphs.

Telegraphic communication is maintained by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited.

Telephones.

The telephone system is maintained entirely by the Government and consists of nine exchanges situated in towns and villages. One hundred and sixteen miles of trunk lines connect these exchanges and 434 miles of branch lines serve subscribers.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banks.

A branch of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) is maintained in the Colony. It conducts all classes of banking business, including savings bank. There is also a Government Savings Bank with branches in the out-districts.

Currency.

British sterling is the currency of the Island. Barclays Bank, referred to above, issues currency notes which are covered by deposits with Government. Currency Notes of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago of one and two dollar denominations became legal tender under Ordinance No. 4 of 1936 from 1st May, 1936.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use in St. Lucia, but land quantities are frequently expressed in a local unit of measurement known as a carré, equal to about three acres, 32 perches.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, public buildings, wharves and jetties, the dredging of the harbour, the telephone system and the control of the Crown Lands. The Department also runs its own workshop, and maintains its road rollers, lorries and other machinery.

The expenditure for the year was:—

							£
Personal emoluments and other charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,040
Annually recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,756
Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,397

No new construction work of any magnitude was carried out.

A few minor works were, the Grognette Bridge, £905; extension of the Resident Surgeon's quarters, Victoria Hospital, £186; reconstruction of a portion of the Western Wharf in reinforced concrete, £199; and reconditioning of a building for a new Post Office, £183.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

The Chief Justice presides over the Royal Court which has an original civil and criminal jurisdiction. Appeals from the Royal Court are heard and determined by the West Indian Court of Appeal constituted under the West Indian Court of Appeal Act, 1919, of the Imperial Parliament.

In criminal cases tried in the Royal Court facts are decided upon by a jury of nine except in the case of a trial for a capital offence when the jury consists of twelve.

For magisterial cases the Island is divided into three judicial districts. The Chief Justice is also the Magistrate and Coroner of the First District and presides over Courts at Castries and Dennery.

The Magistrate and Coroner of the Second and Third Districts presides over Courts at Soufriere, Choiseul, Vieux-Fort, Micoud, and Anse-la-Raye.

The Chief Justice hears appeals from the Magistrate of the Second and Third Districts. A Commissioner for Appeals, who is also Assistant Magistrate, hears appeals from the First District Court and conducts preliminary inquiries into indictable cases that arise in this District.

A code of Civil Law, the authors of which were Sir G. W. Des Voeux, G.C.M.G., and Mr. James Armstrong, C.M.G., became law in October, 1879. This code was framed upon the principles of the ancient law of the Island, with such modifications as are required by existing circumstances. The Statute Law (Ordinances and Revised Rules and Orders) of the Colony was consolidated to 1916 by Mr. F. H. Coller, Chief Justice, with the assistance of Mr. J. Louis Devaux of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Devaux assisted in compiling the Ordinances and edited the Revised Rules and Orders, 1916. Mr. Coller also edited the Commercial Code, 1916.

The revising and editing of the Criminal Law and Procedure of the Colony by Mr. J. E. M. Salmon was completed during 1920 and proclaimed as the Criminal Code, 1920. It came into force on 1st January, 1921.

An adequate Police Force is maintained to enforce the decisions of the Courts and to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and the security of life and property. Besides ordinary police duties, this force assists in the administration of poor relief, and provides the main portion of the Castries Fire Brigade.

There is one gaol, the Royal Gaol, situated in Castries, which contains separate prisons for male and female convicts. The institution has its own bakery, which supplies excellent bread to all the public institutions and, in addition to stone breaking and carrying out useful work outside the walls, certain of the prisoners are taught carpentry, tailoring, and shoemaking.

The total number of cases heard and of persons convicted of various crimes in the Colony over a period of five years is as follows:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Magistrate's Courts (cases heard) ...	1,657	1,826	1,755	1,551	1,861
Magistrate's Courts (convictions) ...	1,132	1,326	1,239	1,154	1,322
Royal Court (convictions) ...	22	14	13	6	6

The following table shows the number of offences dealt with by the Magistrates in 1936 as compared with 1935:—

	1935.	1936.
Offences against the person, including homicide... ..	362	335
Praedial larceny	147	170
Offences against property other than praedial	215	186
Other offences	827	1,170
Total number of offences reported...	<u>1,551</u>	<u>1,861</u>

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The Legislative Council passed 23 Ordinances including one Appropriation Ordinance. The more important Ordinances were as follows:—

The Currency Notes (Trinidad) Ordinance, 1936, making Trinidad Government Currency Notes legal tender in St. Lucia;

The Loan Ordinance, 1936, authorizing the Governor to borrow from the Crown Agents £1,400 to pay for the former Bank Building (Barclays Bank, Dominion Colonial and Overseas) and £100 for incidental expenses to adapt the building for use as a Post Office;

The Customs Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, providing, *inter alia*, for the Legislative Council to alter Customs Tariffs from time to time without the necessity for the subsequent confirmation of its action by the passing of an Ordinance;

The Board of Education Ordinance, 1936, establishing a Board of Education for the Colony;

The Criminal Code Amendment Ordinance, 1936, modifying the procedure with respect to the jury, and to cases of Aggravated Assault and revising the qualifications of jurors;

The Petroleum Amendment Ordinance, 1936, fixing the flash point limit of petroleum at 73° Fahrenheit;

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, conferring upon the Governor in Council the power to remit in appropriate cases the whole or part of the income tax due by any person;

The Civil Code (Resealing of Probates) Amendment Ordinance, 1936, providing for the resealing of Probates;

The Customs Amendment Ordinance, 1936, vesting in the Treasurer a discretionary power to dispense with the giving of a bond by the owner of goods taken out of a bonded warehouse for exportation from the Colony;

The Liquor Licence Amendment Ordinance, 1936, providing for the exemption from Trade Duty of spirits taken out of bond for exportation from the Colony;

The Public Buildings (Insurance) Fund Abolition Ordinance, 1936, providing *inter alia* for the abolition of the Public Buildings (Insurance) Fund;

The Destruction of Court Records Ordinance, 1936, providing statutory authority for the destruction of Court Records;

The Guarantee Fund Amendment Ordinance, 1936, providing for the keeping by the Treasurer of a Register of persons who are required to give security in place of the schedule of such persons provided for in the principal Ordinance;

The Medical Registration Amendment Ordinance, 1936, making the Registrar of the Royal Court *ex officio* Medical Registrar, and providing, *inter alia*, for the erasure of names of deceased persons from the Medical Register;

The Whale Fishery (Repeal) Ordinance, 1936, repealing local legislation on the subject of whaling;

The Wireless Telegraphy Amendment Ordinance, 1936, enlarging the definition of "Wireless Telegraphy" in Ordinance No. 128, 1916 Revision, so as to include "Wireless Telephony";

The Royal Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, abolishing the payment of personal fees to Bailiffs of the Royal Court.

There were a number of Statutory Rules and Orders issued dealing chiefly with administrative routine and the carrying out of the details of the provisions of various statutes. Royal Orders in Council were issued including, *inter alia*, Royal Orders relating to debts under the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919; the extension of the duration of the Legislative Council of the Colony; the load lines of Swedish ships; prohibiting the landing or flying of aircraft in or over prohibited areas; revoking certain Treaty of Peace Orders; applying to the British Colonies etc., certain Supplementary Conventions with Austria, Switzerland and Denmark making further provision for the reciprocal extradition of fugitive criminals; extending to certain Colonies etc., the provisions of the Whaling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1934; making new provision in regard to the constitution of the Legislative Council. There were also issued, a Royal Proclamation declaring His Majesty's Pleasure touching His Royal Coronation and the Solemnity thereof; Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Realm constituting the Office of Governor and Commander in Chief of the Windward Islands; Additional Royal Instructions making new provision in regard to the constitution of the Executive Council.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony during the last five years were as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Local Revenue.</i>	<i>Total Revenue including Imperial Grants.</i>	<i>Local Expenditure.</i>	<i>Total Expenditure including Development Schemes.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1932 ...	79,713	130,207	79,626	96,278
1933 ...	72,569	92,816	81,002	94,732
1934 ...	75,229	85,079	84,532	90,953
1935 ...	79,872	96,146	86,000	87,959
1936 ...	100,018	101,018	87,433	91,150

The Public Debt of the Colony (including Guaranteed Loans) stood at £117,606 5s. 3d. at the close of the year while the accumulated sinking fund towards its redemption amounted to £15,708 17s. 6d.

The Imperial grants received have been as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>In aid of Administration.</i>	<i>For Colonial Development.</i>	<i>Reparation Receipt.</i>
	£	£	£
1932 ...	35,300	15,194	3,956
1933 ...	2,500	17,747	—
1934 ...	8,000	1,850	—
1935 ...	14,000	2,274	—
1936 ...	1,000	3,717	—

The assets of the Colony at 31st December, 1936, amounting to £52,651 1s. 7d., were made up as follows:—

ASSETS.

<i>Cash—</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In hands of Treasurer	188	5	5			
„ „ Sub-Accountants	374	13	3			
„ „ Crown Agents (Current Account)	155	11	2			
At Barclays Bank (Current Account) ...	3,249	9	8			
				3,967	19	6
<i>Investments—</i>						
On account of Savings Bank	20,006	11	2			
„ Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	1,494	3	4			
„ Baron Trust Fund	109	12	9			
„ Soufriere Waterworks Reserve Fund	105	15	8			
„ Dennery Waterworks Reserve Fund	150	10	10			
„ Castries Waterworks Reserve Fund	909	17	6			
„ Castries Town Board Building Fund	589	11	5			
„ Castries Town Board Electric Light Reserve Fund ...	89	0	11			
				23,455	3	7

ST. LUCIA, 1936

21

<i>Loans—</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Castries Town Board for Streets (from Public Buildings Insurance Fund) ...	—	—	—			
Castries Town Board for Cemetery ...	49	14	5			
Castries Water Authority for Waterworks ...	100	0	0			
Village of Dennery for Waterworks ...	128	0	0			
Village of Choiseul for Market, etc. ...	7	10	0			
Village of Canaries for River-Wall ...	42	0	0			
Town of Vieux-Fort for Sea-Wall ...	154	0	0			
				481	4	5
<i>Advances—</i>						
Micoud Village Fund ...	274	5	1			
Anse-la-Raye Village Fund ...	174	5	1			
Choiseul Village Fund ...	93	4	3			
Packing and Crate Suspense Account ...	235	6	10			
Post Office Account ...	955	11	10			
Other Advances ...	3,077	3	0			
				4,809	16	1
<i>Stores—</i>						
Public Works Materials and Stores ...	2,654	17	5			
Colony Drug Store ...	569	5	8			
				3,224	3	1
Joint Colonial Fund ...				14,000	0	0
Drafts and Remittances Account ...				2,712	14	11
Total Assets...	...	...		£52,651	1	7

The liabilities of the Colony at 31st December, 1936, amounting to £36,622 6s. 7d. were as follows:—

<i>Deposits—</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Savings Bank Depositors ...	23,378	2	1			
Interest, Baron Trust Money Account ...	142	2	0			
Sundry Deposits Account ...	3,243	1	9			
Castries Waterworks Reserve Fund ...	1,333	7	11			
Soufriere Waterworks Reserve Fund ...	105	15	8			
Dennery Waterworks Reserve Fund ...	150	10	10			
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund ...	1,538	13	1			
Distressed Emigrants' Fund ...	160	18	6			
Model Cottages Fund ...	344	2	8			
Castries Town Board Building Fund ...	589	11	5			
Castries Town Board Electric Light Reserve Fund ...	89	0	11			
Castries Electric Lights Fund ...	732	19	5			
				31,808	6	3
<i>Special Funds—</i>						
Towns and Villages ...	678	4	7			
Castries Fire Relief Loan Account ...	676	18	10			
Castries Waterworks Reconstruction Loan Account ...	144	7	7			
Castries Town Fund ...	2,422	0	5			
				3,921	11	5
St. Vincent Intercolonial Account ...				99	12	7
Grenada Intercolonial Account ...				792	16	4
Total Liabilities ...	...	...		£36,622	6	7

Taxation in St. Lucia is both direct and indirect. The main source of the former is Income-tax. Incomes under £100 per annum are free of tax, while the first £100 of incomes exceeding £100 is free from taxation; the remainder being taxed according to the following schedule:—

	s.	d.
For every pound of the first £100	4	
For every pound of the next £200	6	
For every pound of the next £300	1	0
For every pound of the next £400	1	6
For every pound of the next £500	2	3
For every pound of the next £500	3	0
For every pound of the next £500	3	9
For every pound of the next £500	4	6
For every pound of the next £500	5	6
For every pound of the rest of the chargeable income ...	5	6

A temporary surcharge of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. imposed is still in force.

Another source of direct taxation is a House Tax. This tax in the towns and villages is assessed and collected for the benefit of the particular town or village fund. In the rural districts the tax is assessed and collected by Government for the benefit of general revenue. In the case of the Rural House Tax, houses of a rental value of £5 and under are exempt; the remainder are taxed as follows:—

Of an annual rental of:

	s.	d.
Over £5 and not over £7 10s.	7	6
„ £7 10s. and not over £10	10	0
„ £10 and not over £12 10s.	15	0
„ £12 10s. and not over £15	20	0
„ £15 and not over £20	28	0
„ £20-£7 per cent. of the assessed rental value.		

In the case of towns and villages it is provided by Ordinance that the House Tax shall not exceed 8 per cent. of the assessed annual value of the house.

The principal source of indirect taxation is import duty. There is a preferential tariff on goods of Empire origin amounting to 50 per cent. Household goods to the value of £250 which have been in the possession of the importer for at least one year and which are imported for his personal use are admitted free. There are certain other specific exemptions, and the Governor in Council may exempt anything from duty upon good cause being shown.

There is an excise duty on rum, and a Stamp Duty Ordinance which provides for the stamping of the usual documents, &c.

There is an export duty on certain agricultural products, graded according to the f.o.b. value of the several commodities.

The yield from taxation in the years 1935 and 1936 was as follows:—

	1935.	1936.
	£	£
Import duties	42,281	44,064
Export duties	1,880	1,620
Port, harbour, etc., dues	2,665	2,292
Spirit licences	805	841
Distillery licences	163	164
Animals, vehicles and guns	770	912
Petroleum, cocoa, boats, etc.	791	721
Excise duty on rum	6,899	7,014
Trade duty on spirits	3,314	3,298
Stamp duty	1,713	1,008
Income tax	2,732	3,304
Succession duty	88	1,671
Rural house tax	1,015	740

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency Sir Selwyn McGregor Grier, K.C.M.G., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, left Grenada on vacation leave on the 7th June, 1936, and resumed the administration of the Windward Islands Government on his return to Grenada on the 14th October, 1936.

During the late Governor's absence on leave, His Honourward W. Baynes, C.B.E., Administrator, acted as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, and the Honourable G. H. Frith, Treasurer, acted as Administrator of St. Lucia. The Acting Governor left this Island on the 14th June, 1936, for Grenada, from which Island he administered the Government of the Windward Islands. He returned on the 14th September, 1936, to St. Lucia, where he continued to administer the Windward Islands Government until the return of the substantive Governor to duty.

The Administrator left this Island on short leave on the 14th December, 1936, and returned to duty on the 25th December, 1936.

The late Governor paid two visits to this Island in the course of the year, the 18th to the 23rd February, 1936, and the 6th to the 22nd March, 1936.

The following British ships of war visited this Island during the year:—

H.M.S. *Dundee* and *Frobisher* in February.

H.M.S. *York* in July.

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

(a) *Official or Semi-Official Publications.*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
St. Lucia Gazette ...	—	St. Lucia Government Printing Office.	Weekly
St. Lucia Blue Book ...	—	Do.	Annually
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage - Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission to the Leeward Islands and St. Lucia. (Cmd. 3996.)	—	His Majesty's Stationery Office.	1932
West India Sugar Commission Report, 1929. (Cmd. 3517.)	—	Do.	1930
Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands. Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Primary Education. (Colonial No. 79.)	—	Do.	1933
Year Book of the West Indies.	—	Thomas Skinner & Co., London.	Annually
The West India Committee Circular.	—	The West India Committee, London.	Fortnightly.
Government of the West Indies.	Hume Wrong	Clarendon Press ...	1923
Historical Geography of the British Colonies, Vol. II, West Indies.	Sir C. P. Lucas.	Clarendon Press ...	1905
History, Resources, and Progress of British West Indies.	Sir A. Aspinall.	Pitman ...	1912
Pocket Guide to the West Indies.	Sir A. Aspinall.	Sifton Praed & Co. Ltd.	1931
Handbook of the West Indies.	Sir A. Aspinall.	West India Committee.	1929
(b) <i>Descriptive Publications.</i>			
English in the West Indies.	J. A. Froude	Longman, Green & Co.	1888
Cradle of the Deep ...	Sir Frederick Treves.	Smith, Elder & Co.	1908
A Wayfarer in the West Indies.	Sir A. Aspinall.	West India Committee.	1928

(c) *Historical Publications.*

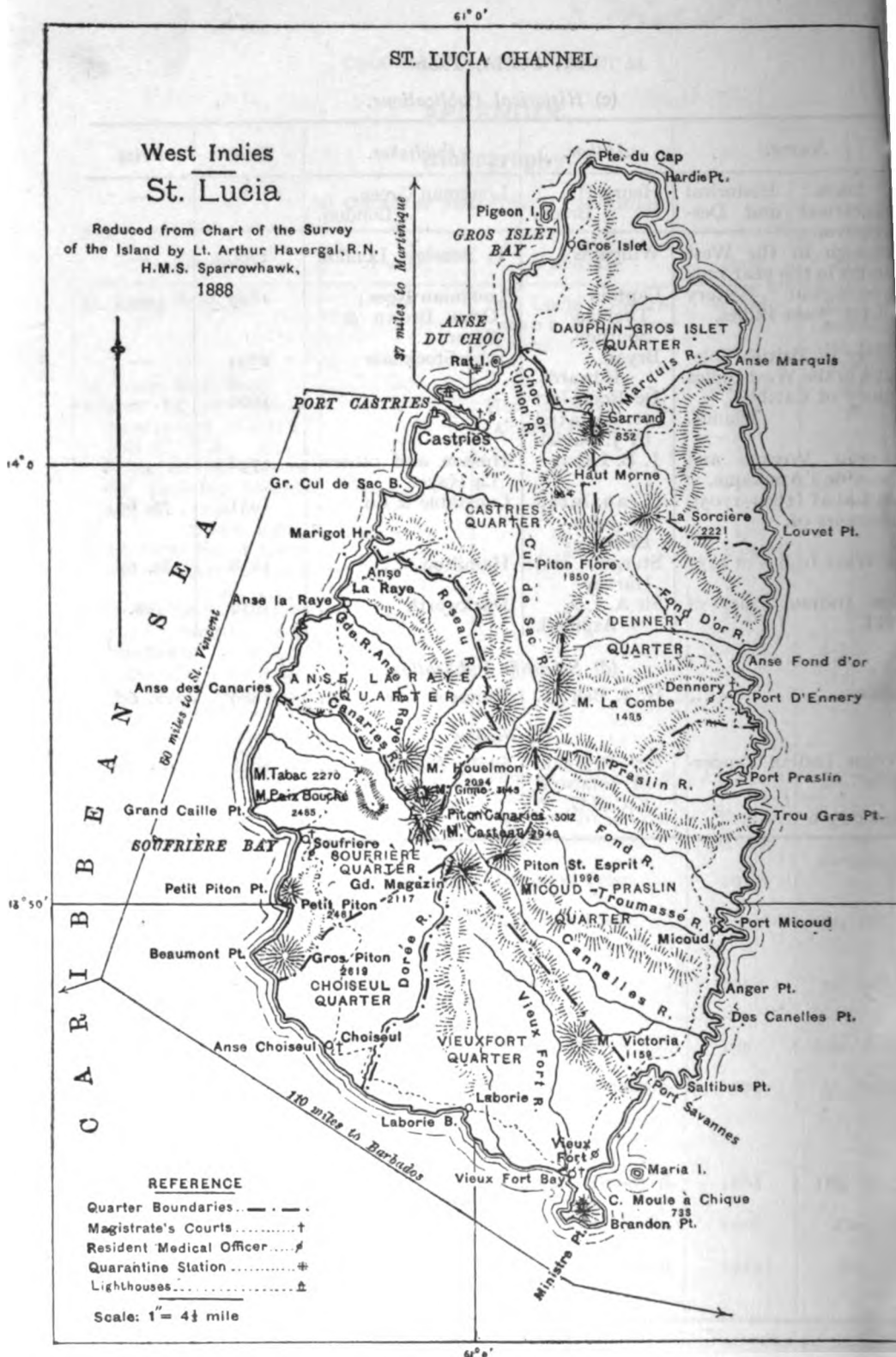
<i>Name.</i>	<i>Author.</i>	<i>Publisher.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
St. Lucia : Historical Statistical and Descriptive.	Henry H. Breen.	Longman Green, London.	—	—
Campaign in the West Indies in the year 1794.	Willyams ...	T. Bensley, London	1796	—
Chronological History of the West Indies.	Captain Thomas Southey.	Longman Rees ; Orme Brown & Green.	1827	—
History of British Colonies in the West Indies.	Bryan Edwards.	John Stockdale ...	1793	—
History of Caribbee Islands.	De Rochefort (translated by J. Davis).	—	1666	—
Nouveau Voyage aux Isles de l'Amerique.	J. B. Labat	Husson and others, La Haye.	1742	—
Le Labat (1693-1705), Memoirs of.	(Translated by John Eaden.)	Constable & Co. ...	1931	7s. 6d.
The West Indies in 1837	Sturges and Harvey.	Hamilton ...	1838	8s. 6d
West Indian Tales of Old.	Sir A. Aspinall.	Duckworth ...	1912	8s.

(d) *Scientific Publication.*

beah ...	H. J. Bell ...	Sampson Low ...	1889	2s. 6d.
----------	----------------	-----------------	------	---------

(e) *Fiction.*

West Indian Pepper-Pot.	Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G.	Philip Alan Co. ...	1928	10s. 6d.
-------------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------	------	----------



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935,

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Clichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS	KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE
BARBADOS	LEEWARD ISLANDS
BERMUDA	MAURITIUS
BRITISH GUIANA	NEW HEBRIDES
BRITISH HONDURAS	NIGERIA
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE	NORTHERN RHODESIA
BRUNEI, STATE OF	NYASALAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
FALKLAND ISLANDS	ST. VINCENT
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	SEYCHELLES
FIJI	SEIRRA LEONE
THE GAMBIA	SOMALILAND
GIBRALTAR	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE
GOLD COAST	TRENGGANU
GRENADA	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
HONG KONG	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
JAMAICA	UGANDA
JOHORE	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE
KEDAH	
KELANTAN	

BASUTOLAND	SWAZILAND
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE	

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN	CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	TOGOLAND under British Mandate

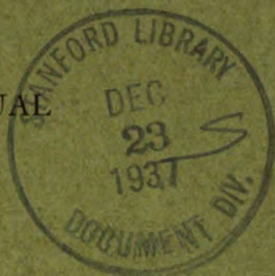
*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 1817

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1724 and 1787
respectively (price 1s. 3d. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. 6d. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (11d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5210] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1817

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1724 and 1787
respectively (price 1s. 3d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TONGA FOR THE YEAR 1936

CHAPTER	CONTENTS	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	5
III.—POPULATION	5
IV.—HEALTH	7
V.—HOUSING	10
VI.—PRODUCTION	11
VII.—COMMERCE	13
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	14
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	16
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	19
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	21
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	22
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	22
XIV.—LEGISLATION	26
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	27
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS	30
APPENDICES :		
A. METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY	33
B. PUBLICATIONS	35

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Kingdom of Tonga consists of three main groups of islands called respectively Tongatabu, Ha'apai and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Niuafouu, Niuatobutabu and Tafahi.

The main groups are situated between the 18th and 22nd degrees of South latitude and 173rd and 176th degrees of West longitude, and extend over an area of approximately 250 square miles.

The islands consist of two parallel chains running north and south. The western chain is volcanic in formation and the eastern coralline. With the exception of Tofua and Falcon islands the volcanoes are dormant or extinct.

The island of Niuatobutabu was discovered by the Dutch navigators Schouten and Lemaire in 1616. They did not visit the main groups.

In 1643 Tongatabu was discovered by Tasman, and from that year until 1767, when Wallis anchored in Niuatobutabu, there was no contact with the outside world. Captain Cook visited Tongatabu and the Ha'apai group in 1773 and again in 1777, and named the islands the Friendly Islands. In 1789 Captain Bligh visited the Ha'apai group. It was in the waters of this group that the mutiny of the *Bounty* occurred.

Niuafoou was discovered by Captain Edwards in H.M.S. *Pandora* in the year 1791.

Contact with the outside world was now established.

Climate.

The climate of the Tongan group from May to November is good for the tropics. The thermometer rarely registers higher than 80 degrees and the humidity during these months is, as a rule, relatively low. During the wet season, from December to April, the temperature rarely rises above 90 degrees, but the humidity, especially when the wind is northerly, is high. This season is trying for Europeans. The meteorological summary for the year is appended to this Report.

History.

The early history of Tonga is enshrouded in myth, and any attempt to reconstruct the past is based on the list of the Tui Tonga, the ancient kings. This list has been compiled by ethnologists and dates back to the 10th century. The extent of the dominions of these ancient kings is not clearly known, but there is evidence that they possessed overlordship over a vast area of Polynesia, whence they received tribute. The kingship was hereditary and the power of the Tui Tonga was absolute. About the 15th century, after the murder of a Tui Tonga, his successor, while retaining his sacred powers, divested himself of much of his executive authority, which he transferred to his brother, whom he henceforth called the Tui Haatakalaua. At this time it may be said that there were two kings in Tonga, the spiritual and the temporal. About the middle of the 17th century the temporal king transferred his executive power to a brother, retaining for himself the presentation of offerings from his people. The new chief was called the Tui Kanokupolu, and succession to the title, though not hereditary, was kept within the family. From the date of the creation of the new title the powers of the Tui Tonga and the Tui Haatakalaua gradually passed into the

hands of the Tui Kanokupolu and in the middle of the 19th century, upon the death of the then Tui Tonga, the insignia of the ancient title of the Tui Tonga were conferred upon the Tui Kanokupolu, King George I, the founder of the reigning dynasty. While the evolution of a sacred line of chiefs is not without historic parallel, the double delegation of powers renders difficult the true understanding of the ancient Tongan polity.

Evidence remains in modern Tonga of the power of the ancient kings in the form of the stone monuments which still exist. Chief of these is the Haamoga—a trilithon consisting of two large upright coral stones about 16 feet high, with a connecting stone, 19 feet long, laid horizontally across and mortised into the tops of the upright pieces, the visible parts of which are estimated to weigh between 30 and 40 tons. It was probably erected about the 13th century. Tradition is not consistent as to the reason which impelled the then Tui Tonga to erect this monument, but it is evidentiary of an absolute power. Its state of preservation is excellent. Other evidence of the powers of the ancient kings is to be found in the langis, the royal burial grounds which still exist in Tonga. They consist of quadrilateral mounds, faced by huge blocks of stone, rising sometimes in terraces to a height of 20 feet. The stones are coral, of immense weight, and can only have been placed in position by the concerted labour of a large body of men skilled in the use of rollers and levers. The stones out of which the monuments were constructed were probably quarried from the coral reefs, though there is a strong traditionary evidence that many of them came from distant Polynesian islands.

From the close of the 18th century the history of Tonga can be obtained from the chronicles of Europeans who visited the islands or from European missionary sources. During the first half of the 19th century the islands were the scene of civil wars. These were finally checked during the reign of King George I who had by conquest gathered all power in his own hands. He was finally proclaimed King in 1845. King George I came strongly under missionary influence and, though his rule was absolute, he determined to grant a Constitution, based on the English model, to the Tongans. This Constitution, granted over fifty years ago, has been from time to time amended, yet in essentials the present Constitution differs little from the original. King George died in 1893, at the age of ninety-six, after a memorable reign of nearly fifty years. He was the creator of modern Tonga. He was succeeded by his great-grandson, King George II. The present monarch, Queen Salote Tubou, D.B.E., succeeded to the throne on the death of her father King George II in 1918.

A Protectorate was proclaimed over Tonga in 1900 and a British Agent appointed.

The language of the group is Tongan, though the laws and Government *Gazettes* are published in both English and Tongan.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Under the Constitution of Tonga the Government is divided into three bodies, the Queen, Privy Council, and Cabinet; the Legislative Assembly; and the Judiciary. The chief executive body is the Queen-in-Council, and executive decisions of lesser import are taken in Cabinet over which the Premier presides. The law-making power is vested in the Assembly which consists of the members of the Privy Council, seven nobles elected by their peers, and seven representatives elected by the people. Elections are held triennially. A limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council; any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review at the next meeting of the Legislature. At present the technical and financial departments are administered by European members of the Tongan civil service, and Tongan ministers control the other departments. The northern group of islands, Ha'apai and Vavau, together with the outlying islands are administered by Tongan Governors who are members of, and responsible to, the Executive. Minor Tongan officials perform statutory duties in connection with the village life of the people.

No constitutional changes took place during the year.

III.—POPULATION.

The Tongan population at the census taken in April, 1936, was 31,604. The increase in the population during the year ending April, 1936, was 2·86 per cent., compared with ·80 per cent. for 1935.

The figures for other races are as follows:—

Europeans	342
Half-castes	499
Other Pacific Islanders	206
Others	139

The incidence of the non-Tongan population has not varied appreciably during the last 10 years.

The average density of population for all races is 131·16 per square mile.

The following figures show the vital statistics of the Tongan population for the five years ending 31st December last:—

Year.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate. Per Mille.
1932	1,180	40·47
1933	1,139	37·99
1934	1,191	38·88
1935	1,194	37·90
1936	1,230	38·21

As regards the sexes of the children born the following table shows the proportion for the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
1932	1,156·6	1,000
1933	1,228·9	1,000
1934	1,000·0	1,013·5
1935	1,027·1	1,000
1936	1,157·1	1,000

The illegitimate births amounted to 251. The following table shows the proportion of illegitimate births to every 100 births during the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
1932	15·42
1933	18·29
1934	17·96
1935	20·10
1936	20·30

The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rate for the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>
1932	417	14·64
1933	432	14·36
1934	430	14·03
1935	399	12·71
1936	529	16·25

The following table shows the infant mortality rate for the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>In per mille of Births.</i>
1932	74·50
1933	75·60
1934	71·30
1935	91·60
1936	95·93

The following table sets out the total number of marriages performed and the marriage rate for the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Number</i>	<i>Rate per mille of population.</i>
1932	243	8·02
1933	227	7·58
1934	188	6·13
1935	229	7·11
1936	229	7·11

The Chief Justice of Tonga is the Registrar-General of births, marriages, and deaths of Tongan subjects. Registration in the case of British subjects and foreigners is provided for under

the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893, and Regulations made thereunder, and is effected at the office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

IV.—HEALTH.

The Medical Department of the Government of Tonga consists of three medical officers, a dentist, a European nurse, seven Tongan medical practitioners and a Tongan subordinate staff. Three Tongan nurses are on the staff at Nukualofa Hospital and there is one Tongan nurse at each of the two hospitals in the northern group of islands. Four Tongan students are studying at the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji.

The Tongans receive free medical attention. Other patients are charged fees on a scale laid down by the Executive. Fees are paid direct into revenue. The dentist receives a retaining fee from the Government. Tongans receive free treatment in cases of extractions and temporary stoppings. They are also treated freely for pyorrhoea, the incidence of which is heavy.

Provision was made for an expenditure of £7,449 on medical and health services. This sum is equivalent to 12·79 per cent. of the estimated revenue for the year. There are three hospitals in Tonga. The main hospital at Nukualofa is well equipped to meet the needs of the community. It consists of European and Tongan wards, three maternity wards, in separate buildings, and a dispensary. The hospital has a portable X-ray outfit. The other hospitals are in Ha'apai and Vavau. They are suitable for local requirements.

Tonga is purely an agricultural country. There are no estates in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Reference to the system of land tenure is made below. In recording statistical information as to the prevalence of disease it follows that the figures refer only to the home life of the people and the question of disease caused by work in factories or mines does not arise.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of cases during the year.</i>			
Filariasis	1,428
Tetanus	10
Leprosy	1
Conjunctivitis	588
Trachoma	255
Typhoid fever	206
Yaws	502
Dysentery	66
Tuberculosis	71
Pneumonia	112
Measles	11,023

Comparative figures of reported cases of typhoid are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>						<i>Number of cases.</i>
1932	...	...	...	...	...	165
1933	...	...	...	...	...	147
1934	...	...	...	...	...	142
1935	...	...	...	...	...	112
1936	...	...	...	...	...	206

The disease is endemic. During the year a total of 351 prophylactic inoculations were given.

Comparative figures of reported cases of dysentery are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>						<i>Number of cases.</i>
1932	...	...	...	...	...	12
1933	...	...	...	...	...	59
1934	...	...	...	...	...	56
1935	...	...	...	...	...	46
1936	...	...	...	...	...	66

Most of the cases notified during the year were bacillary in character.

Comparative figures of reported cases of tuberculosis are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>						<i>Number of cases.</i>
1932	...	...	...	...	...	256
1933	...	...	...	...	...	230
1934	...	...	...	...	...	106
1935	...	...	...	...	...	131
1936	...	...	...	...	...	71

This disease is by far the commonest cause of death; out of 201 patients attended by the Medical Department and subsequently dying, 18 per cent. died from some form of tuberculosis.

Comparative figures of reported cases of yaws are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>						<i>Number of cases.</i>
1932	...	...	...	...	...	575
1933	...	...	...	...	...	663
1934	...	...	...	...	...	594
1935	...	...	...	...	...	988
1936	...	...	...	...	...	502

A total of 1,377 B.S.T. and 583 N.A.B. injections were given.

A moderately severe epidemic of measles affected the whole group in the middle of the year. The first case was discovered on a local schooner which had recently returned from Fiji. The epidemic assumed pandemic magnitude affecting practically every home. The total number of notified cases was 11,023. The total mortality was 31.

The principal causes of death, when a member of the Medical Department was in attendance, were:—

<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	
Tuberculosis ...	18.0	Cancer ...	6.2
Measles ...	15.4	Septic conditions ...	3.5
Pneumonia ...	9.0	Tetanus ...	2.4
Typhoid fever ...	8.5	Nutritional ...	2.1
Nervous diseases ...	8.0	Parturition ...	1.9
Cardiac disease ...	7.0	Respiratory ...	1.0

The following is a summary of the work performed during the year by the medical staff at the three hospitals:—

	<i>Nukualofa.</i>	<i>Vavau.</i>	<i>Ha'apai.</i>
Admissions ...	340	156	25
Major operations ...	198	35	12
Minor operations ...	1,336	618	326
Outpatients:—			
Attendances ...	35,686	8,680	21,485
Visits ...	9,511	4,134	5,468
Anaesthetics ...	648	70	413
Confinements ...	106	43	25
Sanitary inspections...	379	1,500	700

The figures for two dispensaries in Tongatabu are included in the outpatient department figures of Nukualofa hospital.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Tongan staff at outlying dispensaries in Niuafoou, Niuatobutabu, Nomuka and Eua:

Minor operations ...	321
Intravenous injections for yaws ...	222
Attendances as out-patients ...	14,579
Visits ...	4,148
Confinements ...	91
Sanitary inspections ...	7

The following is a summary of the work performed during the year by the Dental Department:—

Number of patients ...	1,347
Extractions ...	1,880
Fillings ...	359
Pyorrhoea cases treated ...	127

The Government dentist visited the northern islands of the group during the year.

The value of institutional treatment of maternity cases is becoming appreciated by the Tongans. There were 170 attendances at the ante-natal clinic at Nukualofa Hospital and mothers are encouraged to come to hospital for their confinements, as

far as the limitation of space permits. An infant welfare clinic has also been established. There were 82 attendances during the year. Free supplies of food for infants, when necessary, are provided.

As regards sanitation, the work of erecting cement latrines has been completed and the use of a standard pattern approved by the Board of Health is compulsory. Progress, though slow, is being made in the construction of cement tanks for water conservation and in the repairs of existing village tanks. In the past many large tanks were built in Tonga with no catchment area except their own roofs. The village churches afford excellent catchment but there was a repugnance among the Tongans to use the church roof for this purpose. This antipathy has now disappeared. There are no rivers or streams in Tonga and it is essential, in the interest of the public health, that a complete system of rain-water conservation tanks be installed. As a prevention against typhoid and dysentery the necessity of an unpolluted supply of drinking water is apparent. During periods of drought the people are frequently dependent on well-water for general domestic purposes.

V.—HOUSING.

The Tongan native house is built with reed sides and thatched roof. It is illegal to build a house less than 12 ft. in length and proportionately broad. The average size, however, is approximately 20 ft. long and 12 ft. broad. The native kitchen is merely a shelter built apart from the dwelling house. Ordinary plots are used for cooking purposes, but on special occasions food is always prepared in a native oven. This consists of a pit about 3 ft. deep which is lined with stones. The stones are heated by means of a flue and the food—pork, fish, or fowl, and native root crops—is baked among the stones, which are covered with leaves and earth.

The Tongan in later years has shown a preference for the European style of house and, according to the census figures of 1936, approximately one-third of the houses are now of wooden construction with corrugated iron roofs. These cottages consist of one or more rooms and verandah. While they lack the picturesqueness of the native house they are easier to maintain. The tendency to prefer the European type of house is accentuated by the fact that the supply of wood and thatching materials suitable for house building is limited. Economic depression has, however, checked the substitution of the thatched cottage by the wooden house and the houses built in recent years are mostly of native construction. There is no housing problem in Tonga and a wage-earning class may be said not to exist, as the people are peasant proprietors. The houses are the property of the people. Legal provision is made

for an annual inspection of houses and if any house is found to be in bad repair or badly drained it is lawful for the Tongan District Officer to order the owner to rebuild or provide proper drainage. Provision is also made for the weeding of the land around the houses and an inspection is made in the towns every two months to ensure that town sites are kept clean.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Tonga is purely an agricultural country. The chief crop is copra and production is almost entirely confined to the Tongans. There are a few European leaseholds but the percentage of copra exported by Europeans is negligible. The Tongan is a peasant proprietor and cultivates in person his statutory area of $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres to which reference is made below. Plantation labour, in the ordinary sense of the term, does not therefore exist. Approximately 20 per cent. of the coconut crop is consumed locally. It is used for cooking and drinking purposes, or for feeding pigs and fowls. The average annual value of the copra crop exported during the past five years has been £86,456. Every Tongan taxpayer is an actual or potential copra producer. There are at present 8,445 taxpayers. European influence has not, in the past, speaking generally, had any material influence on the method of copra production by the Tongan. In modern times legislation has been passed to provide for the proper spacing of newly-planted trees, and it is now an incident of the tenure of the $8\frac{1}{4}$ -acre allotment of a Tongan that one-half of the area should be planted with coconut trees in rows, and so arranged that the trees are 30 ft. apart. The legislation further provides for the weeding and inspection of allotments. The Tongan cultivator in the past planted his coconut trees closely together and it is difficult to persuade the ordinary farmer that a thinning out of over-planted areas will result in an increased crop. Legislative provision was made in 1926 having for its object the improvement in the quality of the copra exported, and it is an offence for a trader to have in his possession bad or damaged copra. In 1935 further provision was made in an amending Act to ensure that traders had proper drying platforms for copra.

Prior to the War there was considerable trade with New Zealand in bananas and citrus fruits, but the absence of direct communication with the Dominion, which ceased during the War, killed the trade. During the year 1931 satisfactory transport arrangements were made and banana production for export purposes recommenced. The first shipment of fruit was made in December, 1931. In 1932 exports amounted to 47,659 cases valued at £10,452. In 1933 exports amounted to 17,098 cases valued at £3,782. The banana industry received a severe setback in 1933, as a result of the severe gales experienced towards

the latter part of February, when practically all the tall varieties of bananas were laid flat and others severely damaged. In 1932 an arrangement was concluded with His Majesty's Government in New Zealand allotting a quota share of the Dominion banana market to Fiji and Tonga, the combined quota for the two administrations was fixed at 12,000 cases from May to September and 15,000 cases from October to April. The Tongan share of the quota was subsequently fixed at 20 per cent. of the total Fiji-Tonga quota, and Tonga commenced shipments on this basis in January, 1933. In 1934, owing to lack of shipping, it was only possible to send nine shipments, amounting to 26,402 cases, valued at £6,907, to the Dominion. In 1935 the combined quota was reduced and the Tongan share of the quota was fixed at 1,900 cases in May, 2,500 from June to September, and 2,400 from October to April. During the year, 29,793 cases were shipped, valued at £8,352. In 1936 the combined quota was again reduced and the Tongan share fixed at 2,200 cases from October to April and 1,700 cases from May to September. During the year 25,928 cases were shipped, valued at £7,373. The Tongan does not use the ordinary banana, to any degree, as a foodstuff and fruit production over market requirements would be used as feeding-stuff for pigs.

In addition to bananas small shipments of pineapples and kumaras (sweet potatoes), of an approximate value of £365, were shipped to New Zealand. Bêche-de-mer to the value of £516 was shipped to Hong Kong and New Zealand.

The main vegetable food of the Tongan consists of yams, taro, kumaras, and plantains. The approximate area under root crops is 8,000 acres. These crops are grown for local consumption only and it would be impossible to form any accurate estimate of their value.

The soil throughout the group is very fertile and in Tongatabu European vegetables of most summer varieties are easily grown except during the hot months of December to April. They are cultivated chiefly for local consumption by Europeans. The amount produced is limited by the extent of the available market.

Livestock production is confined, in general, to pigs, cattle, and goats. There is no export of livestock.

There are approximately 20,186 pigs in the group. They are used as a foodstuff by the Tongans and on ceremonial occasions they form an important part of the feast.

Cattle are limited in number and owned chiefly by Europeans. The younger Tongan is showing a tendency to keep cows. This, however, is a modern development due to contact with Europeans.

The Tongan does not as a rule sell his pigs and it would be difficult therefore to form an estimate of their value. The number of goats, according to the census figure for the year, is 3,233.

There is no mineral production in Tonga.

There are no fisheries.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade during the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
					£	£
1932	...	...	...	...	86,006	96,163
1933	...	...	...	...	86,007	114,447
1934	...	...	...	...	48,526	77,842
1935	...	...	...	...	68,782	90,711
1936	...	...	...	...	92,296	116,539

The export trade during the year was confined almost entirely to copra, bananas, and a small amount of bêche-de-mer. Copra is exported on optional bills of lading, and is mostly sold on the Continent of Europe. The quantity and value of copra exported during the last five years are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
						£
1932	...	...	...	...	8,323	83,228
1933	...	...	...	...	11,397	105,028
1934	...	...	...	...	10,154	59,941
1935	...	...	...	...	12,039	79,003
1936	...	...	...	...	11,899	105,078

The principal imports, apart from drapery, benzine and kerosene, were of Empire origin. The following table shows the countries of origin and value of imports from these countries during the last five years:—

<i>Country of origin.</i>	<i>*1932.</i>	<i>*1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand	29,743	22,343	10,826	16,079	21,911
Australia	28,759	24,410	10,325	12,932	24,606
United Kingdom	10,495	11,155	8,295	10,159	13,246
India	—	1,144	5,208	4,874	5,510
Fiji	5,026	6,734	3,765	1,499	1,906
Other British Territories	84	118	1,008	1,898	3,206
United States of America	5,224	10,172	3,090	7,990	5,441
Japan	6,475	9,528	4,187	11,069	13,291
Other Foreign Countries	199	395	1,822	2,282	3,180

* Imports classified according to country of consignment. From 1934 onwards classification was by country of origin.

The details and value of principal imports during the last five years are as follows:—

<i>General Description.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Bags, gunny	5,959	7,076	5,164	4,754	5,320
Beer	1,098	1,176	857	650	818
Benzine	2,373	3,440	1,086	2,825	1,808
Biscuits	1,011	1,079	569	691	1,068
Butter	1,273	957	634	853	1,103
Cigars and cigarettes...	388	407	272	325	337
Cordage and Rope ...	830	1,164	466	1,002	1,018
Drapery	16,185	15,345	5,356	13,219	14,371
Flour	4,990	5,595	2,534	4,773	9,650
Galvanized ware ...	1,224	1,293	494	1,369	1,250
Hardware	2,636	2,801	1,169	1,113	1,774
Meats, tinned	10,091	9,369	4,650	7,639	10,882
Motor cars and parts	447	1,130	724	1,431	2,145
Soap	1,646	1,675	1,416	1,739	1,958
Spirits	867	1,141	1,206	402	520
Sugar	2,392	2,548	1,742	1,948	3,156
Tobacco	1,292	1,705	1,073	1,451	1,905
Timber	367	2,773	305	914	1,768

The rise in the value of imports during the year is accounted for by the improved condition of the copra market. The Tongan is a free spender and the commercial houses, who had been carrying light stocks, imported more freely than they had done for a considerable period.

Imports from the United Kingdom showed a slight improvement but the adverse exchange position (Tongan currency is on the Australian basis) and the importation of cheap foreign draperies seriously affects a material improvement. Imports from the United Kingdom consist chiefly of hardware, soft goods, drugs and medical supplies.

During the year drapery imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £2,287 as against £10,910 from Japan.

The market for the British light car is limited. Benzine is retailed at 2s. per gallon and the advantages of the low-horse-powered car in the matter of running expenses are obvious. At the end of the year 83 private cars and 42 commercial vehicles were registered. Of these only thirteen cars and one lorry were British.

Imports from New Zealand and Australia consist chiefly of flour, sugar, tinned meats, beer, and tobacco. Gunny bags, used for copra, are of Indian origin.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

It is difficult to draw a comparison between the cost of living in the United Kingdom and Tonga on account of the general difference in conditions. The general tariff on imported goods is 20 per cent. *ad valorem* and the preferential tariff 12½ per cent.; freight charges on imports are high. There is, on the

other hand, no income tax. Supplies of fresh meat, milk, eggs, poultry, and ice are obtainable in Nukualofa, the seat of Government.

In the outlying islands fresh meat, milk, and ice are not procurable. Excellent vegetables are obtainable in Nukualofa, except during the months of December to April, at reasonable prices. The following table shows the current prices of certain necessary commodities:—

Sugar	...	...	...	4d. per lb.
Tea	...	...	...	2s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.
Butter	...	...	...	1s. 6d. local; 2s. imported.
Flour	...	...	...	3d. per lb.
Onions	...	...	...	4d. per lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	1s. 6d. to 2s. per doz.
Bacon	...	...	...	1s. 9d. per lb.
Ham	...	...	...	1s. 9d. per lb.
Bread	...	...	...	9d. per 2-lb. loaf.
Meat	...	...	...	9d. to 1s. per lb.
Poultry	...	...	...	2s. to 3s. a fowl.
Kerosene	...	...	...	10s. per 4-gallon tin.
Benzine	...	...	...	10s. per 4-gallon tin.

The household budget of an official will, on the whole, be approximately 25 to 30 per cent. higher in Tonga than in the United Kingdom.

The number of labourers employed in Tonga is negligible. The Tongan cultivates his own farm. A few Solomon Islanders, Fijians, and Indians work in the stores or on European plantations. The average wage of a store labourer is 3s. a day with two meals. These labourers were in the past brought from Fiji and their passages paid by their employers. The hours of work of a labourer in stores are nine a day. The Government employs Tongan labour on the roads. The unskilled man receives 3s. a day. Labourers on the plantations are few in number. They receive a wage of £2 to £4 a month with food.

Domestic servants are expensive. Tongan men do not engage in domestic duties and Tongan girls receive a wage of £2 10s. to £3 a month and food. Indian cooks from Fiji, when procurable, receive a wage of £5 to £6 a month, with food, and in addition their fares from and to Fiji are paid by their employers.

The staple foodstuff of the Tongan is root crops grown on his own farm. He uses his pigs as a meat diet. Fish, locally caught, is extensively eaten. It would be difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy his cost of living.

When labourers are rationed by employers the cost is approximately £1 10s. a month. They are given a diet similar to that of a Tongan.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The early history of education in Tonga is closely associated with the activities of the Christian Missions. The Government, however, decided on the establishment of State schools at an early stage in the development of the country; there are references to such schools in speeches by King George I delivered over 50 years ago. In 1882 the first King founded Tonga College. He made a personal gift of the valuable site on which the College was built and also endowed it with a large area of planting land. Since its foundation over 4,500 students have been in residence.

Some years before Tonga College was founded, the King had founded Tubou College. The Wesleyan Mission since 1826 had carried out educational work but the foundation of the College in 1866 marked a definite advance. Girls were admitted to Tubou College in 1870 and it is on record that girls have been captains of the whole school.

In 1888 the Roman Catholic Mission founded Api Fooou College for the further training of selected boys from parochial schools.

In the various Tonga Codes of Law which have been published during the last 50 years statutes dealing with education have been included. In 1927 a comprehensive Act was passed. Education is compulsory for all Tongans between the ages of six and fourteen years. The schools, under the Education Act, are divided into three types, primary, middle, and high. The primary schools provide an elementary education in the vernacular. There are 68 Government and 44 denominational primary schools. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 5,576. The Tongan population at the census taken in April, 1936, was 31,604. Of this total 8,445 are taxpayers, i.e., males over the age of 16 years. The number of males and females in the country is approximately the same. If, therefore, allowance is made for the children who have not reached the school age and those between the ages of 14 and 16 years, it will be seen that practically all Tongans between the ages of six and 14 attended the primary schools. These schools provide an education in accordance with a Government syllabus and are subject to an inspection. Elementary instruction is given in the three Rs, history of Tonga, geography, hygiene, singing, needlework, and native arts. The buildings of the Government primary schools were, until the year 1930, provided and maintained by the taxpayers of the villages. By an amending law of that year they are charged on general revenue. Education is free. In all primary schools there is co-education.

It has not been possible to establish the middle schools provided for in the Act. At these an elementary education on an English basis will be given. In the primary schools the medium of instruction is Tongan, but in several of these elementary instruction in English is now given.

The Colleges to which reference has been made above provide a general secondary education of a simple nature. They are residential.

The staff at the Government College consists of three European masters, five Tongan masters, and a bandmaster. There are 230 boys in residence. The ordinary academic subjects are taught; the medium of instruction is English. The boys grow their own food, mostly vegetables and root crops, on the College plantation. The College brass band during term gives a weekly recital in the War Memorial Band Rotunda in Nukualofa and plays on official occasions. The band was first formed in the College in 1886 under the conductorship of the grandson of the royal founder of the College.

The Director of Education, who is also Principal of the College, conducts an annual course of instruction at the College for teachers from the Government primary schools during the long vacation. Instruction is practical and theoretical and the results have proved useful.

Tubou College is a Free Wesleyan Mission school. It is now divided into two parts, the boys' school at Nafualu and the girls' school at Nukualofa. Both are residential. At the end of the year there were 329 boys and 119 girls in residence. The staff at the boys' school consists of one European and five Tongans; at the girls' school there are two European and one Tongan teachers. The objective of the school at Nafualu is the training of boys in academic subjects to fit them for general usefulness in the country and especially in the Church, as primary school teachers in Mission schools. In examinations conducted by the Government the record of the school is particularly good. It possesses a museum housed in an historic Tongan Church which was removed from Nukualofa and re-erected in the school grounds. The museum building is the finest example of Tongan architecture now extant. The collection consists of over 200 exhibits.

At the girls' school the curriculum is similar to that taught in the boys' school, domestic science being substituted for the agricultural training given to the boys.

At Api Foou College, there are 115 students in residence. The staff consists of one European and six Tongans.

Secondary education for girls, apart from Mission, is undeveloped.

No provision is made by the Government for the education of European children. The Missions have schools which the children attend. Instruction of an elementary type only is given.

A scholarship scheme was inaugurated in 1927 under which Tongan students from the secondary schools proceed abroad for higher education. At present one scholar is in residence at Newington College, Australia, and four scholars have entered the Central Medical School, Fiji. The value of the scholarships is £150 per annum at Newington College and £100 per annum at the Central Medical School.

Expenditure on educational services amounted to £6,248. This sum is equivalent to 10·9 per cent. of the total expenditure for the year.

No fees are charged in any Government schools.

The following fees are charged at Mission schools:—

Wesleyan Mission. Secondary Schools only. Boys—£1 per annum. Girls—£2 per annum.

Roman Catholic Mission. Schools at Nukualofa in Tongatabu and Neiafu in Vavau. One shilling per week.

Latter Day Saints Mission. Secondary school only, 10s. per annum.

No fees are charged at the other schools of these Missions nor at the schools conducted by the Anglican Mission, the Seventh Day Adventist Mission and the Free Church of Tonga.

During the year 1931 an Education Commission was appointed to report, *inter alia*, upon the present administration of the Education Department, with special reference to the supervision and inspection of primary schools, the training of teachers, and the suitability or otherwise of the primary school syllabus. A recommendation of the Commission that primary school work should, so far as possible, be transferred to the Missions, assisted by grants-in-aid, has been approved in Parliament, but action has not yet been taken.

The Government of Tonga contributes to the funds of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

Games play an important part in Tongan school life. The Tongan is a keen rugby footballer and cricketer and a particularly good tennis player. The sports meeting between Tonga College and Tubou College is one of the big events of Tongan social life. At the girls' school basket ball is extensively played.

The Tongan is a keen musician. Brass and string bands exist in most of the principal towns.

The Tongan is keen also on concerts at which European and Tongan items are performed. Considerable ability is displayed in staging simple plays which are frequently included in concert programmes.

On account of the nature of Tongan polity it is unnecessary to make any provision for orphanages or for the maintenance of persons incapacitated by sickness or accident or for the aged. In all cases care and maintenance devolve upon the relatives who assume responsibility as a matter of course.

During the year 1931 a "European Aid Society" was formed in Nukualofa, having for its object the assistance of aged Europeans. The society is a voluntary one and is kept in funds by small uniform subscriptions from residents. It represents a modest effort on the part of Europeans to render assistance to deserving cases which have arisen in the community.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

A regular four-weekly subsidized cargo service between Nukualofa and Auckland was maintained during the first half of the year by a small steamer under charter to the Union Steamship Company. The vessel had no accommodation for passengers. It was replaced in the second half of the year by the Company's new ship, the *M. V. Matua*. This vessel has accommodation for passengers and is specially refrigerated for the fruit trade. The route followed is Auckland, Rarotonga, Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, Auckland. During the cool season (May to October) the vessel proceeds to Tonga direct from Auckland. In addition nine vessels visited the Protectorate during the year for copra cargoes. Of these, two were British, six Swedish, and one Panamanian.

One tourist vessel visited Nukualofa during the year.

The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the two ports of entry amounted to 79,207. Of this total 40,614 were British, 34,578 Swedish, and 2,342 Panamanian.

Inter-insular communication is maintained by a Japanese auxiliary ketch. It is a small ship fitted with a semi-diesel engine.

Roads.

There are approximately 42 miles of metalled road in Tongatabu and 14 miles in Vavau suitable for motor traffic. The by-roads are graded earth roads; they are unsuitable for heavy traffic during rains.

There are no railways in the islands.

Telephones and Wireless.

The Tongan Government maintains a wireless station at Nukualofa and sub-stations at Vavau, Ha'apai, Niuafouu, and Niuatobutabu. The sub-stations communicate only with the main station. Nukualofa radio communicates with New Zealand, Samoa, and Fiji and thence to all parts of the world. The service with New Zealand was inaugurated in April, 1935, and is conducted on short wave by the Nukualofa and Wellington

fixed stations. The sub-stations are equipped with locally-built continuous wave valve transmitters rated at 20 watts input. The power supplied for the valves is furnished by a battery of Leclanche' type primary cells. The sub-stations are operated by Tongans who receive training locally. The new system has worked satisfactorily.

The following table shows the traffic handled during the year and the revenue received.

<i>Station.</i>		<i>Messages.</i>	<i>Received.</i>	<i>Despatched.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
Nukualofa	...	Government	—	169	£ 50
		Ordinary	1,381	1,483	431
Vavau	...	Government	52	43	26
		Ordinary	650	787	152
Ha'apai	...	Government	50	48	24
		Ordinary	457	532	103
Niuafoou	...	Government	32	25	27
		Ordinary	121	248	46
Niutatobutabu	...	Government	28	36	23
		Ordinary	66	122	20

Messages, 7,881; words, 92,173; revenue, £884.

The terminal charges of the Nukualofa radio for all Tongan stations is 6d. per word from abroad. The inter-insular charge is 4d.

There is a telephone system in Nukualofa which is administered by the Superintendent of Telegraphs. There are 84 subscribers.

The following statement shows the total revenue and expenditure on wireless and telephone services during the year:—

Revenue.—Wireless fees	...	...	...	£ 884
Telephone fees	...	...	...	203
				<hr/> £1,087 <hr/>
Expenditure.—Personal emoluments	...	...	...	£ 1,306
Other charges	...	...	...	595
				<hr/> £1,901 <hr/>

The wireless operators in the sub-stations perform also the duties of district clerks and are paid from the vote of the department to which they are attached.

Fifty broadcast receiving licences were issued during the year. Australia, New Zealand, North American, Mexican, Japanese and Fiji stations are heard throughout the year provided weather conditions are not unfavourable. These stations are received from approximately 6 p.m., local time. Auckland is

received all day in the winter months. Fiji programme is received at any time the station is operating.

The main European, American, Japanese and Australian short wave stations are regularly received. The times of reception are early morning, late afternoon and night.

As regards the Empire Broadcasting Service the transmission best received locally is No. 4—the African Transmission. This is heard from the opening of the Transmission, 5.45 a.m. Tongan time, and held until about 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. in the Tongan hot and cool seasons, respectively.

Transmission No. 6 is heard from approximately 3.45 p.m. until 4.20 p.m. when the Transmission closes.

Transmission No. 1, which is intended for evening reception in the Pacific, is seldom received well locally, especially when the programme is not radiated until 8 a.m. G.M.T.

It can be stated that there is seldom a day throughout the year when it is not possible to receive the Empire news from either Transmission No. 4 or No. 6.

Posts.

Foreign mails were despatched throughout the year by Union Steamship Company boats and copra vessels.

Collectors of Customs at Nukualofa and Vavau act as post-masters at these ports. There are sub-post offices in some of the main villages of Tongatabu. British postal-orders are issued at the chief post offices. Money-orders are also issued. During the year the total value of stamps sold amounted to £1,132. Money-orders to a value of £1,862 were issued and orders to a value of £471 paid. Postal-orders issued and paid amounted in value to £272 and £13, respectively.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

A Government Savings Bank was established in 1926. The following statistics show the operations of the Bank since its institution:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Deposits.</i>				<i>Withdrawals.</i>
				£	£
1926	3,495	558
1927	7,929	3,900
1928	12,341	9,717
1929	11,359	8,528
1930	23,689	14,228
1931	15,930	11,358
1932	19,763	15,546
1933	10,578	15,303
1934	17,649	18,797
1935	10,005	16,310
1936	12,519	10,967

The total amount at the credit of depositors at the end of the year was £20,050.

The number of depositors at the end of the year was:—

Tongans	1,253
Europeans and others	167

Interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was allowed on the first £500 deposited and at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for an additional amount up to £1,000.

The invested funds of the Bank amount to £16,924.

There is no other Bank in Tonga.

There are no Building, Co-operative, or Friendly Societies.

Currency.

British and Australian coin was made the currency of Tonga by a Statute passed by the Tongan Parliament in 1906. Tongan Government notes were issued in 1919; at the present time notes to the value of £21,268 are in circulation. The issue is secured by an investment reserve. The Treasury Notes Act, 1935, adopts the exchange standard system based on Australian Currency.

Weights and Measures.

British weights and measures are, by Statute, the standard weights and measures of the country.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Works Department of the Government of Tonga has been reduced, for financial reasons, to a skeleton staff and now consists of an Engineer assisted by a Tongan staff. Works beyond the capacity of the Department are carried out by contractors from abroad or by arrangement with the Public Works Department of Fiji. The activities of the Department were confined to maintenance work on buildings and roads.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

There are two jurisdictions in Tonga, the British and the Tongan.

The British Agent holds a commission as a Deputy Commissioner of His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific. He is a Judicial Commissioner in Divorce. Under the provisions of the Treaty of 1900, jurisdiction in civil matters is exercised by the British Court over British subjects and foreigners. The British Court has jurisdiction in probate and divorce matters where British subjects and foreigners are parties. In criminal cases British subjects and foreigners charged with an offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or by imprisonment exceeding two years, are amenable to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Tonga. The reserved cases are justiciable in the British Court.

The jurisdiction of the British Court is exercised in conformity with the provisions of the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. The principles of British law, so far as circumstances admit, are applied. The judicial work of the British Agent is light. During the year two criminal and nine civil cases were heard and determined. No grants of probate or letters of administration issued.

The Courts of the Tongan Government have full jurisdiction over Tongans and the limited jurisdiction stated above over British subjects and foreigners. The Tongan judicial system is based on the British model, and trial by jury, in cases where the accused are Tongans, is provided for in the Constitution.

The Justice Department of the Government of Tonga consists of the Chief Justice, who acts also as Land Judge and as European Magistrate, and three Tongan Magistrates. The Supreme Court exercises jurisdiction in all civil cases in which the amount claimed exceeds £50 and in all criminal cases where the maximum penalty exceeds a fine of £50 or two years' imprisonment; other cases are heard in the Magistrates' Courts. Where the person charged is a European the case is heard and determined in the European Magistrate's Court if it comes within magisterial jurisdiction; other cases are tried by the Chief Justice sitting with two European assessors.

The Land Court Judge, sitting with a Tongan assessor, hears and determines land claims.

Serious crime among the Tongan people is of infrequent occurrence.

The following table shows the number of indictments which have been tried by the Chief Justice during the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Indictments.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	
1932	36	26	
1933	22	14	
1934	33	27	
1935	28	24	
1936	48	38	

The following table shows the number of criminal cases heard and determined in the Magistrates' Courts during the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Acquittals.</i>
		<i>cases.</i>		
1932	3,361	2,263	868
1933	2,668	1,854	647
1934	3,334	2,274	821
1935	3,264	2,349	721
1936	3,362	2,421	727

Forty-one cases were committed for trial.

The majority of criminal cases heard in the Magistrates' Courts were for minor municipal and traffic offences.

The following table shows the number of convictions recorded during the last five years for the cases dealt with in the Magistrates' Courts other than municipal and traffic offences:—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Theft	126	117	137	114	150
Trepass	4	23	44	33	77
Other offences against property	5	18	2	1	4
Assault	61	79	104	107	122
Fighting	12	16	31	34	25
Cruelty to animals ...	78	87	64	109	83

The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the convictions in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows: fines, 2,220; imprisonment for non-payment of fines, 1,117; peremptory imprisonment, 157; whipping or whipping and imprisonment, 44.

There is a considerable amount of civil litigation among the Tongans. During the year four civil cases came before the Supreme Court and 2,340 actions were heard in the Magistrates' Courts.

There is an appeal from a Magistrate's decision to the Chief Justice in all civil cases and in every criminal case except when the defendant pleads guilty.

During the year the Chief Justice heard 31 appeals, 20 criminal and 11 civil. In the criminal appeals the sentences and fines imposed by the Magistrates were affirmed in 12 cases, six were remitted for rehearing, one was varied and one appeal was allowed. In the civil appeals the decisions of the Magistrates were upheld in six cases, a new trial was ordered in two cases, two cases were varied, and one appeal was allowed.

The Supreme Court heard nine cases in Divorce. Decrees absolute were granted in each case.

The Supreme Court in its probate jurisdiction granted letters of administration in 85 cases. The number of grants of probate or letters of administration which issued out of the Court during the last five years were as follows:—1932, 87; 1933, 97; 1934, 72; 1935, 67; and 1936, 85.

The total value of estates in 1936 was £8,331.

There are 20 Tongan lawyers practising in the Courts. Licences to practise are issued by the Chief Justice. There is no educational qualification imposed, but the Chief Justice has a discretionary power to refuse to issue a licence to undesirable persons.

Police.

The Police Department is in charge of a Tongan Minister who is also the Public Prosecutor. The Department has a strength of one European inspector, three Tongan inspectors, and 38 non-commissioned officers and men. The Tongan police, when called upon to do so, assist His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court in making arrests and enforcing judgments.

The total expenditure of the force for all services was £4,136. The cost of the police per head of the population was 2s. 6d.

The number of persons prosecuted by the police for offences of all kinds during the last five years is as follows:—1932, 3,345; 1933, 2,531; 1934, 3,253; 1935, 2,942; 1936, 3,199. The great majority of these prosecutions were for offences of a trivial nature.

All traffic is controlled by the force, which carries out the registration of motor vehicles and the examination of drivers.

In addition to ordinary police duties the force is responsible for the inspection of villages and road frontages and the taking of the annual census.

Prisons.

The Minister of Police is in charge of the Prisons. There is a main gaol at Nukualofa with sub-gaols at Ha'apai, Vavau, and the two Niuas. There is also a sub-gaol on the Government Agricultural station at Vaikeli where prisoners grow foodstuffs for the Prison and Police Departments. Juvenile offenders are confined in the latter sub-gaol apart from adult prisoners. Crime among juveniles is very rare. All prisoners undergoing a sentence of over six months' imprisonment are confined in the Nukualofa gaol. The number of prisoners in custody on 1st January and 31st December in Nukualofa gaol was 57 and 105, respectively.

The main gaol at Nukualofa consists of two main wooden buildings, a women's gaol, and a hospital. There is no provision for the confinement of prisoners in separate cells.

The sub-gaols consist of small wooden buildings suitable for local requirements.

Prisoners are visited regularly by the Medical Officer. The health of prisoners throughout the year was satisfactory.

Prisoners may earn remission of sentence by industry accompanied by good conduct. The maximum remission for prisoners undergoing a first term of imprisonment is one-quarter of the sentence.

Orders for payments of fines made in the Magistrates' Courts are not enforced for 14 days after the making of the order.

If the law under which the order is made does not provide for imprisonment in default of payment a warrant of distress is then issued. In default of distress a warrant of commitment issues ordering a defendant to be imprisoned in respect of the sum still remaining unsatisfied by the distress for any term not exceeding the term specified in respect of a like sum in the scale of imprisonment provided in the Magistrates Act.

Provision is made in Tongan law for the probation of offenders when any person is convicted of an offence, and the Court is of opinion, having regard to the character, age, health or mental condition of the person charged, or to the trivial nature of the offence, or to the extenuating circumstances under which it was committed, that it is inexpedient to inflict any other than a nominal punishment, or that it is expedient to release the offender on probation, the Court may, in lieu of imposing a sentence of imprisonment, make an order discharging the offender conditionally on his entering into recognizance, with or without securities, to be of good behaviour and to appear for sentence when called upon at any time during such period not exceeding three years as may be specified in the order. When a probation order is made the Court is required to furnish the offender with a notice in writing stating in simple terms the conditions he is required to observe.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Fifteen Acts were passed at the 1936 Session of the Tongan Parliament. Important Acts were:—

The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of League of Nations) Acts, No. 1 and No. 2.—Applied economic sanctions against Italy.

The Savings Bank Act.—Follows the model ordinance drafted in 1935 by the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the Savings Banks systems in the Colonies.

The Dock Regulation Act.—Gives effect in Tonga to the Convention concerning the Protection against Accidents of Workers employed in Loading and Unloading Ships.

The Criminal Offences (Amendment) Act.—Brings local law into conformity with the International Convention for the suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.

The Education Films (Exemption from Duty) Act.—Enables the Convention for facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational character to be applied to Tonga.

The other Acts and Regulations passed during the year call for no comment.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Tongan financial year ends on 30th June. The revenue and expenditure totals for each of the last five years are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£	£
1931-2	...	...	...	57,224	63,986
1932-3	...	...	...	64,072	60,347
1933-4	...	...	...	54,743	64,620
1934-5	...	...	...	61,654	55,515
1935-6	...	...	...	66,660	49,904

There is no public debt, and at the close of the last financial year the surplus funds amounted to £150,475 (Tongan Currency). These funds are invested in New Zealand, Australia, Straits Settlements, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya and Nigeria Stock, and in fixed deposits with the Bank of New Zealand in Sydney and Auckland.

The main heads of taxation are the native tax, Customs dues, and trading licences.

The following table shows the yield of the Customs dues and native tax during the last five years:—

<i>Year.</i>				<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Native tax.</i>
				£	£
1931-2	...	...	...	20,496	9,491
1932-3	...	...	...	22,459	11,673
1933-4	...	...	...	20,181	9,437
1934-5	...	...	...	21,823	13,824
1935-6	...	...	...	25,710	13,401

The tariff was revised in 1933 so as to introduce preferential duties for goods of Empire origin. The general tariff is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; the preferential rate is 12½ per cent. Specific duties are applied to a few articles.

The principal specific duties are as follows:—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>	<i>British preferential Tariff.</i>
	s. d.	s. d.
Beer, per gal.	2 0	1 6
Benzine, per gal.	0 4	0 4
Cigarettes, per lb.	10 0	8 0
Flour, per 150 lb.	4 6	2 3
Kerosene of 150 degrees or over closed flash test, per gal.	0 3	0 3

<i>Article.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>		<i>British preferential Tariff.</i>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Spirits of all kinds, of which the strength can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer and which is proof or overproof—per proof gal. ...	34	0	28	0
Spirits of all kinds, of which the strength can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer and which is underproof—per liquid gal. ...	29	0	23	0
Sugar, per lb. ...	0	1	0	0½
Timber, undressed, per 100 sq. ft. ...	2	0	1	6
Timber, dressed, per 100 sq. ft. ...	2	6	2	0
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	7	0	5	0
The principal articles on the free list are:—				
Bags, new, for copra.				
Agricultural machinery and implements.				
There is an export tax on copra of £1 per ton.				
There are no excise duties.				
The principal stamp duties on documents are:—				
Agreement or memorandum of agreement (whether the same be evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written document)—				
Where the value amounts to £1 but does not exceed £3 ...			0	2
Where the value exceeds £3 but does not exceed £10 ...			1	0
Where the value exceeds £10 then for every additional £10 and also for every part of £10 (but not to exceed 10s. on any such document) ...			2	0
Bill of lading and each copy ...			1	0
Bill of exchange—				
(1) Payable on demand or at sight or on presentation ...			0	2
(2) Payable otherwise than on demand, sight, or presentation, drawn or expressed to be payable in or actually paid or endorsed in any manner negotiated in the Kingdom—				
For any sum not exceeding £50 ...			1	0

s. d.

For every additional £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 ... 1 0

Promissory note of any kind (except a Bank note or Currency note)—

For any sum not exceeding £5 ... 0 2

Exceeding £5 but not exceeding £25 ... 0 6

For every additional £25 and also for every fractional part of £25 ... 0 6

(Exemptions—All bills of exchange or promissory notes issued by any Bank for Government purposes to the Treasurer.)

Lease or agreement for a lease or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any land or buildings—

The following duties in respect of the rent at the rate per annum—

Where the rent does not exceed £25 2 0

Where the rent exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50 ... 5 0

Above £50, for every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50 ... 5 0

Conveyance or transfer—

(1) Of any lease ... 5 0

(2) On sale of any goods whether included in a transfer of a lease or not for every £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 ... 2 0

Mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant—

(1) Being the only or principal or primary security for the payment or repayment of any money not exceeding £50 ... 2 0

For every additional £50 and also for every fractional part of £50 ... 2 0

(2) Transfer or assignment of any mortgage, bond, debenture, or covenant, and also where any further money is added to the money secured. (The same rate of duty as (1).)

(3) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purposes—

Where the principal or primary security is duly stamped ... 2 0

	s.	d.
(4) Re-conveyance, release, or discharge of any such security as aforesaid or the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured	2	0

Receipt—

Given for or upon the payment of money—

Amounting to £2 or upwards but not exceeding £50	0	2
Exceeding £50 or upwards but not exceeding £100	0	4
Exceeding £100	0	6

(Exemptions—Receipts given for or upon the payment of money to or for the use of the Government of Tonga; receipts or discharges given by any person for the payment of wages or salary; receipts given for contributions for charitable institutions or religious bodies.)

All male Tongans, when they attain the age of 16 years, pay a poll tax of 36s. per annum. The tax is paid in quarterly instalments. The yield of the tax during the last five years is set out above. A register of taxpayers is kept by the district tax clerk. This register is revised annually from a list of taxpayers prepared by the District Officer. The tax is paid to the district clerk by the taxpayer. Exemption from the tax may be granted on the grounds of old age or sickness.

There is no hut tax.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

The Tongan land system is, in many respects, unique.

In historic times the Tongan lived on his farm rather than in village communities; the communal land ownership which is met with in parts of the Pacific is unknown in Tonga. In the eighteenth century the troubled condition of the land drove the peasant proprietors to take refuge together in fortresses, and out of these fortresses the modern village has grown. The remains of many old trenches exist to-day. Although the necessity for living together for purposes of mutual protection disappeared in the middle of last century, the people did not revert to their old mode of life and the town is now an accepted part of Tongan polity.

The historic system of land tenure was feudal. The great chiefs held of the King and they sub-divided their land among their followers. Through the chiefs the King received tribute and they in turn exacted feudal dues from the people. In the first Constitution of Tonga, granted by the King over 50 years ago, it was expressly enacted that the Kingdom was the King's. The King, however, confirmed in their ancestral holdings the high chiefs and out of the royal and chiefs' estates holdings were granted to the people. In course of time a grant which was made in return for service in cash or kind became the right of the people and a law was passed which entitled every Tongan, when he became a taxpayer, to two holdings, a house site in the village, and tax lands in the bush.

It is not possible, within the limits of this report, to develop further the evolution of the Tongan land system; it is felt, however, that a brief reference to the system of the past is necessary before the present system of tenure is shortly described.

Every Tongan male, when he attains the age of 16 and thereby becomes a taxpayer, is entitled to a tax allotment of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the bush and a town site not exceeding 132 feet square. He obtains the grant upon application to the Minister of Lands. The Minister makes the allotment from the estate of the chief on which the applicant resides. If land is not available on such estate the allotment is made from the estate of another chief who is willing to provide it. If no allotment is made under this latter provision Crown land is utilized. If the applicant is already resident on Crown land, the allotment is made therefrom in the first place.

The rental for the tax allotment is 8s. per annum. It is paid to the Crown or the chief according to where the allotment is made. No rent is charged for the village site.

Provision is made in the law for ejectment for the non-payment of rent or for the non-compliance with the planting section of the law. It is mandatory on every holder, as an incident of tenure, within one year of the grant to plant 200 coconut trees on his allotment, properly spaced as provided by law. Provision is made for the survey and registration of grants. Upon the death of a holder his widow is entitled to a life estate in the allotment and devolution is expressly provided for. No Tongan may hold two tax allotments, but he may obtain a lease of an extra area.

Provision was made in 1927 to enable a Tongan to receive, upon application being made, in lieu of the grants referred to an area of $12\frac{3}{8}$ acres of tax land in the bush for which he pays a rental of 4s. If he obtains such allotment, he is not eligible for a town site. It was hoped by reducing the rental and

increasing the area to induce the people to live on the land rather than in the village. It was also hoped that Tongans who live in congested islands would transfer to other islands where the larger areas at the reduced rentals were available. So far only 42 applications have been received for the 12½ acre blocks.

Provision was made in 1934 to permit the chiefs, provided the Executive considered there was sufficient land available for the grant of the ordinary tax allotments of 8½ acres, to grant on application made an area of 15 acres, in lieu of the grants referred to above, to Tongans resident on their estates. This area is made up as follows:—

(a) a tax allotment of 8½ acres;

(b) a town allotment of 1½ acres;

(c) a leased area of five acres for a period of 50 years at a nominal rental.

Grants on this basis have been made on an estate of one of the chiefs. The advantage of the new system is that taxpayers would live on their farms.

Without the consent of the Executive no chief or allotment holder may grant a lease or make any agreement in respect of his land. The mortgaging of growing crops is illegal.

It is a curious fact that many Tongans do not take advantage of their statutory right to land. There is no compulsion to apply. At the present time, according to records available, allotments are held by 6,030 taxpayers and 723 widows; there are 2,484 taxpayers who have not applied for an allotment. These persons live in towns or on their fathers' cultivated allotments to which they hope in time to succeed.

In other cases there is a disinclination to leave an island which is fully settled. Ample land is available for a full development of the land system and if every taxpayer were an allotment-holder approximately one-half of the area of the country would still be available for distribution.

The interest of a Tongan in land, whether he is a chief or a commoner, is a life estate. His ownership is limited in point of disposition; it possesses certain attributes of an estate in fee tail which the holder for life cannot bar. The land system is of interest as being an example of a system granted by law upon the polity of a people and becoming a leading feature of that polity.

The survey work performed by the Government surveyors consisted in demarcating tax and town allotments. Lease and road surveys were also carried out. The number of European leases in Tonga is 1,683 of a total area of 7,772 acres. The majority of the leases, apart from residences in the towns, consist of store sites and the small trading stations of the large commercial houses.

APPENDIX A.

Meteorological Summary for the Year 1936.*Extremes and means for the year.*

(Observations made at 2000 G.M.T.)

NUKUALOFA. (Lat. $21^{\circ} 08' S$. Long. $175^{\circ} 12' W$.)**Barometer :**

Highest, 30.190 on 18th July.
 Lowest, 29.420 on 6th February.
 Mean, 29.929.

Humidity :

Highest, 99.0 per cent. on 7th January.
 Lowest, 49.5 per cent. on 17th September.
 Mean, 78.9 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 88.6° on 21st February.
 Lowest, 53.0° on 5th September.
 Mean, 74.2° .

Rainfall : 77.52 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 192.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 3.34 inches on 16th December.

Cyclonic disturbances : Gales : 17-19th January, 6th February and 25th August.

17th to 19th January, 1936. Lowest barometer 29.67. Wind E. to E.N.E. Maximum velocity 46 m.p.h.

6th February, 1936. Lowest barometer 29.03. Wind S. to S.W., calm for half an hour then S.S.E. to S.E. by S. Maximum velocity 54 m.p.h.

25th August, 1936. Lowest barometer 29.67. Wind E. to N.E. Maximum velocity 46 m.p.h.

HA'APAI. (Lat. $19^{\circ} 49' S$. Long. $174^{\circ} 21' W$.)**Barometer :**

Highest, 30.155 on 18th July.
 Lowest, 29.331 on 7th February.
 Mean, 29.923.

Humidity :

Highest, 96.0 per cent. on 30th January and 6th and 7th February.
 Lowest, 54.7 per cent. on 3rd June.
 Mean, 79.4 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 91.0° on 28th January.
 Lowest, 59.3° on 5th September.
 Mean, 77.5° .

Rainfall : 68.84 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 164.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 5.55 inches on 1st April.

Cyclonic Disturbances : Gale : 6th-7th February.

Lowest barometer 29.22 inches. Wind S.W. by W. through west to N.W. Maximum velocity 46 m.p.h.

VAVAU. (Lat. $18^{\circ} 39' S.$ Long. $173^{\circ} 59' W.$)

Barometer :

Highest, 30.113 on 7th June and 18th July.Lowest, 29.142 on 7th February.Mean, 29.916 .

Humidity :

Highest, 99.5 per cent. on 21st March.Lowest, 49.4 per cent. on 2nd September.Mean, 77.6 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 89.0° on 16th and 18th March.Lowest, 61.0° on 16th and 18th September.Mean, 77.7° .Rainfall : 76.18 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 216.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 5.15 inches on 3rd October.

Cyclonic disturbances : Gale : 7th February.

Lowest barometer 29.105 . Wind N. through west to S.Maximum velocity 40 m.p.h.NIUATOBUTABU. (Lat. $15^{\circ} 58' S.$ Long. $173^{\circ} 47' W.$)

Barometer :

Highest, 30.062 on 18th July.Lowest, 29.081 on 18th January.Mean, 29.884 .

Humidity :

Highest, 99.0 per cent. on 3rd May, 15th July and 10th November.Lowest, 59.6 per cent. on 17th September.Mean, 81.4 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 90.2° on 24th March.Lowest, 67.9° on 6th August.Mean, 80.4° .Rainfall : 84.83 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 174.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 3.43 inches on 25th May.

Cyclonic disturbances : Hurricane : 18th January.

Lowest barometer 29.024 . Wind S.E. through east to E.N.E.Maximum velocity 85 m.p.h.NIUAFO'OU. (Lat. $15^{\circ} 34' S.$ Long. $173^{\circ} 38' W.$)

Barometer :

Highest, 30.026 on 30th August.Lowest, 29.506 on 7th February.Mean, 29.866 .

Humidity :

Highest, 98.5 per cent. on 3rd May.Lowest, 62.5 per cent. on 27th June.Mean, 82.2 per cent.

Temperature :

Highest, 91.5° on 30th March.Lowest, 69.0° on 6th August and 16th September.Mean, 80.9° .Rainfall : 90.42 inches.

Number of days on which rain fell : 200.

Most rain in any 24-hour period : 5.30 inches on 28th December.

Cyclonic disturbances : Gale : 18th January.

Lowest barometer 29.428 . Wind S. through west to N. Maximum velocity 39 m.p.h.

APPENDIX B.

Publications.

- Mariner's Account of the Tonga Islands. Murray. London. 1817.
J. Martin.
- Missionary Voyage of the Duff, commanded by Capt. James Wilson. Chapman. London. 1799.
- Account of a Voyage in search of La Perouse. J. J. de Labillardiere. London. 1802.
- Diversions of a Prime Minister, Sir B. H. Thomson. Blackwood. London. 1894 (15s.).
- Tongan Society. E. W. Gifford ... Bishop Museum. Honolulu. 1929.
- History and Geography of Tonga. A. H. Wood. Government Printer. Tonga. 1932.
- Annual Colonial Reports H.M. Stationery Office.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY &
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SEIRRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

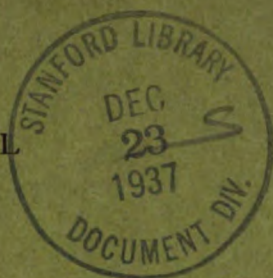
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1818



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BERMUDA, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1737 and 1774
respectively (Price 9d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Astrak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 9d. net



You need a FOLBOT—

A seaworthy craft with plenty of room and stability ; yet, packed, you can transport it like ordinary luggage. An easy load for two porters. For residents in outlying districts, for travellers, sportsmen, this is the boat—the FOLBOT. Models to sail or paddle, from £8 8s. 0d. for a single-seater, packed in export case, and delivered free any port. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogues to :

Sole Builders :
FOLBOT FOLDING BOATS LTD.
 21-27, HATFIELD STREET, LONDON, E.C.1.

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

In this volume an attempt has been made to assemble all the essential facts relating to the economic situation of the Colonial Empire (the Non-Self-Governing Colonies, the Dependencies of certain of those Colonies, the Protectorates, the Protected States in Malaya and Borneo, and the Mandated Territories administered under the authority of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom).

SURVEY FOR 1935.

THE WORK IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS.

PART I contains a series of memoranda on the Economic Situation of the Individual Dependencies.

PART II contains a series of memoranda on the products of the Colonial Empire, both those which are produced for Export and those which are produced only for Internal Consumption.

Fcap Folio (Board Covers)

593 pp.

£1 5s. net.

By Post £1 5s. 8d.

Obtainable from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses on the Cover of this Report or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1818

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BERMUDA, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1737 and 1774
respectively (Price 9d. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 9d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BERMUDA, 1936

CONTENTS

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY	2
II. GOVERNMENT	3
III. CIVIL POPULATION	4
IV. HEALTH	5
V. HOUSING	5
VI. PRODUCTION	6
VII. COMMERCE	6
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	8
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	8
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	10
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	11
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	12
XIII. JUSTICE AND PRISONS	12
XIV. LEGISLATION	12
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	13
XVI. MISCELLANEOUS	14
MAP	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are a cluster of a large number of small islands situated in the West Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' North latitude and 64° 51' West longitude, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population in 1931 of 27,789. The estimated density of the population is 1,407 per square mile. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. The Colony is divided into nine parishes. The capital is the city of Hamilton (population about 3,000). The only other commercial harbour of importance for sea-going ships is St. George's in the extreme east of the group. There is a naval dockyard, as Bermuda is the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic Squadron.

Climate.

The range of temperature during 1936 was between 46·5° F. (in February) and 91·6° F. (in August). The mean temperature for the year was 71·3° F. and the mean relative humidity 79 per cent. The total rainfall was 53·49 inches, 5·48 inches below the average for the 40 years 1891-1930.

History.

According to the Spanish navigator and historian, Ferdinand d'Oveido, who visited these islands in 1615, they were discovered at an earlier date by Juan de Bermudez, after whom they were called the Bermudas. The exact date of the discovery is not known, but a map contained in the first edition of the *Legatio Babylonica* of Peter Martyr, published in 1511, shows the island "La Barmuda" in approximately correct position.

No aborigines were found on the islands by the early voyagers, and the Spaniards took no steps to found a settlement.

The islands were still entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers' ship *The Sea Venture*, while on a voyage with a fleet of eight other vessels conveying a party of colonists to the new plantations then being formed in Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. The reef is still called, after the name of the Admiral's ship, the Sea Venture Flat.

Sir George Somers died in Bermuda the following year and his companions, ignorant possibly of the prior claims of Juan de Bermudez, called the group "The Somers Islands." The reports of the beauty and fertility of the land, taken home by Somers' nephew, Captain Mathew Somers, induced the Virginia Company to seek an extension of their charter, so as to include the islands within their dominions, and this extension was readily granted by King James I, but shortly afterwards the Virginia Company sold the islands for the sum of £2,000 to a new body of adventurers called "the Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somers Island."

During the first 25 years of its existence the settlement prospered exceedingly under the government of the Company, but as the original shareholders, who included many of the most distinguished men of the time, died or disposed of their holdings, the administration was neglected, and the settlers became subject to many grievances and abuses. Finally, in 1679 they appealed to the Crown for redress, and in 1684, a verdict having been given under a writ of *Quo Warranto* against the Charter of the Bermuda Company the Government of the Colony passed to the Crown, and the Company, the members of which then held only 25 shares of land in the island, was dissolved.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Orders and Constitution of the Colony under the Bermuda Company made provision for a reasonable amount of self-government by the settlers, including the right to elect representatives to make laws within certain restrictions. The first General Assembly for Bermuda was held at St. George's on 1st August, 1620.

When the Government passed to the Crown in 1684, the Commission to the first Royal Governor confirmed the grant of representative institutions, which have been continued without interruption until the present day.

The laws of the Colony are enacted by a Legislature, consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting at present of four official and three unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of nine members of whom three are official and six nominated unofficial. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are about 2,353 electors, the electoral qualification being the possession of freehold property of not less than £60 value. The qualification for a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold property rated at £240. The members of the Executive Council and of the Legislature are paid 8s. a day for each day's attendance.

A number of the departments of Government are controlled by Executive Boards, composed of unofficials nominated by the Governor, with the head of the department acting in an advisory capacity only. A majority of the members of most Boards are members of the House of Assembly.

There are two municipalities and nine parish vestries exercising the right to impose local taxes.

III.—CIVIL POPULATION.

	<i>White.</i>			<i>Coloured.</i>			<i>Grand</i>
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1921 Census	3,282	3,724	7,006	6,347	6,774	13,121	20,127
1931 „	6,090	5,263	11,353	8,084	8,352	16,436	27,789
1936 estimated	6,435	5,602	12,037	9,124	9,391	18,515	30,552

The following are the figures for births and deaths in 1936:—

	<i>White.</i>			<i>Coloured.</i>			<i>Grand</i>
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Living births	121	95	216	283	249	532	748
Deaths ...	64	50	114	96	90	186	300
Excess births over deaths.	57	45	102	187	159	346	448

The living birth-rate amongst the civilian population was 24.2 per 1,000, being 17.2 amongst the white and 28.7 amongst the coloured population. The illegitimacy rate was 20 per cent. (4.8 white and 25.9 coloured). The death-rate was 10.8 per 1,000 (10.4 white, 11.01 coloured).

IV.—HEALTH.

Although other mosquitoes are fairly plentiful, the anopheles has never existed in the islands which have consequently been free from malaria. Severe epidemics of any kind have been few and far between.

The numbers of infectious diseases notified from 1931 to 1936, with the principal contributors, were as follows:—

	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Chicken-pox	17	61	15	60	130	73
Diphtheria	8	30	23	14	6	5
Typhoid	4	7	4	5	14	7
Tuberculosis	17	11	13	14	14	16
Measles	142	—	8	5	7	7
German measles	—	1	1	1	114	200
Scarlet fever	33	39	8	7	6	44
Whooping cough	7	22	199	—	8	6
Mumps	7	5	3	52	161	148

The number of cases of diphtheria was the lowest in many years. German measles and scarlet fever were brought to us from New York in 1935. The majority of cases of the former occurred early in the year, while most of the latter were after midsummer. The scarlet fever in general was mild, there was no death, no serious ear infection, and but one case of severe nephritis. An obstetrical case had scarlet fever concurrently, and developed septicaemia, but recovered. In regard to the scarlet fever it might be noted that three cases occurred in one household, while in three other families there were two cases. One of the sharpest attacks of this year had an almost equally severe case in 1935.

Free clinics are held by the District Health Officers in the Western and Eastern districts, whilst the District Nurses provided by the Welfare Society continue to do good work.

V.—HOUSING.

There was considerable building activity during the year under review, principally of residential houses, the demand for which by American visitors is increasing. An unfortunate result of this demand is that rents have risen steeply, even for working men's houses. It is hoped that the supply will soon catch up with the demand, and so bring back rents to a more normal level. Meanwhile Government is watching the position.

Little progress was made by the Legislature with the Amenities Bill, the object of which is to control building and the sub-division of land.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal industry of the Colony is agriculture. The products are vegetables for the North American market and home consumption, and lily bulbs.

The Government maintains packing-houses at Paget and Southampton Parishes at which vegetables are graded and packed for export; a fixed charge per crate is made for this service, and vegetables are shipped under the Government Registered Trade Mark. The growers are free to use these facilities, or pack their own produce on the farm, which is subject to Government inspection on the dock.

The number of crates packed at the Government packing-houses was 72,860 a decrease of 36,078 compared with the previous year.

The volume of vegetables exported was 126,175 bushels, a decrease of 12,301 bushels compared with the previous year. The exports of chief value were tomatoes, carrots and celery to Canada, potatoes and Easter lily bulbs to the United States of America, and lily bulbs to the United Kingdom. The estimated net value of agricultural produce sold in various countries during the years 1932 to 1936 is as follows:—

		Net value of Produce sold.				
Country.		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
		£	£	£	£	£
Canada	...	37,200	24,800	22,600	35,200	17,100
United States	of					
America	...	11,300	10,400	9,000	8,900	11,400
United Kingdom	...	900	1,000	800	900	1,000
Other countries	...	100	300	600	700	300
Total		49,500	36,500	33,000	45,700	29,800

The value of agricultural produce sold locally cannot be computed with any degree of accuracy, but is probably in the neighbourhood of £168,000, giving a total net value for agricultural produce in 1936 of approximately £197,800.

The arable land under cultivation is estimated at 1,000 acres, most of which bears two or three crops each year. Farm-holdings are small, few with more than 10 acres of arable land, and most are in the hands of farmers of Portuguese descent.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The most important trade carried on in Bermuda is that of catering for tourists, the majority of whom come from America.

There are at least two boats a week from New York, and on an average one a week from Canada, in addition to cruise ships from both these countries and occasionally from England.

The promotion of the tourist trade is in the hands of the Trade Development Board, the members of which are appointed by the Governor. The Board is composed entirely of unofficials and mainly of persons financially interested in the success of the trade.

An executive department with a staff of eight is regularly employed in carrying on the work of the Board in Bermuda, and information offices are maintained in London, Montreal and New York.

The public funds voted by the Legislature and expended for the services controlled by this Board, and the number of tourists annually, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	<i>Tourists</i>				
	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>by Regular</i>	<i>By Cruise</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	£	<i>Ships</i>	<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Tourists.</i>	
1931	55,959	47,376	25,962	73,338	
1932	57,621	45,190	29,324	74,514	
1933	61,366	39,878	22,096	61,974	
1934	64,144	45,647	29,509	75,156	
1935	70,380	50,198	25,826	76,024	
1936	73,500	57,270	23,316	80,586	

The average annual expenditure on advertising is approximately £17,000 in the United States of America, £2,400 in Canada, and £1,500 in Great Britain, in addition to which about £5,000 is expended for general publicity and £2,000 for promotional literature. Some £4,000 is spent locally for the entertainment of visitors. Steamship subsidies of about £31,000 annually are included in the expenditures of this Board.

The only direct tax affecting tourists is that of 12s. 6d. on every passenger ticket for persons leaving Bermuda. This tax applies to all residents as well as to visitors.

The shops in the Colony stock the highest class of articles for sale to the tourists. Buyers from the chief houses go to Europe every summer to purchase dry and fancy goods for the winter season. The comparatively low tariff of 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. ad valorem enables articles to be sold at lower prices than in the United States or Canada. It has been estimated that at the least 80 per cent. of the revenue of the Colony is derived from the tourist trade.

The estimated value at the port of shipment of the imports and exports for the past five years has been as follows:—

					<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
					£	£
1932 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,891,526	93,461
1933 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,397,066	119,578
1934 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,340,727	294,762
1935 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,420,198	121,538
1936 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,891,676	135,812

Imports.

	1935.	1936.
	£	£
United Kingdom	438,193	619,912
Rest of British Empire	300,038	354,992
Foreign Countries	681,967	916,772
	<u>1,420,198</u>	<u>1,891,676</u>

The chief articles of import were foodstuffs (£504,098), woollen goods (£123,271), beer, wines and spirits (£132,237), cotton goods (£66,994), hardware (£47,190), electrical goods (£74,694), perfumery (£44,671), boots and shoes (£34,448), furniture (£37,193).

Exports.

	1935.	1936.
	£	£
United Kingdom	5,967	2,438
Rest of British Empire	41,545	46,451
Foreign Countries	74,026	86,923
	<u>121,538</u>	<u>135,812</u>

Of the total exports of £135,812 only £48,415 represents goods or produce of local manufacture. The balance is made up of goods of British or foreign make which are purchased locally and re-exported, largely by American visitors, who buy considerable quantities of woollens, liquor and perfumery which they take back to their own country. Vegetables and lily bulbs and flowers account for practically all of the exports of local produce and manufactures.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Agricultural labourers	6s. to 10s. a day	54 hours a week
Masons	16s. to 20s. a day	53 hours a week
Painters and carpenters	14s. to 20s. a day	53 hours a week
Building labourers	8s. to 10s. a day	53 hours a week
Cooks and maids	£5 to £10 a month	53 hours a week
Coachmen	£1 10s. to £2 a week.	

Cost of Living.

The cost of living expressed in terms of cash is high in Bermuda as compared with the United Kingdom; rents, foodstuffs, clothes, fuel and light, and transportation are all dearer.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13, but is not free except in a few particular cases. The fees are, however, very low. There are separate schools for white and coloured

children, but there is no difference in the standard of education as between the races. The average number of pupils registered in the schools in 1936 was 4,471, and the average attendance 3,736 or 84 per cent.

The statistical records regarding the children of school age at the 31st December, 1936, are as follows:—

	White.	Coloured.	Total.
Aided Schools	836	2,359	3,195
Unaided	239	271	510
Taught at home	11	9	20
Receiving no instruction	34	47	81
(including those mentally unfit).			
	<u>1,120</u>	<u>2,686</u>	<u>3,806</u>

Thirty schools are in receipt of grants from the Board of Education. Of these, 11 are attended by white and 19 by coloured children.

The total expenditure from public funds on education in 1936 was £29,311 of which the principal items were:—

	£
Administration	1,642
Pensions	1,107
Scholarships	893
Buildings, upkeep	846
Grants to schools	21,823
Grants for playgrounds	3,000

In six of the aided schools secondary school subjects are taught in the higher forms. The Colony is a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations, which are held in July and December; and every year candidates from a number of the local schools sit for these examinations. There is no local university, and no local institute for the training of teachers.

A Rhodes Scholarship (of £400) is awarded to Bermuda each year, and in addition there are:—

(a) The Bermuda Scholarship which was provided by Government for the purpose of enabling prospective candidates for the Rhodes Scholarship to proceed to some educational institution abroad for a period of three years. The annual value of this scholarship is £200.

(b) The Bermuda (Technical Education) Scholarship also provided by Government, by which are established four scholarships each of the value of £150, tenable for a term not exceeding four years "to assist and encourage youths educated in these islands to proceed to institutions abroad for the purpose of acquiring technical and higher educational advantages than it is possible to obtain in these islands."

(c) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £300 for one year at a University Training Department in Great Britain.

(d) A Teachers' Training Scholarship of £200 for two years at an approved Training College in Great Britain.

(e) Two Scholarships for two years each at a training college in Jamaica of an annual value of £110 for a man and £90 for a woman.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

The total shipping for the year under review, entered and cleared, was 5,956,410 tons.

The following tables show the details of the above total, distinguishing between British and foreign ships and between steam and sailing ships:—

<i>British.</i>				
	<i>Steam</i>	<i>Sail</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
Entered	2,398,008	811	2,398,819	
Cleared	2,413,172	1,106	2,414,278	
Total British shipping				4,813,097

<i>Foreign.</i>				
	<i>Steam</i>	<i>Sail</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
Entered	582,270	1,675	583,945	
Cleared	557,693	1,675	559,368	
Total foreign shipping				1,143,313

The Furness-Bermuda Line operates a service of one to three sailings a week, according to the season, in each direction between Bermuda and New York. The Canadian National Steamships Line operates a weekly service between Canada, Bermuda and the West Indies. Both these Lines are subsidized by the Bermuda Government.

In addition there are direct passenger and freight services between Bermuda and England by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (monthly) and Elders and Fyffes (every six weeks).

Railways.

A light standard gauge railway 22 miles in length connects both ends of the island to Hamilton.

Roads.

No development of any importance took place. The roads are not constructed for motor traffic, since, apart from the Public Works Department lorries, ambulances, and fire-engines, motor vehicles are prohibited. The roads are for horse-drawn vehicles and bicycles. For these they are good.

Postal.

The number of parcels received was 57,318. The money-order business amounted to £60,003. Of this, orders to the value of £53,018 were issued and £6,985 paid. The transit to London for mails is 10-14 days. The postage on letters to all parts of the Empire is 1½d. for the first ounce and 1d. for each additional ounce.

Cables and Wireless.

The Halifax and Bermudas Cable Company, a subsidiary of Cable and Wireless, Limited, operates cable, wireless and wireless telephone services between Bermuda and all parts of the world.

For cables and wireless messages the full rate to England is 2s. 4d. a word, to New York 1s. 6d. a word. The wireless telephone charges are \$36 and \$15 respectively for three minutes.

Telephones.

There are about 11,500 miles of telephone line, including underground cables, owned by the Bermuda Telephone Company. The rates for a one-party service are from £12 (residential) to £20 per annum. There is no limit to the number of calls and there are no toll or mileage charges. The system is automatic throughout the Colony. The number of subscribers is 2,134.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two private banks in the Colony, the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Limited. The assets of these banks as shown in their last published statements amounted to £1,061,156 and £1,077,342 respectively.

English currency, weights and measures are the legal standards. There is, however, a Bermuda Government note issue of £1, 10s. and 5s. denominations to supplement the supply of English notes, which is small. Notes in circulation at 31st December, 1936, amounted to £203,943.

The market value of the investments held as security for this liability was £268,528 on 1st January, 1937. Included in this sum is an amount of £30,000 held in cash awaiting investment. There is no coin in reserve, but a liquid reserve of £10,000 is maintained in England in addition to the invested reserve.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on Public Works, annually, recurrent and extraordinary, and on channel works was £63,436, as compared with £53,397 in 1935 and £71,876 in 1934.

Of the total expended, £13,662 was on dredging, mainly the Narrows and Town Cut Channels, which were improved. Dredging operations commenced on 1st May, 1936.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND PRISONS.

The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court and three Magisterial Courts.

The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and one or two Assistant Justices.

The Magisterial Courts are presided over by one Police Magistrate each.

During the year 1,678 persons were prosecuted of whom 84 persons were discharged, and 1,520 punished on summary conviction. 163 persons were convicted for offences against property, and 102 for offences against the person. 229 persons were committed to prison in 1936 as against 197 in 1935.

There are two prisons in the Colony, the one at Hamilton accommodating 45 prisoners, and the one at St. George's 37 prisoners. There are no associated wards, each prisoner being provided with a separate cell. The male prisoners are all employed, as far as practicable, on Government works outside the prisons, and the female prisoners in sewing mail bags and mending prison clothing.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Acts passed during 1936.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
1.	The King's Warehouse Regulations Act, 1936.
2.	The Sunshine League Act, 1936.
3.	The Bermuda Air Port Act, 1936.
4.	The Superannuation Act, 1927, Amendment Act, 1936.
5.	The Dredger Loan Payment Act, 1936.
6.	The Public Carriage Act, 1936.
7.	The Wireless Telegraphy and Signalling Act, 1936.
8.	The Bermuda Domestic Science School Act, 1936.
9.	The E. A. and E. E. Trimmingham Trusts Act, 1936.
10.	The Head of the Lane Act, 1936.
11.	The Philip Francis Heyl Estate Relief Act, 1936.
12.	The West India Oil Company, S. A. Act, 1936.
13.	The Trustee Act, 1936.
14.	The Summary Offences Act, 1926, Amendment Act, 1936.
15.	The Corporate Bodies Lands Act, 1936.
16.	The Dogs Act, 1925, Amendment Act, 1936.
17.	The Evean Act, 1936.
18.	The Henry James Agnew Williams Act, 1936.
19.	The Recording and Registration Act, 1922, Amendment Act, 1936.
20.	The Biological Station Act, 1936.
21.	The Devises of Marion H. Payn Relief Act, 1936.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title.</i>
22.	The Johnson and Cooper Act, 1936.
23.	The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital Act, 1936.
24.	The Real Property Limitation of Actions Act, 1936.
25.	The Audit Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1936.
26.	The Civil Service Establishment Act, 1935, Amendment Act, 1936.
27.	The Customs Tariff Act, (No. 2), 1935, Amendment Act, 1936.
28.	The Criminal Code Amendment Act, 1936.
29.	The Board of Trade Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1936.
30.	The Interpretation Act, 1907, Amendment Act, 1936.
31.	The Summary Offences Act, 1928, Amendment Act, 1936.
32.	The Stamp Duties Act, 1919, Amendment Act, 1936.
33.	The N. B. Taylor Employment Act, 1936.
34.	The Revenue Department Act, 1930, Amendment Act, 1936.
35.	The Revenue Act, 1898, Amendment Act, 1936.
36.	The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1936.
37.	The Bellevue Limited Act, 1936.
38.	The United Securities Limited Act, 1936.
39.	The Bank of Bermuda Act, 1936.
40.	The N. T. Butterfield and Son Bank Act, 1936.
41.	The Liquor Licence Act, 1936.
42.	The International Match Realization Company Limited Act, 1936.
43.	The Note Security Fund Act, 1936.
44.	The Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1936.
45.	The Alien Act, 1926, Amendment Act, 1936.
46.	The Customs Tariff Act, 1936.
47.	The Customs Tariff (No. 2), 1936.
48.	The Corporate Bodies Lands Act (2) 1936.
49.	The Appropriation Act, 1936.
50.	The Revenue Act, 1898, Amendment Act, (No. 2), 1936.
51.	The Bermuda Railway Company Act, 1936.
52.	The Municipalities Act, 1923, Amendment Act, 1936.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years 1932-6:—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1932	462,807	443,501
1933	438,226	414,667
1934	363,473	372,065
1935	391,895	371,440
1936	431,399	412,414

Of the total revenue for the year, £299,025 represents Customs receipts.

No changes were made during the year under review in the method of raising revenue apart from certain alterations in the specific Customs duties.

There is a general Reserve Fund, created in 1921, the market value of the invested funds on the 31st December, 1936, amounting to £6,858, to which an amount of £20,000 has since been added.

The amount standing to the credit of depositor Savings Bank on 31st December was £89,108 against in 1935 and £86,254 in 1934.

The public debt of the Colony stood at £75,000 at of the year. A sum of £45,000 was borrowed in 1920 in 1925, £20,000 in 1927, and the balance in 1930. The to the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was (market value).

The estimated excess of assets over liabilities December, 1936, was £244,574.

The total assets amounted to £537,829 of which was held for Government Notes redemption, £99,063 Savings Bank, and £73,608 for the Superannuation.

The revenue from specific Customs tariffs was de follows:—

From <i>ad valorem</i> duties	...	...	...	...	...	9
From surtax	...	...	...	...	...	3
From duty on spirits (including alcohol)	...	...	...	...	...	4
From Cigars and cigarettes	...	...	...	...	...	1
From malt liquor	...	...	...	...	...	1
From export tax	...	...	...	...	...	1

There is a stamp duty of 12s. 6d. on passenger ticket in respect of every person leaving Bermuda. Revenue from source is about £42,000. A stamp duty of 1d. is payable in respect of all receipts for £1 or more and in respect of cheques.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

His Excellency, General Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, departed from Bermuda on the 1st April, 1936, and his appointment expired on the 19th April, 1936.

His Excellency, Lieut.-General Sir Reginald John Thomas Hildyard, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 1st April, 1936, landed in the Colony and assumed his office on the 21st May, 1936.

The Honourable Alexander William George Herder Gra Colonial Secretary, acted as Governor from the 1st April to the 20th May, 1936, and during His Excellency the Governor's absence on leave from the 24th October, 1936, to the 1st November, 1936.

The New Year Honours List contained the following award:—

C.B.E. (Civil Division).—Mr. James Reginald C. M.C.P.

The Birthday Honours List contained the following awards:
M.B.E. (Civil Division).—Miss Jane Ingham F.

W Lon 64° 54'

W Lon 64° 37'

N. Lat.
32° 23'

N. Lat.
32° 23'

A

MURRAY'S ANCHORAGE

ST GEORGE'S ISLAND

ST CATHERINE
POINT

THE NARROWS

ST GEORGE'S
HARBOUR

FERRY BEACH

Long Bird Island

ST DAVID'S HEAD

ST DAVID'S ISLAND

Lighthouse
Cove Point

CASTLE
HARBOUR

Cooper's Island

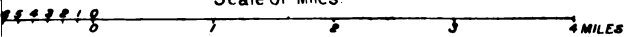
Nineveh Island



LOBSTER

THE ISLANDS OF BERMUDA.

Scale of Miles.



Parish Boundaries

N. Lat.
32° 14'

N. Lat.
32° 14'

W. Lon 64° 54'
2003, 2442, 3872, 625, 1037

W. Lon 64° 37'

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

- I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)
- II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)
- III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers.
1935

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1 (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period
1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

- Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)
- Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)
- Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)
- Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
[Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies
[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway
EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street
CARDIFF 1: St. Andrew's Crescent
MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street
BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street
or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY &
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

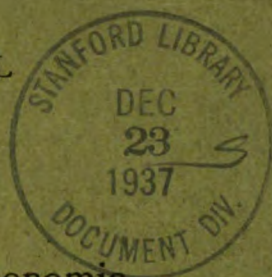
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

325,342
9
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1819



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BAHAMAS, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1738 (Price 1s. od.)
and 1768 (Price 1s. 3d.).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1819

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

BAHAMAS, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1738 (Price 1s. od.)
and 1768 (Price 1s. 3d.).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BAHAMAS FOR 1936

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I.	GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY	2
II.	GOVERNMENT	4
III.	POPULATION... ..	5
IV.	HEALTH	6
V.	HOUSING	8
VI.	PRODUCTION... ..	9
VII.	COMMERCE	14
VIII.	WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	16
IX.	EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	16
X.	COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	18
XI.	BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	20
XII.	PUBLIC WORKS	21
XIII.	JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS	23
XIV.	LEGISLATION	25
XV.	PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	26
XVI.	MISCELLANEOUS	27
	APPENDIX—BAHAMAS PUBLICATIONS	29
	SKETCH MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Colony of the Bahamas, a chain of islands, cays, rocks and reefs lying to the east of Florida and the north of Cuba, form the northern group of the West Indian Archipelago which stretches in a curve from the southern coast of North America to the northern coast of South America, and consists of the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles and the Lesser Antilles. Extending over an area of 760 miles the Bahamas comprise nearly 700 islands and over 2,000 cays and rocks. The aggregate land surface of the group is 4,400 square miles, which is slightly greater than that of Jamaica, the largest of the British West Indian Islands.

New Providence, although not one of the larger islands, is the most important, as it contains the capital, Nassau, which is the chief port, and is inhabited by nearly one-quarter of the total population of the Colony. The island is about 21 miles in length from east to west, and seven miles in breadth from north to south. It is mostly flat and covered with brush wood, and has several extensive lagoons.

The islands are mostly long, narrow and low-lying, and except in the cases of Abaco, Andros and Grand Bahama, not well wooded.

There are extensive pine forests on Andros, Grand Bahama, and Abaco, and a certain amount of mahogany and hardwood is to be found on the last-mentioned island.

The ground is very rocky, but there are patches of excellent land containing rich fertile soil, and there are extensive tracts of land in some of the islands which are suitable for pasture.

There are no mountains, and very few hills, but the islands are by no means lacking in beauty. The fine white sand studded with powdered pink coral, and the ever changing and wonderful colouring of the sea, makes a picture which is not easily forgotten.

Climate.

The winter climate of the Bahamas is most delightful. Frost is unknown, the average temperature is about 70° Fahrenheit, the rainfall is slight, and cool breezes prevail. The rainy months are May, June, September and October. The total rainfall for 1936 in New Providence was 47.73 inches.

The greatest heat is experienced during July, August and September, the temperature ranging from 80° to 90° F. Although the heat during the summer months is trying, and the mosquitoes and sandflies are troublesome, the islands are never unhealthy. The malaria mosquito is unknown in the Colony.

History.

At the time when the Bahamas were first discovered, that is to say in 1492, they were inhabited by a race of Indians who were removed to Haiti by the Spaniards to work in the mines. A few stone implements are occasionally found, but, apart from this, there is no trace of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Spaniards made no attempt to colonize the islands, which remained uninhabited until about the year 1629, when they were included in a Royal Grant, from which date they were visited from time to time by settlers from Bermuda. Earlier than that, namely 1578, they were already regarded as part of the British domains. In 1647, a Company of "Eleutherian Adventurers" was formed in London for the purpose of colonizing the islands, which were granted by Parliament to the Company despite the earlier Royal Grant. In 1670, yet a third grant was made by Charles II, vesting the islands in six Lords Proprietors.

Two years after the grant of the charter the first Governor was appointed by the Lords Proprietors. He and his successors found it extremely difficult to cope with the buccaneers, who at this time were the virtual rulers of the country. In 1673, one Governor was seized and deported to

Jamaica; in 1690, another was deposed and imprisoned; and it seems that the only Governors who escaped trouble were those who left the inhabitants to do as they pleased. In addition to internal troubles the Governors appointed by the Lords Proprietors had to deal with invasion. In 1680, the Spaniards destroyed the settlement and carried off the Governor to Cuba. In 1703, a combined force of French and Spaniards destroyed Nassau and carried off the negro slaves, most of the white inhabitants fleeing to Carolina. The new Governor, who arrived in 1704, found New Providence totally uninhabited, and returned to England.

Within a few years, however, Nassau was re-established as the headquarters of the pirates in West Indian waters, and so great were the depredations of these pirates that the British Government found it necessary to send out a Governor to control the Colony and drive the pirates from their stronghold. This Governor, Captain Woodes Rogers, arrived in Nassau in 1718, and in December of that year eight of the leading pirates were executed and the others compelled to give up their nefarious trade. A period of comparative quiet followed. In 1776, however, a fleet belonging to the rebellious American Colonies captured the town of Nassau and carried off the Governor, but after a few days the place was evacuated. Five years later a Spanish force took possession of Nassau and left a garrison, but in 1783 the Spaniards were driven out by a British expedition.

The subsequent history of the Bahamas is comparatively uneventful. The abolition of slavery in 1838 caused an economic and social change; the outbreak of Civil War in the United States led to a period of considerable prosperity in the Colony, which, between the years 1861 and 1865, became a depot for vessels running the "blockade" imposed against the Confederate States.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The present Constitution of the Bahamas is similar to those of the North American Colonies prior to the War of Independence. The Government is modelled upon that of England in the early days, the Governor representing the Sovereign, and the nominated Legislative Council and the elected House of Assembly representing respectively the Houses of Lords and Commons.

"The Eleutherian Adventurers," who came to the Bahamas from Bermuda after the Parliamentary grant of 1647, brought with them a conception of representative Government already established in Bermuda, and the affairs of the infant Settlement were managed by a Governor, a Council, and an elected Senate. The Charter of 1670 to the Lords Proprietors provided for an elected House of Assembly, and the Constitution,

much as it exists to-day, was finally settled in 1729, when the Crown assumed direct control of the Colony. The Bahamas enjoy representative, though not responsible, Government. The Executive Government is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who has the power of veto, and is advised by an Executive Council. Various executive powers and the right to enact certain subsidiary legislation are vested by law in the Governor in Council.

The Legislative Council, consisting of nine members nominated by the Crown, was created as a separate Council by Royal Letters Patent in 1841.

The House of Assembly is composed of 29 members elected for 15 districts. The qualification for members is possession of real or personal property to the value of £200. The Out Islands seldom return a member of their own community, their 21 representatives being generally inhabitants of New Providence. The qualification for electors is ownership of land to the value of £5 or the occupation of houses of annual rental value of £2 8s. in New Providence, or half that amount in the Out Islands. Women have not the vote. The normal life of the House is seven years, but it may be dissolved at any time by the Governor, as occurred in June, 1928, and in May, 1935.

No forms of local Government exist.

III.—POPULATION.

The following table shows the area and population of each of the principal islands of the Group:—

<i>Island.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Population at last Census (1931).</i>
Abaco and Cays	776	4,233
Acklins	133	1,765
Andros	1,600	7,071
Berry Islands	10	222
Bimini	8	736
Cat Island	160	3,959
Cay Sal and Cay Lobos	1½	20
Crooked Island	76	1,329
Eleuthera	158	6,168
Exuma and Cays	80	3,774
Grand Bahama	430	2,241
Harbour Island	1½	793
Inagua	560	667
Long Island	130	4,515
Long Cay	8	144
Mayaguana	90	518
New Providence	60	19,756
Ragged Island and Cays	4	424
Rum Cay	29	252
San Salvador or Watlings	60	675
Spanish Wells	½	566
	<hr/> 4,375½	<hr/> 59,828

The estimated population for the whole Colony on 31st December, 1936, was 66,219, made up of 30,890 males and 35,329 females.

Births.—There were 1,973 births in the Colony during the year, or 32·9 per 1,000 based on the census figures, 1931.

Deaths.—There were 1,127 deaths in the Colony during the year, or 18·8 per 1,000 based on the census figures, 1931.

Marriages.—There were 574 marriages in the Colony during the year. The marriages were performed by Marriage Officers of the following denominations:—

Anglican	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Methodist	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Baptist	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	111

Infantile Mortality.—There were 148 deaths of children under one year, or 77·8 per 1,000 living births.

Emigration and Immigration.—During the year 10,917 persons left the Colony and 11,308 were admitted, of whom a large proportion were winter visitors.

Immigration is controlled by the Immigrants Act (Chapter 258) and strict supervision is exercised by the authorities to prevent undesirable immigrants and passengers arriving in the Colony.

IV.—HEALTH.

The climate of the Colony is most conducive to good health, and Nassau, the capital, can boast of an excellent pipe-borne water supply, and up-to-date sewerage system, as well as an ice plant.

The city water and the ice manufactured from it are analysed weekly, and have shown a high bacteriological standard.

Medical.

The Medical and Public Health Service is administered by a Health Board, of which the Chief Medical Officer is Chairman.

The medical problems in the Bahamas are chiefly those arising out of poverty—syphilis, tuberculosis and pellagra, in that order of importance. Otherwise the Colony is a remarkably healthy one. Malaria has disappeared, typhoid is fast disappearing, hook-worm is unknown, diphtheria sporadic, and the infectious diseases are unimportant.

The Government expended on medical care during 1936 the sum of £16,863, and on sanitation £4,111 or 8·5 per cent. of the Colony's revenue.

Owing to the financial year being altered to correspond with the calendar year these figures represent the Medical and Sanitation expenditure and Colony's revenue for the period from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1936.

The medical needs of the Colony in New Providence are met by:—

(a) The Bahamas General Hospital, which has a full time resident staff of three doctors, a European Matron, three European sisters, 46 native nurses, in all a staff of 116 (all ranks).

(b) The service of the hospital is furnished largely free of charge. There is an outpatient department, in which 26,569 persons were treated in 1936, a general hospital which had 3,134 admissions, a lunatic asylum, infirmary, dental clinic, venereal and gynaecological clinic.

(c) There are well equipped X-ray and bacteriological laboratories.

The total cost per patient at the Bahamas General Hospital is 3s. 10d. per day (the lowest on record).

The following is a table of the principal groups of diseases treated at the Bahamas General Hospital during the year, together with the mortality arising from these diseases:—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>
Typhoid fever	20	3
Tuberculosis	114	47
Venereal diseases	718	21
Pellagra	39	7
Diseases of the heart	50	13
Diarrhoea and enteritis under two years	31	5
Puerperal eclampsia	2	1
Diseases of infancy	26	1

The above diseases occurred chiefly among the wage-earning population.

The Out Islands are served medically by three Government District Medical Officers, who are stationed at the larger and more important islands, but who tour the other settlements at intervals. Licensed midwives and unqualified medical practitioners assist in dispensing medical aid.

Leprosy.—There is a leper colony which has fifteen inmates, situated in the Pine Barrens, which is a considerable distance from the inhabited parts of New Providence.

Child Welfare.—

(a) Midwives are given six months' training at the Bahamas General Hospital, and then sent back to the various Out Islands.

(b) Infant welfare clinics are held tri-weekly in New Providence. These are attended by a private practitioner. A full time specially qualified welfare nurse is employed to supervise these clinics and do house-to-house visiting.

The last three months of each undergraduate nurse's course (four years) at the Hospital are devoted to Child Welfare work under the guidance of the Welfare Nurse-in-charge.

(c) There is an ante-natal clinic conducted by the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity.

(d) There is a small " Good Will Centre " for girls supported by public subscription.

(e) The Government conducts a Boys' Industrial School of some 50 boys.

Sanitation.

(a) The policies of the Health Board are carried out by a Chief Sanitary Inspector who holds a qualification from the Royal Sanitary Institute. There are four sanitary inspectors for New Providence, and in the Out Islands there are local Boards of Health with the Island Commissioner usually acting as chairman.

(b) Chlorinated city water is examined bacteriologically once a week, and increasing numbers of houses are being connected to the system. The old open wells for supplying public drinking water have been done away with as far as possible, and public standpipes installed. Water-borne sewage is disposed of by the " activated sludge " process, and crude sewage is no longer discharged into the harbour to any extent.

(c) Both raw and pasteurized milk is sold, but a high standard of quality is insisted upon.

(d) Meat is inspected by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the sale of food in the Public Market is supervised by a full-time officer.

(e) The sale of food is permitted only in licensed premises, and food handlers come up bi-annually for medical examination.

The Health Department has continued to take care of street cleaning and garbage collection.

Co-operating with the Board of Pilotage, sand dredged from the harbour of Nassau has been made available to fill in low-lying areas, and a marked improvement in the drainage of the Pond District in Nassau has been effected thereby.

The general standard of hygiene in New Providence is quite good.

There are no estates, mines or factories in the Colony.

V.—HOUSING.

Wage-earners are found almost only in Nassau. Their housing consists principally of wooden two- or three-roomed structures with separate outside kitchen and pit-latrine, and devoid of other sanitary installations. Water in Nassau is now supplied almost exclusively from public drinking fountains (maintained from public funds), connected with the City's pure water supply.

Some houses are owned by the occupants; others are rented, the rate being 4s. to 8s. a week. Such houses are invariably built on separate plots, so that there is no crowding of houses and there are no slum areas.

The most urgent need is the replacement of numerous dwellings which are of such poor construction that they are incapable of withstanding hurricane winds of any great velocity. In an effort to improve on this condition, over 100 houses of special hurricane-proof design were built at public expense in replacement of houses destroyed in the hurricane of September, 1929. The cost of these houses, varying from £45 to £75, was made recoverable by weekly payments to be spread over four years, and it was hoped that the receipts would be available for further construction of houses for the wage-earning class, but the collection of instalments has proved difficult, and the scheme as originally contemplated cannot be developed until a substantial proportion of the capital outlay has been recovered.

No building societies exist in the Colony.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The natural resources of the Colony are marine, agricultural, and forest products. Except for forest exploitation on Abaco Island, production is conducted individually, there being neither factories, plantations, nor mines anywhere in the Colony.

Of the products of the Colony, sponge, crawfish, tomatoes, shell, salt and timber are exported, other commodities are at the present time produced only for local consumption.

No actual distinction exists between cultivation or other forms of production by persons of European and non-European descent. The former are principally engaged in commerce and the latter mainly in production; but persons of both races may be found engaged in one or the other of these pursuits, and such limited agricultural employment as exists is not restricted entirely to one race.

The following table shows the number of acres of various crops under cultivation, and the quantity of live stock in the Colony:—

<i>Crops.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Live stock.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Citrus	400	Horses	2,300
Coconuts	500	Horned cattle	2,650
Onions	100	Sheep	19,925
Pineapples	35	Goats	11,282
Sisal	5,148	Swine	6,080
Tomatoes	940	Poultry	34,900
Other products	16,950		
Total	24,073	Total	77,137

Sponge.—The sponge industry was once one of the major industries of the Colony, but during past years due to depletion of sponge beds by hurricanes, and lack of conservation of the young sponges by the sponge fishers, the industry has been adversely affected to a serious extent. During 1936 a sum of £6,000 was made available by the Colonial Development Fund for the rehabilitation of the sponge industry, and the Bahamas Government is contributing toward this effort to re-establish the industry.

It is estimated that about 160 offshore vessels were fitted out in October, 1936, with the addition of about 20 in the New Year. The number of inshore boats varies considerably. The Commissioner at Abaco estimates about 180 in his district and the Commissioner at Governor's Harbour, Eleuthera, reports about 52. No other information is available.

The Rules of the Agricultural and Marine Products Board relating to the Sponge Industry are under review, and the position of sponge planters is being clarified.

It is hoped that room for a New Sponge Exchange will be available on land now being reclaimed from the harbour near Armstrong Street in Nassau; meanwhile the trade is taking steps to form an Association in order to be able to record the opinion of the trade as a whole on questions of general interest to the industry, and in order to be in a position to negotiate for a loan for the New Exchange.

The ultimate aim of scientific investigations when applied to an industry is to gain knowledge upon which a rational exploitation of that industry can be based.

This may take the form, in the case of the sponge industry, of temporary closure of certain grounds, seasonal closure of all grounds, the imposition of size limits, the introduction of new methods and the centralizing of marketing facilities.

Certain areas where the evidence of over-fishing and hurricane damage have already been only too clear have been closed to enable the stocks to recover. When the grounds have been nursed back to a better state of productivity, it should be possible to maintain them in that condition by a re-adjustment of the size limits and by occasional closures.

In regard to research, one approach which presents itself is the investigation of the living sponge, its biology and variety, its mode of reproduction and growth rate, its food and environmental controls, its abundance and distribution. This work will entail a survey of the fishing grounds; observational work to ascertain the breeding season, length of life and behaviour of the larva; analysis of the sea water and an estimate of its suspended food stuff upon which the sponge lives and which varies from place to place.

A laboratory has been built and equipped over the carpenter's shop at the Board of Works, and a research vessel to be named the " Basil Blackett " is under construction in Nassau.

A field station has been established at Mastic Cay, Bight of Andros, where an extensive series of experiments on growth rate and environment have been started. Work on the other lines indicated above cannot yet be undertaken beyond the preliminary testing out of methods until the research vessel becomes available.

With regard to the methods of preparation for the market the Department is examining the existing methods and will experiment with a view to their improvement.

It is hoped to institute a system of statistical returns before next season which will enable those interested to follow the landings of sponge from month to month, the prices fetched by the different varieties, the number of vessels, boats and men employed, and the amount and value of sponge from the various fishing grounds. From the study of these statistical returns, evidence will be obtained as to the relative value of the fishery on the various grounds; and from a year to year comparison of landings, useful information regarding questions of over-fishing, effect of the closure of areas, and other points of interest can be derived.

Such a scheme will only become workable with the active co-operation of those engaged in the industry with whom close relations have already been established by the Sponge Fishery Investigations Department.

The Department has been engaged with the evolution of methods of sponge cultivation under commercial conditions. Having established depots at salient points in the Bight of Andros (which has been closed to commercial fishing) work is proceeding over the whole area, testing the suitability of the various creeks and channels for sponge planting. The experience and knowledge gained, whether of methods or of sites will be placed at the disposal of newcomers to the field of sponge planting, and it is hoped to build up a reserve stock of sponge of proved value from which planting enterprises in the area may be supplied at reasonable cost. There are already six enterprises operating in the Bight area, two in North Andros, two or three in Abaco and one in Exuma. One North Bight planter has been able to test the market with his cultivated sponge, with distinctly encouraging results.

The sales of sponge on the Nassau Sponge Exchange for the year 1936 were as follows:—

	<i>Jan.—June.</i>			<i>Oct.—Dec.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wool and Velvet ...	26,736	10	5	7,480	0	8	34,216	11	1
Grass	6,827	13	6	3,097	4	10	9,924	18	4
Reef	3,607	10	4	1,572	6	2	5,179	16	6
Yellow and Hardhead ...	3,119	19	2	766	14	1	3,886	13	3
Total—1936 ...	£40,291	13	5	£12,916	5	9	£53,207	19	2

Comparison of sales over the last three years is of interest:—

						£	s.	d.
1934	...	...	...	...	...	51,089	10	2
1235	...	...	...	...	...	37,954	1	7
1936	...	...	...	...	...	53,207	19	2

The decline in 1935 was due to a fall in quality and quantity of sponge landings from the "Mud", coupled with low prices due to depression on foreign markets.

Month to month returns show that the recovery in 1936 has been due to better prices, the opening of the Abaco Bight in November, 1935, after the 18 months' closure which had markedly beneficial effects, and the increased landings from the Current, Eleuthera, Exuma and other grounds, particularly in June and November.

Landings from the Andros grounds have declined little as compared with 1935 in spite of the closure of the Northern Mud. Vessels have been exploiting new grounds to the South of Andros.

Salt.—Coarse salt was formerly won in considerable quantities from salt-ponds in several islands. Efforts are now being made to revive the trade and to produce a cleaner grade of salt which will sell more readily than the quality hitherto produced.

Fisheries.—Fish abound in the Bahamas, but normally only sufficient are caught for local consumption, there being little attempt at export.

Crawfish have always been plentiful in these waters, and have been used for supplying the local market, but during the past few years, owing to the scarcity of crawfish at the Florida Cays, the American market has turned to the Bahamas, and during the past year a large quantity of crawfish was exported in the shell to Florida. In the period from October to December, 322,274 lb. were exported at the value of £1,627. The Royalty collected on this amount totalled £331. The industry is being carefully controlled and safeguarded by the Government, so as to avoid any serious depletion of the crawfish beds.

Sisal.—Sisal production, once the premier industry of the Colony, became practically extinct, but during the year there was a temporary revival of the sisal market in the United States, which enabled merchants to dispose of the bulk of their accumulated stocks. One thousand four hundred and eighty-seven tons were exported at an estimated value of £15,007. Revised Regulations were issued which required sisal buyers to be licensed, and the production, grading and packing of sisal is required to conform to the standards fixed by the Agricultural Board.

Agriculture.—The rocky nature of the land and the paucity of the soil in the Bahamas unquestionably present difficulties in the way of peasant farming. Nevertheless, the islands have in the past been highly productive of sub-tropical cultivations, and in years gone by a lively export trade existed. The present unproductive condition is manifestly due less to natural factors than to modern conditions which have attracted the peasants from the land.

On the Out Islands the people have always, on small farms, grown sufficient produce for their own needs. In Nassau, however, it has been necessary to import large quantities of fruit and vegetables.

During the past few years the Government has tried to encourage a greater interest in agriculture. Agricultural instructors have been placed at various islands and seed distributed free of charge. In an effort to foster agriculture it was decided to open a Government Produce Exchange for the marketing of produce from the Out Islands. Local Farmers' Associations were formed, and it is hoped that the agricultural output will be greatly increased.

Tomatoes.—The principal cultivation at the present time is tomatoes. The Bahamas tomatoes are of the finest quality, and in the past have found a ready sale on the New York market, where they can be placed somewhat earlier than Florida produce. The imposition of a higher tariff, coupled with competition from Cuba and Mexico, so severely handicaps Bahamas produce that exportation to New York has now ceased; but exportation to Canada was developed in 1931, and the trade has been diverted from New York to Montreal and Halifax.

It is difficult to assess the number of persons engaged in agriculture. Practically everyone not engaged in commerce cultivates in a small way for his own needs. On the other hand, comparatively few live solely by cultivation of the soil.

Citrus.—Down to the early years of the present century considerable quantities of citrus fruits were exported. The industry then met with keen competition from Florida, and was finally ruined by infestation by the Blue Grey Fly pest. The fly, however, is now well under control and very successful efforts have been made in recent years to restore the cultivation of citrus. There is every prospect of the production in the near future being more than sufficient to meet local requirements.

Stock and poultry.—Stock and poultry raising is conducted on a very limited scale for local consumption, but is hardly sufficient to supply the local demand.

Export of local produce.—The following table gives the quantity and value of each of the principal articles of local produce exported from the Colony during the past five years:—

		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Cascarilla bark	... lb.	24,528	27,388	48,944	49,056	31,360
	£	1,464	946	1,644	1,466	864
Tomatoes, raw	... m. bushels	165	120	112	106	105
	£	75,311	26,451	20,444	26,064	27,610
Sisal hemp	... tons	81	22	158	607	1,487
	£	484	162	1,371	3,709	15,007
Abaco pine timber	m. feet	5,466	4,347	1,649	2,861	1,992
	£	26,799	22,724	7,403	14,938	11,455
Woods, other	... tons	51	130	30	226	123
	£	261	605	120	820	477
Shell, tortoise	... lb.	5,524	3,622	6,543	6,290	4,813
	£	6,677	3,510	6,782	4,610	3,042
Shell, conch	... no.	38,603	34,653	84,567	66,000	56,739
		281	196	343	339	242
Sponge	... m. lb.	683	864	679	745	697
	£	77,992	84,562	58,250	51,954	54,912
Salt	... m. bushels	7	79	88	15	—
	£	126	765	1,087	193	—

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total value of the Colony's trade during the last five years was as follows:—

		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	...	940,063	929,731	728,299	718,215	967,040
Exports	...	263,886	180,151	202,480	125,428	139,333
Total (excluding specie)	...	1,203,949	1,109,882	930,779	843,643	1,106,373

The values of imports from the three principal countries of origin for the same period were as follows:—

		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	...	228,336	251,294	182,531	169,866	238,084
Canada	...	221,444	261,558	135,100	98,949	130,231
United States of America	...	334,501	259,935	267,773	317,612	415,161

The values of the principal classes of articles imported were as follows:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	275,926	333,408	146,302	56,918	55,509
Wines	14,226	13,755	12,695	5,862	6,508
Cordials and liqueurs	4,670	4,139	3,324	2,192	3,550
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	17,336	13,429	12,442	13,374	16,707
Food-stuffs	240,569	227,204	187,828	219,954	276,414
Lumber and shingles	12,239	14,671	15,822	16,864	33,190
Boots and shoes	13,586	13,886	12,541	12,563	15,153
Cotton manu- factures	34,559	26,868	30,469	35,450	39,069
Metals, iron and steel. Manufac- tures of	7,089	5,864	11,142	6,964	13,817
Oils	39,018	32,419	32,022	20,661	20,641
Motor cars, trucks and parts	7,345	15,235	19,253	29,659	40,543

The principal exports of local produce were:—

	Quantities.	Value.
		£
Tomatoes (m. bush)	105	27,610
Cascarilla bark (cwt.)	280	864
Lumber (m. feet)	1,992	11,455
Tortoise shell (lb.)	4,813	3,042
Sponge (m. lb.)	697	54,912

Of these products, cascarilla bark was exported to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, tomatoes to Canada, and tortoise shell to the United Kingdom. The lumber export was to Jamaica and Bermuda. Sponge was exported to several countries of Europe, and to the United States of America, Canada and Japan, the major portion going to the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Holland.

Trade with the United Kingdom and Canada has increased substantially since the coming into operation of Preferential Tariff Agreements. During the year under review 23 per cent. of the total value of our imports was from the United Kingdom and 17 per cent. from Canada. A large proportion of the freight here represented is trans-shipped through New York, the only direct freight service being by the Royal Mail Steamers once a month and these usually take three weeks to make the voyage out. It is not surprising, therefore, that with New York but three days away by steamer, and Florida within one day that the United States of America still enjoys 43 per cent. of our import trade.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

No material change in wages took place during the year, and the following are the wages paid to Government employees during a working week of five days:—

						<i>Per day. (Shillings.)</i>
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	17
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	8 to 10
Labourers	...	...	...	...	...	3 to 5½
Masons	...	...	...	...	...	6 to 8
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	4 to 6
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	6 to 10
Truck drivers	...	...	...	...	...	6 to 7

Government and private employees usually work 8½ hours a day. Cooks and housemaids receive 10s. to 20s. per week, and work about 10 hours a day. Labourers employed in industries or by private persons receive wages ranging from 2s. to 4s. a day.

The labourer's staple articles of diet are flour, fish, hominy, meal, and sugar, and he spends about 9d. a day on his food. He can obtain lodging for about 4s. a week. He is saved the expense of educating his children or providing medical treatment, as both these are furnished by the Government without cost to him.

Average cost of living for officials.—The cost of living in New Providence is high. The tariff in the first-class hotels varies from £2 per day to £4 per day inclusive during the winter season, and in the smaller hotels the tariff during the same period is approximately £2 per day inclusive. During the period May to November inclusive, accommodation may be obtained in the smaller hotels for approximately £1 4s. per day. A single man might be able to live in a small hotel or boarding house for £5 a week throughout the year, in which case his total expenses should not exceed £400 a year.

A furnished bungalow could be obtained for about £150 a year, in which case a married couple, without children, should be able to live on about £600 a year. Unfurnished bungalows can be obtained for about £100 a year.

In the Out Islands there are no hotels or boarding houses, and suitable bungalows would be difficult to obtain.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Primary Education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and fourteen years of age, and is provided at public expense under the direction of the Board of Education. The

total amount expended by the Board of Education during 1936 was £17,553, giving an average cost per pupil on the total roll for the year of £1 9s. 11d.

The Board maintained 55 schools, and grants-in-aid were paid to 62 schools. The total roll was 11,735. In addition to these schools which are directly under the control of the Board of Education, there are 39 denominational schools with a total roll of over 2,000 pupils and a number of private schools with nearly 400 pupils. Owing to the scattered population, this relatively large number of schools is not entirely adequate. A number of children are out of the reach of any school, and in some localities attendance at school entails a certain amount of hardship on young children.

In conformity with the agricultural policy of the Government, prominence has been given in all Board schools to agricultural training. This is becoming an outstanding feature of education in the Bahamas. Sewing lessons for girl pupils have been introduced in a number of schools, and two centres for cooking classes for girls and two for woodwork classes for boys have been established in Nassau. Six teachers were sent to the Summer School at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, U.S.A., to study agriculture, domestic science and woodwork.

The Board employed 89 teachers (principal and assistant), among whom were six from other West Indian Colonies, and in addition 62 grant-in-aid teachers. The shortage of qualified teachers within the Colony has proved a great handicap to education, and it was partly with a view to improvement in this direction that a Government High School was established some years ago. Secondary education is otherwise afforded in schools maintained by several religious bodies, which are assisted by grants-in-aid from the Government, provided that they meet the requirements laid down in the Secondary Education Act.

Welfare Institutions.

An infirmary, and lunatic and leper asylums, the inmates of which are admitted free of charge, are maintained by the Government, and are under the management of the Bahamas General Hospital. Free medical treatment is also afforded to those unable to pay for it, and free rations were issued to 564 paupers in the Colony during the year 1936. The Infant Welfare Department of the Bahamas General Hospital and the pre-natal clinic likewise provide free advice and treatment. The Dundas Civic Centre, which receives a Government subsidy, is supplying a long-felt want by training cooks, housemaids, and hotel waiters, and is affording general household training to others not engaged in domestic service.

There are certain charitable organizations in the Colony, but the native population largely provides for sickness and death insurance by membership of one of the many friendly societies

existing in the Colony. There is no compulsory insurance in effect in the Bahamas. In New Providence there are several recreation grounds where rugby and association football, polo, cricket, and other games are freely indulged in. There are five cinema theatres, two of which give nightly performances.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

During the year, 1936, 2,372 steamers and sailing vessels, of a total tonnage of 3,323,623, entered and cleared the ports of the Colony. Of this number 1,053 vessels with a total tonnage of 2,997,255 called at Nassau. Regular monthly services of cargo vessels from England are maintained by the Royal Mail Line. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has inaugurated a service with this Colony, and during the year 23 calls were made at Nassau by ships of this line, which landed 229 and embarked 190 passengers. This service fulfils a long-felt want for direct communication with the United Kingdom at a moderate cost, and by comfortable ships which perform the voyage within 14 days. During January to April a weekly passenger service between New York and Nassau is provided by the Cunard White Star Line, and the Clarke Steamship Line maintains a tri-weekly service with Miami, Florida. The Munson Steamship Company gives a fortnightly passenger and freight service from New York, embracing Nassau, Miami and Havana returning by the same route. The Canadian National Steamship vessels call at Nassau every two weeks en route from Montreal or Halifax via Bermuda to Jamaica, calling at Nassau on the return journey every alternate week; in the winter these vessels also call at Boston. A weekly service for carriage of fruit is maintained by the same line during the tomato season. This line is in receipt of a Government subsidy. The only other port at which there is any considerable shipping is Inagua, where 145 vessels of 149,784 tons have entered. Steamers of a Dutch line call at this port to embark stevedores to work cargoes at South American ports. During the tourist season from November to April numerous large cruise vessels call at Nassau.

Roads.

All the main roads are surfaced with bitumen and due to the general improvement in recent years motor vehicles have increased to 1,313. The Out Island roads are the usual rock surfaced roads adequate for the rare wheeled traffic. In Eleuthera the road is 70 miles long, and Long Island has a similar road. These roads have materially assisted the agricultural development of these islands.

Post Office.

During the year 1936 the work of the Post Office was larger than 1935, there being an increase in the receipts over 1935 of £3,792.

There is a direct mail service to Bermuda, Canada and Jamaica every fortnight by the ships of the Canadian National Steamship Company.

During the period between the 1st January and the 30th April there is a daily Air Mail service between Miami, Fla., and Nassau, the balance of the year the service being on Mondays and Fridays. The service is performed by the planes of the Pan American Airways Incorporated.

Besides the above service there is a weekly mail service during the winter season from New York by the Cunard White Star Liner *Carinthia* and throughout the year a fortnightly service from New York by the Munson Steamship Line steamer *Munargo*. In addition there is frequent communication with Miami, Fla. by various motor vessels throughout the year.

Telegraphs.

Telegraph communication is effected by wireless service, maintained and operated by the Bahamas Government, consisting of a central station at Nassau, with 20 stations on the other islands of the Bahamas group.

The Nassau W/T station maintains continuous watch on:— 500 kc/sec (600 m.), with an alternate working frequency of 438 kc/sec (685 m.), c.w. slightly modulated. From 35 minutes to 45 minutes past each hour a watch is kept on 143 kc/sec (2,100 m.).

From the hour to 10 minutes past each hour 7.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. a watch is kept on 12,500 kc/sec (24 m.) and at the hour to 10 minutes past, 7.00 p.m. to 7.00 a.m., on 8,333 kc/sec (36 m.).

High frequency communications on point-to-point service are maintained continuously with Hialeah, Fla., on 3,334 kc/sec (89.98 m.) 4,260 kc/sec (70 m.) and 5,769 kc/sec (52 m.), and during the winter months January to April, with the same station for stock brokerage service on 5,085 kc/sec (59 m.) and 3,216 kc/sec (93.20 m.).

With Kingston, Jamaica, daily from 7.45 a.m. to 6.45 p.m. each hour at 45 minutes past on 8,135 kc/sec (36.88 m.), with two emergency schedules at 10.15 p.m. and 3.30 a.m. on 500 kc/sec (600 m.) and 143 kc/sec (2,100 m.) respectively.

High frequency transmitters and receivers have also been supplied to all the Out Island W/T stations and operate a fixed service with Nassau and each other on 5,300 kc/sec

(56.6 m.), in addition the stations at Clarence Town, Long Island, Bimini, Cat Cay and San Salvador are fitted with the alternate frequency of 3,125 kc/sec (96 m.). The Out Island station at Inagua is also equipped for marine work on 500 kc/sec (600 m.) with the alternate frequency of 438 kc/sec (685 m.) CW or ICW, however no fixed hours of watch are maintained on this frequency.

Overseas Telephone communication is maintained on a frequency of 4,512 kc/sec (66.44 m.) from Nassau connecting through the Hialeah, Fla., telephone terminal to all points in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, the Phillipine Islands, Great Britain, Europe and other countries as well as to vessels at sea so equipped. This circuit is maintained between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily with extended hours during the months of the winter season.

All times quoted in this report are Eastern Standard, five hours slow on Greenwich Mean Time.

The Out Island stations have proved of great benefit to the industries and inhabitants of these islands, and are very useful for administrative and police purposes, and the dissemination of storm warnings.

Telephones.

In Nassau there is a manually operated system owned and operated by the Bahamas Government with 1,067 subscribers. Of the other islands of the Bahamas group, Eleuthera has some 40 miles of telephone line, Cat Island, 30 miles of line and Long Island 52 miles of line, connecting the principal settlements to the Wireless Stations of the islands in question.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The only bank doing business in the Colony, apart from the Post Office Savings Bank, is the Nassau branch of the Royal Bank of Canada. For the year ended 30th November, 1936, it had deposits in the Colony amounting to £1,542,941.

Savings Bank.—The Savings Bank is being used to a much larger extent by the labouring classes than before, and there is a steady progress in the amount in deposits. During the year ended 30th June, 1936, there was an increase of 547 in the number of depositors and the balance due to the depositors showed an increase of £1,959 over 1935.

Currency.

The British Currency Act (Chapter 159) declares British sterling to be the money of account, and requires all accounts to be kept in sterling. £73,400 in local Government currency

notes of 4s., 10s. and £1 denominations is in circulation in the Colony, in addition to about £24,000 in British silver coin. United States currency is not legal tender in the Colony but gold and silver certificates are accepted at rates based on the rate of sterling in New York on the day of negotiation. These certificates are in circulation particularly during the winter owing to the presence of American visitors.

The Note Security Fund held by the Commissioners of Currency on 31st December, 1936, was valued at £88,986 7s. 9d. and the Depreciation Fund at £10,378 13s. 0d. For the same period the Commissioners showed an excess of £2,655 2s. 10d. in receipts over expenditure, which was paid into General Revenue.

The Currency Note Act, 1936, which came into operation on the 1st November, 1936, declares currency notes issued under the Act to be legal tender in the Colony, and that they shall be deemed to be current coin of the Colony.

Under the Proclamation of His Majesty in Council of the 27th October, 1936, silver coins of the United Kingdom ceased to be legal tender in the Colony for payment of any amount exceeding 40s., with effect from the 1st November, 1936.

Weights and Measures.

By the Weights and Measures Act (Chapter 172) weights and measures are fixed at the standard of those used in England previous to the introduction of Imperial weights and measures. Imperial weights and measures are used, however, in the collection of duties on imports.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department superintends the construction and maintenance of all public works, which includes:—

Water Works.—Recovery, Distribution and Administration.

Sewerage.—Collection, Disposal and Administration.

Lighthouses.—For local Out Islands navigation, the Department built and maintains 27 Gas Automatic light-houses, and also 38 oil lights of purely local interest.

Inspection and control of building.—Plans of all private buildings and sanitary arrangements are controlled by the Department.

Maintenance.—Public parks, gardens, public areas, forts, including nursery which also sells plants to private individuals: public buildings, wharfs, sheds, markets, drains, abutments, etc.: all Out Island public works, including wharfs, buildings, roads and any improvements required from time to time: construction and upkeep of roads, paths, etc., in New Providence, and also some of the Out Island roads.

The Department carries out the above duties on behalf of the Board of Public Works, which consists of five members appointed by the Governor, and all funds are voted annually by the Legislature. The Department also supervises and carries out work for other Departments when necessary.

The expenditure is £32,350 for fiscal period of nine months in 1936, being mainly for maintenance, the Out Islands reconstruction and other Public Works proceeded with.

The Water Works is expanding rapidly, the water output being 87 millions of gallons, an increase of 20 per cent. over the previous year. To meet the extensive development of building, the water mains were extended to a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles East and 6 miles West of the city, involving the laying of over 9 miles of cast iron pipes. To meet this extra demand for water, 3,000 feet of shallow trenches were dug to collect water for distribution, and a new reservoir has been constructed to hold 500,000 gallons of water to meet abnormal demands for water and to prevent excessive rates of pumping from the wells, also serving as settling tank after lime soda treatment. A number of windmills are being used to recover water in inaccessible places and these have proved to be very satisfactory over a period of three years, and produce nearly 25 per cent. of the water supplied. A new area with sufficient equipment to meet the yearly increase as required is being investigated to relieve the present producing area.

Due to reductions in the cost of the new water connections and the rapid rate of building, the number of new connections have been 137, making in all 1,180 or three times the normal increase. The old galvanised and wrought iron pipes used since 1928 and already badly corroded, are now being replaced by cast iron and some 1,200 yards are to be replaced this year.

The sewers and sub-pumping stations have been altered and improved to meet the increase in sewage. A new pump was added to Station No. 3 to ensure the removal of sewage greatly increased by having the Colonial Hotel connected and the majority of some 39 new connections and extensions to old connections.

The disposal plant continues satisfactorily and steps were taken to remove the odours arising from the raw sewage in the sedimentation tanks. This consists of a covering over the tanks and the gases are removed by an exhausting fan and passed through a furnace. The method is satisfactory and inexpensive and may be extended to other places if required.

The water and sewerage systems are now factors in the production of revenue.

Inspection of Buildings.—The Board exercises rigid control of all construction in order that no abnormal or faulty construction takes place to spoil the general appearance of the

Island. The results are very gratifying. The control of sanitation and plumbers, etc., is enforced to ensure proper work according to modern standards.

Public Buildings.—The existing administration and Public Buildings are inadequate for present needs, and will require extensions in the near future.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Law.—The Law of the Colony is:—

(a) The Common Law of England as it existed at the time of the settlement and subject to the exceptions mentioned in the Declaratory Act (Chapter 7. Statutes. Revised Edition, 1929).

(b) Statutes of the Imperial Parliament specifically applied to the Colony by enactment of the Local Legislature.

(c) Statutes of the Colony's Legislature.

Courts.—There is a Supreme Court of the Colony which sits in Nassau, is presided over by a Chief Justice, and has the jurisdiction of a High Court of Justice in England. An appeal, in civil matters, lies from the Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Supreme Courts sits throughout the year as occasion requires, but ordinary Sessions are held quarterly for the disposal of Criminal Informations and of Civil actions, listed for trial by Jury. In 1936 the number of cases listed in the Supreme Court were, Criminal 42, Civil 86.

The principal Magisterial Court of the Colony is that of the Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate, who is stationed in Nassau, and appeals from his Court lie to the Supreme Court. Additionally, magisterial powers are exercised by the Commissioners in charge of Districts in the Out Islands, and by Justices of the Peace, and appeals from such Courts lie to the Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate, and to the Registrar General, who annually go on circuit among the Out Islands, to hear such appeals and dispose of cases triable only, in original jurisdiction, by a Circuit Justice. The Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate, Commissioners, and, where so empowered, Justices of the Peace, are also responsible for the conduct in Court of preliminary inquiries into indictable offences triable by the Supreme Court.

Payment of fines by instalments is permitted in suitable cases, but the necessity seldom arises. The Penal Code provides for placing offenders on probation, but there are no regular probation officers, and it has been found that the practice of binding over of adult offenders on their own recognizances is sufficiently effective.

The following is a table of the persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes and offences during the year 1936:—

Imprisoned	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Whipped (Juveniles)	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Fined	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	...	851
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	253
Committed for trial in Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	38

Police.

A Police Force was established in the Bahama Islands in 1864 by an Act of Legislature.

The Force consists of four European Officers, a Sergeant Major and 124 other ranks. The number of other ranks is temporarily reduced by seven owing to economy. The Headquarters of the Bahamas Police Force is in Nassau, in the Island of New Providence. One police constable and a number of local and district constables are stationed and responsible for the policing of the Out Islands.

The Force is also the Fire Brigade for the Island of New Providence. It is equipped with five motor engines, the personnel for which are constables trained as firemen.

The Bahamas Police Force is a semi-military body, there being no Imperial or Defence Force. The Force is armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and also in possession of two 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns, also two Maxim machine-guns.

All guards and sentries are furnished by the Police Force. A Police Band consisting of 16 instruments is also maintained.

The men of the Bahamas Police Force are recruited from the various Bahama Islands, Jamaica and Barbados. During 1936 several men were recruited for service in this Police Force from Barbados.

Prisons.

There are official "lock-ups" in all Out Island districts, but all prisoners sentenced to terms exceeding three months are sent to the central prison in Nassau, which has single cell accommodation for 102 male and 16 female prisoners.

The health of the prisoners during the year was very good on the whole, the main diseases occurring amongst the prisoners being pulmonary, venereal, and skin diseases, and constipation.

There is no separate provision for juveniles in the central prison, but this class of male offender is committed to the Industrial School, a reformatory managed by a Visiting Committee, where agriculture and other crafts are taught in conjunction with elementary schooling.

The daily average of prisoners in the Nassau Prison during 1936 was 124.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

A total of 41 Acts were passed by the Legislature during the year 1936, of which the following are the more important:—

1. *The Tariff Act*, 1936, consolidating the law regarding tariffs in the Colony.

2. *The Savings Bank Act*, 1936, which adopted, as legislation for the Colony, a model Act relating to Savings Banks which was prepared by the direction of the Secretary of State to promote uniformity in legislation on this subject throughout the Colonies.

3. *The Juvenile Offenders Act*, 1936, which establishes within the Colony legislation based on the model legislation intended for use throughout the Colonies.

4. *The Labour Minimum Wage Act*, 1936.—This Act was passed with the primary object of giving effect, in so far as local conditions within the Colony will permit, to the Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference which was held at Geneva in 1928. The Act empowers the Governor-in-Council to appoint Advisory Boards and upon the advice of such a Board the Governor-in-Council may fix a minimum wage in respect of any occupation in which the rate of wage paid is unreasonably low.

5. *The Harbour Dues Act* consolidating the law of the Colony relating to Harbour Dues and providing greater elasticity in the form of this legislation.

6. *The Reclamation and Drainage Act*, 1936, which was passed to enable action to be taken to improve the condition of areas within the Colony which are in an unsightly, swampy and unsanitary condition. The Act provides that upon an area being declared by the Governor-in-Council to be a reclamation area, the owner of any such area may be required to reclaim it. The Government itself doing the work, however, in the event of the owner being unable or unwilling to do so, and in such an event consequent expense to the Government would be recoverable under the provisions of the Act.

7. *The Currency Note Act*, 1936, which provides for the direct link of the currency of the Colony with the "Sterling exchange standard". The Act is based on an Ordinance which serves as a model for legislation of this nature in other Colonies.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as follows:—

							<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
							£	£
1931-32	...	...	...	...	...	...	386,374	422,706
1932-33	...	...	...	...	...	...	352,160	326,238
1933-34	...	...	...	...	...	...	338,061	310,381
1934-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	277,544	276,961
1935-36	...	...	...	...	...	...	297,568	288,969
							<u>1,651,707</u>	<u>1,625,255</u>

The actual excess of revenue over expenditure for this period was £26,452.

The Public Debt on the 31st March, 1936, amounted to £155,400 which sum represented a loan of £150,000 raised locally by sale of debentures issued under The Hotel Loan Act, 1924, and the unredeemed portion of a loan of £30,000 raised in 1915, which latter loan was entirely redeemed on 1st April, 1936. Provision is made for the redemption of the 1924 loan by annual contributions from the revenue to a Sinking Fund, which amounted on the 31st March, 1936, to £31,373 market value of the securities.

Investments in England in Trustee Securities, bearing interest at approximately 4½ per cent., and amounting at the end of the financial year to £260,277 market value, represent the liquid assets of the Colony. Other principal assets are represented by loans to two hotels to the sum of £647,000 secured by mortgages on the hotels.

Apart from Real Property Tax, which yielded £5,645 during the year, including collections of certain arrears in respect of previous years, there is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the following sources:—

							<i>Estimate nine months 1936.</i>
							£
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,427
Port, wharf and harbour dues	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,450
Licences and internal revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,139
Fees of Court, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,435
Posts and telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,585
Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,550
Electric power receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,645

An excise duty of 6d. a hundred is imposed on cigarettes, but with this exception no excise duties are levied. Stamp duties are imposed on instruments used in civil proceedings in the Supreme Court or in commercial or other transactions, and are based on the value of the transaction.

The Tariff Amendment Act, assented to on the 19th December, 1932, provides a customs revenue of 20 per cent.

ad valorem on most imports, though there are some items specifically taxed, while alcoholic beverages and tobacco pay a much higher rate.

A sliding scale on agricultural products devised to protect articles capable of production in the Colony is included. There is an export tax on pineapple and sisal plants, wrecked goods, and articles imported for a temporary purpose and exempted from duty under certain conditions. Chief among the exemptions from duty are printed books, flying machines, and essentials to agriculture and to the manufacture of native products. A list of prohibited imports injurious to health and morals is included.

The Imperial Preference Act was repealed during the year 1932, and a new tariff enacted to accord to British goods such preferences as were provided for under the terms of the Ottawa Agreement. By this Act a preference of 50 per cent. is accorded to British importations; specific exceptions to this general preference are, however, included.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Official.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Bede E. H. Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., Governor, at the invitation of the President of the United States of America, proceeded on the 29th April to Washington where he and Lady Clifford were the guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

In June His Excellency accompanied the Naval Commander-in-Chief to Central America and the United States in H.M.S. *York*.

The Honourable J. H. Jarrett, K.C., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government on both occasions.

Visit of President of United States of America.

On the 31st March, the President of the United States of America came into the harbour of Nassau in the yacht *Potomac*.

Art show.—The Bahamian Art Show, which owes its inspiration and success to Lady Clifford, was held in the Church Hall, George Street, in February and March. There can be no doubt that this exhibition, which is held annually, is doing much to advertise Nassau.

Prison Commission appointed.—On the 2nd July, the Governor appointed a Commission "to enquire generally into the administration of the Nassau Prison: and particularly into the allegations appearing in the evidence given at the Coroner's Inquest into the death of one Noel Josephs, a prisoner, which occurred at the Nassau Prison on the 1st June, 1936".

The Commission held Sessions in July and August. Evidence was taken from Prison Officials and the Public.

The Commission, in its report, expressed satisfaction with the administration of the Nassau Prison including the treatment of prisoners.

The Commission unanimously reported that there was no evidence which they could accept in support of the allegations appearing in the evidence given at the Coroner's Inquest to the effect that Noel Josephs suffered maltreatment prior to his death.

Crown Lands.—The amount collected during the year from rentals of Crown Lands amounted to £491 10s.

Tourists and Publicity.—The tourist traffic to Nassau has increased greatly in recent years, and during the Season of 1936—January to March—19,876 persons visited Nassau from the United States of America, Canada, and the United Kingdom, with a total of 46,732 for the year.

Nassau as a tourist resort is growing in popularity, and many prominent persons from the countries above mentioned have purchased property in Nassau or on adjacent islands and have built winter homes.

A publicity campaign was carried out by the Development Board with satisfactory results. Attractive folders were issued and widely circulated, numerous persons were communicated with personally, and striking advertisements were carried in the prominent publications of England, Canada and the United States of America.

Weather Conditions.—The Colony very fortunately escaped the ravages of hurricanes during the year, although a small storm passed over some of the islands on the 28th July, causing two deaths at Bimini.

Visits of His Majesty's Ships.—The following ships of His Majesty's West Indies Squadron visited the Colony during 1936:—

H.M.S. *York*, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral The Honourable Sir Matthew Best, Commander-in-Chief of the America and West Indies Station.

H.M.S. *Scarborough*.

H.M.S. *Dragon*.

R.F.A. *Celerol*.

H.M.S. *Apollo*.

Visits of His Majesty's Canadian Ships.

H.M.C.S. *Saguenay*.

H.M.C.S. *Champlain*.

Visits of United States Ships.—The following ships of the United States Navy visited Nassau during 1936:—

U.S. Coastguard Cutter *Pandora*.

U.S. Coastguard Cutter *Vigilant*.

U.S. Submarine *Pike*.

Yachting.—The harbour of Nassau lends itself admirably to yachting and this sport is indulged in to a considerable extent by local and visiting yachtsmen.

In March, 1936, the annual regatta of the Royal Nassau Sailing Club was held, when the cup presented by His late Majesty King George V for Pirate Class Yachts was won by His Excellency the Governor in the *Malice Scourge*.

In March, 1936, the International Ocean Yacht Race took place, starting at Miami, Fla., and finishing at Nassau. This is an annual event for a trophy competed for by local and American yachts, and is keenly contested. The race was won by Mr. C. A. Hansen's *Water Witch*.

The United States Coastguard Cutters *Vigilant* and *Pandora* accompanied the yachts and offered every facility for promoting the event.

APPENDIX.

Bahamas Publications, etc.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Agents for Sale.</i>
Laws :		
Revised Edition, volumes 1 and 2, Cloth bound.	2 guineas per volume.	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London. The Colonial Secretary, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas.
Bound half calf	3 guineas per volume.	
Annual volumes for years subsequent to 1928.	½d. per printed page.	
Single copies of Acts	" "	
Rules, Regulations and Orders-in-Council.	" "	
Blue Books	10s.	
Official Gazette	½d. per printed page. Annual subscription, 12s. 6d.	
Departmental Reports... ..	½d. per printed page.	
Census, 1931	2s.	
Atlas with maps of Bahama Islands...	10s.	
Bahamas Hand Book, 1926 (by Mary Moseley, M.B.E.).	10s.	Colonial Secretary, Nassau, N.P. Bahamas.
Public Health and Medical conditions in New Providence (by Sir Wilfred Beveridge, K.B.E., C.B., M.B., C.M. (Edin.) D.P.H. (Camb.) London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine).	10s.	
Law Report, Volume 1, 1900-1906 (Edited by Kenneth Solomon, K.C., Member of Bahamas Bar).	6s.	
Sand-fly Report, 1932 (by Dr. J. G. Myers, Sc.D., F.Z.S., F.E.S.).	9d.	
Memorandum on Agriculture in Bahamas (by Hon. Charles Dundas, C.M.G., O.B.E.).	2s.	
Memorandum on Historic Forts of Nassau (by Sir Bede E. H. Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.).	1s.	
Law Finder—A Guide to Legislation in force in the Bahama Islands on the 1st November, 1934 (by J. H. Jarrett, K.C.).	2s. 6d.	



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS	KENYA COLONY &
BARBADOS	PROTECTORATE
BERMUDA	LEEWARD ISLANDS
BRITISH GUIANA	MAURITIUS
BRITISH HONDURAS	NEW HEBRIDES
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS	NIGERIA
PROTECTORATE	NORTHERN RHODESIA
BRUNEI, STATE OF	NYASALAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
FALKLAND ISLANDS	ST. VINCENT
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	SEYCHELLES
FIJI	SIERRA LEONE
THE GAMBIA	SOMALILAND
GIBRALTAR	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	TONGAN ISLANDS
GOLD COAST	PROTECTORATE
GRENADA	TRENGGANU
HONG KONG	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
JAMAICA	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
JOHORE	UGANDA
KEDAH	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE
KELANTAN	

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN	CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

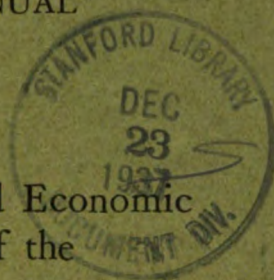
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1820



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1709 and
790 respectively (Price 1s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. od. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1820

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1709 and
1790 respectively (Price 1s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. od. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEAR 1936

CHAPTER	CONTENTS	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY		2
II.—GOVERNMENT		4
III.—POPULATION		5
IV.—HEALTH		6
V.—HOUSING		7
VI.—PRODUCTION		8
VII.—COMMERCE		9
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING		12
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS		13
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT		13
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES		14
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS		15
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS		15
XIV.—LEGISLATION		20
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION		20
XVI.—MINING		21
XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS		21
APPENDIX: LIST OF PUBLICATIONS		22
MAP.		

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is situated between the parallels of 5° South and 12° 30' South, and the meridians of 155° and 170° of East longitude.

The Protectorate consists of a double row of mountainous islands, extending at its extremities from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island, in the Santa Cruz Group, for a distance of 900 miles, and north and south from the Ontong Java Group to Rennell Island for a distance of 430 miles, of which about 11,000 square miles are land.

The native population (mainly Melanesian) was calculated to be 93,415 at the last census taken in April, 1931.

The Solomon Islands were first discovered in the year 1568 by Alvaro de Mendana, while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. The island first sighted he named Ysabel because it was on that Saint's day that he left Callao. In the year 1595 a second expedition under Mendana sailed from Peru, but failed to locate the island of Guadalcanal, whereon it was intended he should form a settlement, and he arrived in the Santa Cruz Group and landed at Graciosa Bay. The new colony proved a failure, the death of Mendana put an end to any prospect of success, and the remnants of the original party returned to Peru.

In 1767 Captain Cartaret re-discovered the Santa Cruz Group and the north-west coast line of the island of Malaita.

In the same year de Bougainville in the frigate *La Bouleuse* sailed from Monte Video on a deliberate quest of the Terra Australis, which he missed, and arrived at New Guinea; in sailing back he passed through the Straits which are the present north-eastern boundary of the Protectorate, the island to the north being named Bougainville after him, and the one to the south named after Choiseul, who was at the time Minister of France.

Twenty years later, and 700 miles to the south-east, la Perouse, in command of the French frigates *L'Astrolabe* and *La Boussole*, on a voyage of discovery, was wrecked at P'iou on the island of Vanikoro. His fate was unknown for forty years.

From this time many Europeans visited the Group, and the British ships-of-war paid periodical visits.

In 1860 natives were recruited to work on plantations in Queensland and Fiji. The recruiting for Queensland ceased in 1903 and most of the natives were repatriated. Recruiting for Fiji continued until 1910.

Between the years 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the Proclamation in 1893 of the British Protectorate over the Southern Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia Group and its Dependencies) the number of white residents approached 50.

In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz Group, including Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikaiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona, were added to the Protectorate, and in 1900 the Northern Islands, namely, Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands of the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ontong Java, were transferred under convention from Germany to Great Britain.

The population of the Protectorate in April, 1931, was:—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	478
Native (Melanesian)	...	...	...	...	...	89,568
Native (Polynesian)	...	...	...	...	...	3,847
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	164
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	8
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	94,066
						<hr/>

The climate of the Solomon Islands, owing to the prevalence of malaria and the general humidity of the atmosphere, is not healthy, but the conditions of living have been progressively improved during recent years and the possibilities of good health during temporary residence are far greater than formerly.

Generally speaking, the seasons are well defined by the trade winds. The south-east season lasts from April until November, when the lowest minimum temperature is recorded, and the highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in the months from November to April, which is commonly known as the north-west season.

The rainfall varies considerably from month to month and year to year; the average rainfall, recorded at Tulagi, is approximately 120 inches a year.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner (stationed in Tulagi) acting under the authority and control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (who resides in Suva, Fiji).

There is no Legislative Council. Laws are made by the High Commissioner—in the form of King's Regulations—under powers conferred by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893.

There is an Advisory Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not more than seven members, three of whom are officials:—

Official Members.

D. R. McDonald, Chief Magistrate and Legal Adviser.
Captain N. S. B. Kidson, Secretary to the Government.
F. E. Johnson, I.S.O., Treasurer.

Non-Official Members.

D. Mackinnon.
G. E. Clift.
Right Reverend W. Baddeley, Bishop of Melanesia.
J. C. M. Scott.

The Protectorate is divided up into eight administrative areas, each under a District Officer.

There is no form of municipal or local government or any Town Council at present.

III.—POPULATION.

The native population of the Protectorate at the last census taken in 1931 was as follows:—

<i>Administrative District.</i>	<i>Males over 16 years.</i>	<i>Females over 16 years.</i>	<i>Males 16-6 years.</i>	<i>Females 16-6 years.</i>	<i>Males under 6 years.</i>	<i>Females under 6 years.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Nggela and Savo	2,149	1,300	254	247	700	650	5,300*
Santa Cruz ...	1,865	1,596	347	193	575	504	5,080*
Ysabel and Cape Marsh ...	2,324	1,312	877	581	323	283	5,700*
Guadalcanal ...	4,559	4,387	1,944	1,338	1,028	959	14,215*
Malaita ...	12,669	12,058	5,484	4,732	2,748	2,376	40,067*
Eastern Solomons	2,430	2,160	245	213	1,382	1,130	7,560*
Shortlands ...	612	382	99	41	81	86	1,301*
Gizo ...	2,642	1,708	1,036	823	509	455	7,173*
Choiseul ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,051*
Lord Howe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	750†
Rennell and Bellona Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500†
Sikaiana...	—	—	—	—	—	—	235†
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	482*
Totals ...	29,250	24,903	10,286	8,168	7,346	6,443	93,415

* Mainly Melanesian.

† Mainly Polynesian.

No very great change in the population has taken place since the last census.

The natives of the Protectorate are for the most part of Papuo-Melanesian stock with variations in skin colour, texture of hair and general physical characteristics.

In certain outlying islands, such as Lord Howe, Rennell, Sikaiana, Santa Calatina and Tucopia, the natives are of Polynesian stock.

The physique of the natives varies considerably in the different islands and even on the same island. It will be found that on the larger islands of Malaita, Guadalcanal, and Choiseul, the "bush" natives are generally of better physique than the "salt-water" natives.

The average height of the Melanesian is about 5 feet 3 inches and the average weight is about 9 stone 2 lbs. The Polynesian is a taller and larger-built man.

In general, the natives are a heterogeneous people of varying races, cultures, religions and standard of living. For this reason, generalities are apt to be misleading as a statement which is perfectly true of one island or section of an island may be entirely inapplicable to another part of the Group.

The natives, prior to contact with Europeans, were in the Neolithic stage of civilisation.

Births and Deaths are recorded in the following Districts:—Guadalcanal, Gizo, Nggela and Savo, Eastern Solomons, Shortlands and Ysabel. During the year under review there was no District Officer stationed at Eastern Solomons District or Shortlands District.

The following table gives the latest figures available:—

<i>District</i>	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Guadalcanal ...	416	302	455	286	425	436
Gizo ...	137	111	255	150	198	95
Nggela and Savo ...	113	100	104	93	138	147
Eastern Solomons ...	150	156	—	—	—	—
Shortlands ...	27	26	—	—	—	—
Ysabel ...	144	116	127	67	77	45

There are no records from which infantile mortality rates may be calculated.

BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES (PER 1,000).

<i>District.</i>	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Guadalcanal ...	29.0	21.1	31.6	19.9	29.9	30.6
Gizo ...	18.7	15.1	30.6	18.0	27.6	13.2
Nggela and Savo ...	21.4	19.0	19.8	17.8	26.0	27.7
Eastern Solomons ...	20.0	20.8	—	—	—	—
Shortlands ...	20.7	19.4	—	—	—	—
Ysabel ...	24.8	20.0	21.9	11.5	13.5	7.9

With the exception of Eastern Solomons, all Districts from which vital statistics are available recorded an increase of population for the year 1934, a condition which had not previously existed since records have been available. The increase is mainly attributed to the fact that there was no serious epidemic during that year.

All Districts recorded an increase in population in 1935, but this year, owing to influenza, the record was not so good.

IV.—HEALTH.

The year was unfavourable. Influenza became epidemic in May and the Protectorate did not again become free from the disease during the year. It spread through the islands in successive waves and persons who were affected during the first wave again contracted the disease on its subsequent appearance. Very few people escaped entirely. Complications were not infrequent and a serious mortality resulted.

Other diseases showed their usual characters. Malaria is universal and the administration distributed free to natives quinine to the amount of approximately 100 kilogrammes. Yaws, which is also universal among the natives, was vigorously

treated. One special unit was kept in the field treating yaws and hookworm and, in addition, treatments were given at Government stations and by medical officers and native medical practitioners while on tour.

Native Labour.

Native labour, in common with the remainder of the Protectorate, suffered in the influenza epidemic. There were forty-four deaths among labourers and of these fifteen at least were due to pneumonia.

An outbreak of beriberi occurred among the labour of the Vanikoro Timber Company and resulted in nine deaths. The cause was found to be the use of deteriorated rice which required vigorous washing with consequent loss of its vitamin content.

The complete list of cause of death is as follows:—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia lobar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Meningitis (pneumococcic)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Beriberi	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

V.—HOUSING.

European buildings throughout the Protectorate are built of wood and have, generally, corrugated-iron roofs. They are good in quality and have adequate sanitary accommodation.

The Chinese houses are of European type consisting usually of three rooms. There is no overcrowding and the sanitary arrangements are regularly inspected.

Except for those in regular employment, natives living in their own villages dwell in houses composed of thatch made from the leaf of the ivory-nut or sago palm, with bamboo or light wood rafters and usually very solid centre-posts. In certain parts, more especially where the natives have come into contact with European influence, the houses are built on wooden piles with a split betel-nut or bamboo flooring, but more usually they have an earth foundation with raised sleeping accommodation or roughly-constructed bunks. The type of building varies considerably from district to district, the natives of the Western Solomons being far superior craftsmen to those of the Eastern Solomons. The houses are generally fairly large and roomy, but rarely afford any means of privacy. The nature of the building material is in itself a safeguard as regards adequate

ventilation. The Government encourages the laying out of villages and the construction of better class houses, but it is a superimposed creation which it is as well not to hurry unduly.

The employer of labourers is legally responsible for the daily inspection of his labour houses and it is the duty of District Officers also to make regular periodical inspections of the housing conditions on plantations when on tour. All employers are bound to provide proper sanitary arrangements for their manual labourers.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

During the year ended 31st March, 1936, the Protectorate exported the following products:—

	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Estimated value.</i>
		£
Copra	20,699 tons	156,532
Ivory-Nuts	373 „	2,249
Trocas shell	352 „	24,567
Beche-de-mer	17 „	2,737
Green snail shell	72 „	1,918
Timber	1,872,085 sup. feet	8,003
		<hr/> £196,006 <hr/>

The figures in this Report relate to the financial year 1935-6. During the calendar year 1936 the Copra market, upon which the whole finances of the Protectorate depend, after several years of deep depression, was fair during the first three-quarters of the year, and enabled the planters to receive a payable return for their produce. During the last three months the market rose rapidly from £10 per ton to £17 15s. per ton, and at the close of the year there was every hope of a return to prosperity.

Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary Limited produce exclusively a superior hot-air dried copra, and Messrs. Malayta Company Limited, Solomon Islands Development Company Limited, and Shortland Islands Plantations Limited, produce a considerable quantity of the same high grade copra.

The present difference in value between this hot-air dried copra and the crudely smoked copra would scarcely justify the additional expense of production and the outlay necessary to convert the smoke-drier on the smaller plantations.

The export duty on copra is on a sliding scale of 5 per cent. on the London price of sun-dried copra, less a parity of £5. This tax is adjusted on each Monday prior to the arrival of the mail steamer.

The price paid in Tulagi for Trocas shell at no period of the year fell below £80 per ton. It is difficult to explain this

inflated price as the quantity exported was only about 50 tons below the average yearly shipment and there appears to be no shortage of this product. It is understood that the bulk of this shell is sold in Sydney from whence it is shipped to England and from there to Czecho-Slovakia.

The high price paid for this product has encouraged Japanese adventurers to poach the reefs of the Protectorate for it.

Ivory nuts grow wild. The natives collect the nuts and sell them to non-native traders. The market is small and not dependable.

VII.—COMMERCE.

Import and export statistics for the financial years ended 31st March, 1934, 1935, and 1936 are as follows:—

						<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
						£	£
1934	..	...	...	...	...	158,776	111,669
1935	...	...	...	...	...	145,939	94,074
1936	...	...	...	...	...	150,163	198,358

Imports.

				<i>From United Kingdom.</i>	<i>From other parts of the British Empire.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>
				£	£	£
1934	...	...	...	18,357	101,508	38,911
1935	...	...	...	22,337	90,946	32,656
1936	...	...	...	20,608	98,807	30,748

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Commodity.	Country of Origin.	Unit.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bags and sacks	India	doz.	32,005	£ 10,460	22,363	£ 7,174	30,622	£ 10,098
Biscuits (plain)	Australia	lb.	310,114	4,683	290,684	4,226	290,131	3,793
Drapery	Australia		—	2,918	—	1,891	—	1,418
	China		—	2,399	—	743	—	578
	United Kingdom		—	3,003	—	3,808	—	5,760
Hardware	Australia		—	3,000	—	1,445	—	1,691
	United Kingdom		—	914	—	933	—	1,121
Machinery	Australia		—	6,305	—	4,607	—	3,918
	United Kingdom		—	3,039	—	6,549	—	2,568
	U.S.A.		—	342	—	947	—	1,319
Meats (preserved)	Australia	lb.	303,493	7,435	281,714	6,744	244,040	6,363
	New Zealand		1,703	80	5,207	252	7,542	383
Kerosene	U.S.A.	gal.	41,171	3,042	16,654	1,259	24,569	1,832
	Borneo		30,944	1,206	27,641	979	44,949	1,706
Motor Fuel	Borneo		33,492	1,447	57,233	2,143	76,208	2,461
	U.S.A.		33,356	2,312	24,810	1,636	21,707	1,506
Paints	Australia	tons	22	1,856	28	2,151	21	1,812
	United Kingdom		3	136	2	187	2	118
Rice	Burma		607	6,048	1,061	10,587	1,200	13,572
	China		142	1,223	34	227	17	194
	Australia		30	365	7	146	8	99
	India		551	5,875	116	1,087	38	435
Tobacco	U.S.A.	lb.	62,930	9,609	56,946	6,410	53,137	6,413

Exports.

To United States
of America.

To Europe.

To Australia.

1934 £ 79,952
 1935 £ 61,301
 1936 £ 123,644

£
 Nil
 Nil
 Nil

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Commodity.	Destination.	Unit.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Copra	Australia	tons	13,894	£ 41,440	10,564	£ 22,480	12,328	£ 83,480
	U.S.A.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Europe	"	6,483	25,339	6,807	30,600	7,914	69,158
Trocas shell	Australia	"	445	24,172	408	23,694	336	23,400
	New Hebrides	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Europe	"	5	190	8	430	16	1,167
	Mandated Solomons	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ivory nuts	Australia	"	790	5,058	636	3,357	270	1,754
	Europe	"	37	210	39	153	—	—
	Mandated Solomons	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Green snail shell	Australia	"	167	2,059	104	1,533	72	1,918
	Europe	"	—	—	8	150	—	—
Beche-de-mer	Australia	"	13	1,582	15½	1,470	17	2,737
Timber	Australia	Sup. feet	735,419	2,935	1,418,984	5,938	1,872,085	8,003

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living in Tulagi for European officials and residents is high, practically everything being imported and such imported articles showing a higher price than in the United Kingdom or Australia.

Fresh meat averages 1s. 6d. a pound, the best joints costing 1s. 9d. a pound. Ice costs 1s. 6d. a large block and 9d. a small block, bread 9d. a two-pound loaf, and eggs 3d. each. The cost of poultry in Tulagi ranges from 2s to 3s. 6d. each. The living in outlying islands is considerably cheaper as poultry, pigs and cows can be reared and vegetables grown.

The average rate of wages for Europeans employed on plantations ranges from £16 to £25 per month, the hours of work being from forty-five to fifty per week.

With the exception of a few Asiatic mechanics and tradesmen, whose wages vary from £10 to £16 a month, the natives of the Protectorate constitute the whole of the available labour for all undertakings. Employment is of two categories, indentured and non-indentured. Natives may be indentured for periods not exceeding two years. Women may not be employed under contract otherwise than to a European female for the purposes of domestic service. Juvenile labour may only be employed for light work. The hours of work are nine hours a day for five days of the week, and five hours on Saturdays. One thousand one hundred and forty-six labourers were signed on under contracts for varying periods, and two hundred and two signed on for an extension of their original service.

Every employer of native labour, whether under written contract of service, or under verbal, monthly, or day-to-day agreements, is compelled by Government regulations to provide rations, soap, salt, bedding, tobacco, and clothing for the labourer and for his wife and children if they accompany him. The labourer is therefore not affected by a change in the price of food and the cost of living. Ration books have to be kept by employers of five and more labourers, and they are subject to Government inspection.

The cost of living and the quantity eaten by a native in his own village would be difficult to estimate.

There is no doubt that climate influences diet, and diet depends on local conditions. In the Protectorate this varies through all graduations from that of the Melanesian "bushman" on Malaita, the basis of whose dietary is taro and similar plants, to that of the Polynesian on coral atolls, whose diet is almost exclusively fish and coconut.

The dietary is mainly vegetarian. There is no actual shortage of food as, when the staple crop fails, there is a plentiful supply of wild yams, wild taro, and wild bananas.

There are no industrial factories or underground mines and there is no unemployment or land scarcity in the Protectorate.

Roughly, only one-eighth of the total native adult male population is employed for wages; all the others are private land-owners who work in their own time and for periods to suit themselves.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There are no Government schools. Each of the five mission societies operating in the Protectorate (i.e., the Melanesian Mission, The Methodist Mission, the South Sea Evangelical Mission, The Seventh Day Adventist Mission, and the Marist Mission) provides elementary education at its principal schools without financial assistance from the Government. In the case of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, however, the Government made a grant of £50 to assist the mission school where technical education, though rudimentary, was being imparted.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Shipping.

Communication was maintained between Australia and the Protectorate by Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail vessels. The *M.V. Malaita* called direct from Australia every six weeks, and after making several calls in the Protectorate proceeded to the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, returning, via Tulagi, to Australia. Messrs. Burns Philp and Company receive an annual subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government of Australia, to which the Protectorate Government contributes a yearly sum of £3,000. In return, the Protectorate receives certain abatements in cost of Government passages and freights.

In addition, direct oversea shipments were made in British, French, German and Japanese vessels during 1935-6.

The following figures represent the respective number and tonnage of ships of different nationalities, which visited the Protectorate for the purpose of exporting produce during the financial year 1935-6:—

					Number.	Tonnage.
British	...	...	...	...	35	55,803
French	...	...	...	...	1	104
German	...	...	...	...	5	4,585
Japanese	...	...	...	...	1	3,407

Inter-island communication was maintained at irregular intervals by sailing vessels with auxiliary engines, owned by planters and traders, and by the Government schooners which are attached to the groups of islands forming Districts.

Railways and Roads.

There are no railways in the Protectorate. On coconut plantations where motor-cars and motor-lorries are used, ribbon tracks of coral have been made through the palm groves which stand up well to the traffic. Native villages are linked up usually by paths and tracks, varying in quality, but the sea and canoes are used generally for transport over long distances.

Postal.

The postal service of the Protectorate, outside the regular itinerary of Messrs. Burns Philp and Company's mail vessel, is carried out in an intermittent fashion by small inter-island vessels or by chance auxiliary craft owned by traders and recruiters. There is a Postmaster in Tulagi, and District Officers throughout the Protectorate perform necessary postal duties. A money order service exists with the Commonwealth Government of Australia, through whose agency money can be remitted to various parts of the world. There is also a postal note service.

There is no submarine cable or telegraph system in the Protectorate. The Government wireless station maintains communication with the outer world. In addition there is a privately-owned wireless station at Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz Group, the property of the timber company. This latter station is capable of communicating with the outer world, but, in accordance with the terms of the company's licence, all its traffic is routed via Tulagi. A telephone system exists in Tulagi, connecting up various Government offices and certain private houses.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

There are no banks in the Protectorate except a branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank which transacts savings bank business only.

Currency.

Local currency notes are issued for sums of 5s., 10s., £1 and £5; and notes to the value of £4,637 have been issued. United Kingdom and Australian currencies also circulate.

Weights and Measures.

Weights and measures are on the same basis as in the United Kingdom.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The staff of the Department consists of a Superintendent of Works (acting), a European Foreman, a head Chinese mechanic, and two other Chinese mechanics.

Other Chinese mechanics and carpenters as well as natives are engaged as required.

A new house for the District Officer was erected at Vanikoro, the old one having been wrecked by an earthquake. Maintenance of buildings has, as usual, taken up the greater part of the time, and this work, owing to the great distances apart, many sea miles, of the various islands and the comparative absence of transport, is accompanied by delays and other inconveniences.

Repairs to Government schooners and launches have been carried out during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific. This Court, created by earlier Orders in Council, was continued and further provided for by the Pacific Order in Council, 1893. Its members are the High Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners. Judicial Commissioners are of two kinds. The Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge or the time being of the Supreme Court of Fiji are Judicial Commissioners by virtue of their office. The High Commissioner may appoint, in addition, persons of legal knowledge and experience to be Judicial Commissioners for particular purposes or for a particular time.

The principal judicial officer in the Protectorate is the Chief Magistrate, who is also Legal Adviser. He is appointed to be a Judicial Commissioner for the term of his tenure of the post of Chief Magistrate. The Court held before a Judicial Commissioner has powers similar to those of the Superior Courts in England, but when held before a Deputy Commissioner its jurisdiction is subject to certain limitations.

The Court of Appeal is the Supreme Court of Fiji. There is no provision for formal appeal in criminal cases, but powers of remission and commutation are vested in the High Commissioner, and all sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months or fine exceeding £100, when passed otherwise than by the High Commissioner or a Judicial Commissioner, must be submitted to the Court of Appeal for review.

Police and Prisons.

The Police Force in the Protectorate is an armed constabulary which performs the dual function of a Defence Force and Police. The personnel consists of the Commandant, a European Sub-Inspector, two Sergeants-Major and 112 other ranks. There has been no Sub-Inspector throughout the year, but otherwise the force has been kept at full strength and the number of men of the required physical standard offering themselves as recruits have been plentiful. The detachments at District Headquarters have been posted to suit requirements. The health of the Force has been good and a high standard of discipline maintained.

There is a central prison at Tulagi and small local gaols in the various Districts. At present the Commandant of Armed Constabulary is also Superintendent of Prisons. Throughout the year the post of gaoler was filled by a European officer of another department. The establishment consists of fifteen native warders and a wardress at Tulagi, and one warder at each of the district prisons. The discipline throughout the year has been satisfactory, and the health of the convicts has been good. No deaths have occurred. There were 89 convicts in the Central Prison at the beginning of the year and 78 on the last day of the year. There were no executions during 1936.

I. CRIMES REPORTED OR KNOWN TO THE POLICE, AND PERSONS PROCEEDED AGAINST ON CHARGE OF CRIME.

<i>Crime.</i>	<i>Crimes reported or known to the Police.</i>			<i>Persons proceeded against.</i>			
	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Not brought before a Magisterial Court for want of Evidence.</i>	<i>Brought before a Magisterial Court.</i>	<i>Number.</i>			<i>Apprehended.</i>
				<i>Total.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
1. Homicide	3	—	3	3	3	—	—
2. Other offences against the person.	99	—	99	101	101	1	58
3. Praedial larceny	44	—	44	45	41	4	33
4. Other offences against property	73	—	73	76	76	—	63
5. Other crimes	406	—	406	423	397	26	291

2. PERSONS TRIED SUMMARILY OR COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Crime or Offence.	Discharged.			Committed for Trial.	Convicted Summarily.				
	Number (total).	For want of prosecution.	On the merits of the case.		Total.	Sentences.			
						Imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fines.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
1. Homicide	4	—	2	2	—	36	—	—	—
2. Other offences against the person	89	—	3	17	69	23	—	26	7
3. Praedial larceny	43	—	4	2	37	14	—	10	4
4. Malicious injury to property... ..	24	—	1	5	18	42	—	2	2
Other offences against property (other than praedial larceny and malicious injury to property).	73	5	10	—	58	1	8	7	7
Other offences, viz. :— Offences against the Master and Servant laws, including laws relating to labourers under contract.	97	—	5	—	92	6	—	69	17
Offences against Revenue laws, Municipal, Road, and other laws relating to the social economy of the Protectorate.	150	—	43	—	107	12	—	76	19
Miscellaneous minor offences	282	—	43	—	239	133	2	44	60

3. PERSONS TRIED ON ORDER OF COMMITTAL FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Crime or Offence.	Total.	Before a Judicial Commissioner.	Before a Deputy Commissioner.	Sex.		Not tried. (Nolle prosequi, &c.)	Found insane before trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.						
				M.	F.				Total.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Death.	Bound over or otherwise disposed of.
1. Murder of wife or concubine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder of child	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder, other than wife, child or concubine.	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Unnatural crime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the person	20	14	6	20	—	—	—	5	15	5	10	—	—	—	—
3. Praedial larceny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Offences against property with violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against property	14	3	11	14	—	—	—	—	14	2	12	—	—	—	—
5. Other crimes	3	—	3	2	1	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is the more important legislation enacted during the year 1936:—

KING'S REGULATIONS.

No. 1. Public Health (Amendment) Regulation, 1936.—To amend the definition and the appointments with regard to Sanitary Officers.

No. 2. Advisory Council Regulation, 1936.—To govern the constitution and duties of the Advisory Council and to regulate the conduct of business at meetings thereof.

No. 3. Agriculture and Live Stock (Amendment) Regulation, 1936.—To amend the Agriculture and Live Stock Regulation, 1935, in particular with regard to fumigation, the landing of plants and live stock, etc., and offences against the Regulation.

No. 4. Licence (Amendment) Regulation, 1936.—To amend the Solomons Licence Regulation, 1916.

No. 5. Mining (Amendment) (Royalties) Regulation, 1936.—To amend the Mining Regulation, 1927, by providing for the payment of 5 per cent. of the value of gold mined, extracted or collected.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure:—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
	£	£
1934	53,039	56,822
1935	52,927	54,207
1936	58,465	49,224

The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1936, was £71,816.

Public Debt:—Nil.

Taxation:—

Description of main heads of taxation.

	<i>Yield.</i>
	£
Customs:	
Import duties	25,233
Export duties	8,142
	33,375
Licences and Internal Revenue:	12,016
Ship licences	836
Station licences	1,082
Native tax	8,285
Fees of Court and Office, etc.	
Hospital fees	316
Harbour light dues	662
Post Office	3,998
Sale of stamps	3,526
Telegraph receipts	307
Rents and Royalties	3,365
Land rents	3,072
Interest on investments	2,119
Miscellaneous	845
Land	109

XVI.—MINING.

A Mining Area has been proclaimed on the Sorvohio and Tsarivonga Rivers in the interior of the island of Guadalcanal between about 13 and 20 miles distant by road, track and river-bed from its northern coast. Two mining leases, each of 300 acres, have been granted within this area to Solomon Islands Gold Development, Limited, for the purpose of mining for gold by hydraulic sluicing.

The country in this vicinity is mountainous, and cut through by precipitous gorges through which the water finds its way from the interior to the coastal flats and thence to the coast.

Three prospecting licences on the Sutakiki River are still being prospected by Solomon Islands Gold Development, Limited, where the country is even more rugged and broken.

Eight prospecting licences have been issued by the Mining Board; sixteen miner's rights have been granted and nine have been renewed.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Meetings of the Advisory Council were held on 12th to 15th June and 20th to 23rd October, 1936.

In 1932 an Agricultural Committee was formed and work was begun in connection with investigations regarding diseases of the coconut palm. This work was only made possible by a generous free grant of £5,000 from the Colonial Development Fund together with an appropriation of £5,000 from the Reserve Funds of the Protectorate. To assist further, Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Proprietary, Limited, made an offer, which was accepted, of £600 a year towards the salary of a second entomologist. This contribution was later discontinued, on the transfer of the second entomologist, and Messrs. Lever's are now employing an officer. The caging experiments to induce nutfall by the green coconut bug (*Amblypelta cocophaga*, China) have been continued on Guadalcanal and Gavutu in co-operation with the entomologist employed by Messrs. Lever's. The Dutch scientists in Java have promised to help with the introduction of one of the egg-parasites of the closely related *Dasynus*, a pepper pest in Sumatra, as a control for *Amblypelta*. The temperature in Brisbane proving fatally low for the transport of *Tetrastichodes* (the parasite of the *Brontispa* beetle), the entomologist met in Rabaul a consignment sent from Java. Owing to the long interval between the arrivals of the K.P.M. (Dutch) and Burns Philp liners, these parasites had to be kept in coolers for a longer period than they were able to stand and so failed to emerge. New arrangements, perhaps involving air transport, are under consideration.

Towards the end of the year there were severe North-West gales and heavy seas, and earth tremors were frequent in June but did no damage.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE.

<i>Title, etc.</i>	<i>Price.</i>	<i>Publishers or Agents.</i>
*The Solomon Islands (in his "Autobiography"), 1908, by Rev. George Brown.	15s.	Hodder and Stoughton.
"Notes of Voyage to Ysabel Island, Solomon Group, and Le Ua Niua (Ontong Java or Lord Howe) and Tasman Groups." Paper read at the Adelaide meeting of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, January, 1907.	—	—
Solomon and Santa Cruz Islands in his "Melanesian Studies in Anthropology and Folk-lore," 1891, by Dr. R. H. Codrington.	16s.	Frowde.
*"The Threshold of the Pacific," 1924, by Dr. C. E. Fox.	18s.	K. Paul.
Papers in the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, 1915 and 1919.	—	—
*Solomon and other islands in his "Memoir and Journal of Commodore Goodenough," 1876, by Commodore Goodenough.	5s.	K. Paul.
*"The Solomon Islands and their Natives," 1887, by Dr. H. P. Guppy.	25s.	Sonnenschein.
"The Discovery of the Solomon Islands," 1568, by Alvaro Mendana.	—	—
*Santa Cruz Group, Cherry Island, etc., in his "New Guinea and Polynesia, Discoveries and Surveys," 1876, by Captain John Moresby.	15s.	Murray.
*Solomons, Santa Cruz Islands, and Tikopia in his "History of the Melanesian Society," 1914, by W. H. R. Rivers.	36s.	Cambridge University Press.
"Islands of the Western Pacific," by Bishop J. R. Selwyn.	—	—
*"Two years with the Natives in the Western Pacific," 1913, by Dr. Felix Speiser.	10s. 6d.	Mills and Boon.
"Last Cruise of the Wanderer," 1863, by John Webster.	—	—
"A Naturalist among the Head Hunters," 1890, by C. M. Woodford.	8s. 6d.	G. Philip & Son.
*"Solomon Islands" (Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, 1890).	—	—
*"Further Exploration in the Solomon Islands" (Paper read before the Royal Geographical Society, 1890).	—	—
*"In the Isles of King Solomon," 1928, by A. I. Hopkins.	21s.	Seeley Service & Co.
*Solomon Islands Protectorate Blue Book ...	5s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
*Handbook of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.	2s. 6d.	Out of print.
*Census Report, 1931, together with various ethnological reports (typewritten).		

Note.—There are no local agents for the sale of these publications.

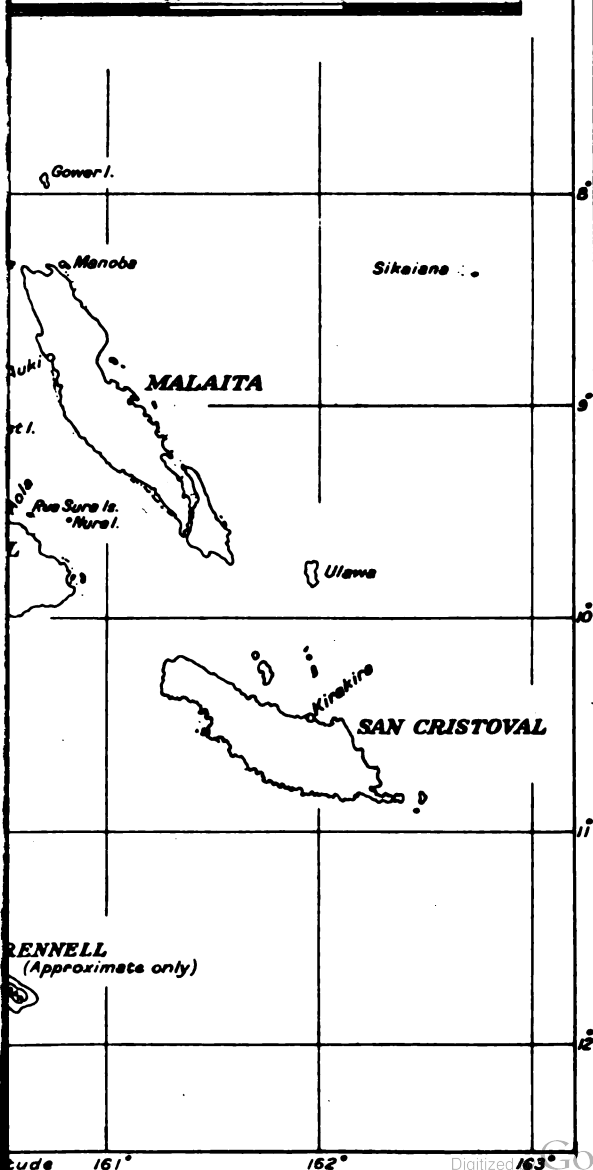
* Copies may be seen in the library of the Colonial Office.

ATOLL

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

Scale of Nautical Miles

100 150 200



Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935

[Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa

[Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific

[Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies

[Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps,

[Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey

[Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937

[Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report

[Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine

[Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

[Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map)

3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission

[Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies

[Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANN REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the country concerned. More than 40 Reports appear and are supplied at the Subscription price of £1.00 (This rate does not include Mandated Territories). Reports may also be purchased and supplied for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD
TURKS & CAICOS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned Territories administered by H.M. Government under the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROON
TOGOLAND

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They supply Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

342
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1821



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ST. VINCENT, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1714 and 1759
respectively (Price 1s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff:

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS	KENYA COLONY &
BARBADOS	PROTECTORATE
BERMUDA	LEEWARD ISLANDS
BRITISH GUIANA	MAURITIUS
BRITISH HONDURAS	NEW HEBRIDES
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS	NIGERIA
PROTECTORATE	NORTHERN RHODESIA
BRUNEI, STATE OF	NYASALAND
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)	PERLIS
CEYLON	ST. HELENA
CYPRUS	ST. LUCIA
FALKLAND ISLANDS	ST. VINCENT
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	SEYCHELLES
FIJI	SIERRA LEONE
THE GAMBIA	SOMALILAND
GIBRALTAR	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS	TONGAN ISLANDS
GOLD COAST	PROTECTORATE
GRENADA	TRENGGANU
HONG KONG	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
JAMAICA	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
JOHORE	UGANDA
KEDAH	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE
KELANTAN	

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

825,342
9
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1821



Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ST. VINCENT, 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1714 and 1759
respectively (Price 1s. od. each).)

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:

Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;

26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;

80 Chichester Street, Belfast;

or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1937

Summary of Proceedings

[Cmd. 5482] 1s. od. (1s. 1d.)

REGULATIONS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE

Part I.—Public Officers

[Colonial No. 88-1] 9d. (10d.)

Part II.—Public Business

[Colonial No. 88-2] 1s. 3d. (1s. 4d.)

THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Administrative Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st June, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 137] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)

THE COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Medical Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to August, 1937)

Second Edition

[Colonial No. 140] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL LEGAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Legal Service, and a Schedule of Offices as at 1st August, 1937)

Third Edition

[Colonial No. 138] 9d. (10d.)

THE COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Agricultural Service, and a Schedule of Offices revised to 30th November, 1936)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 143] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

THE COLONIAL VETERINARY SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Veterinary Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition.

[Colonial No. 132] 6d. (7d.)

THE COLONIAL FOREST SERVICE LIST

(Including the Special Regulations by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the Colonial Forest Service, and a Schedule of Offices)

First Edition

[Colonial No. 122] 6d. (7d.)

CONDITIONS AND COST OF LIVING IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Handbook of Information supplied by Colonial Governments

Third Edition, 1937.

[Colonial No. 136] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE, AND COLONIAL PROVIDENT FUNDS.

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 5219] 1s. (1s. 1d.)

LEAVE AND PASSAGE CONDITIONS IN THE COLONIAL SERVICE

Report of Committee

[Cmd. 4730] 9d. (10d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1821

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of

ST. VINCENT, 1936

*(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1714 and 1759
respectively (Price 1s. od. each).)*

Crown Copyright Reserved



LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
or through any bookseller

1937

Price 1s. 3d. net

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF ST. VINCENT FOR THE YEAR 1936

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, HISTORY AND LANGUAGE	2
II.—GOVERNMENT	3
III.—POPULATION	4
IV.—HEALTH	5
V.—HOUSING	6
VI.—PRODUCTION	7
VII.—COMMERCE	11
VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	12
IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	13
X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	15
XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	17
XII.—PUBLIC WORKS	18
XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS	18
XIV.—LEGISLATION	22
XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	23
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS	26
APPENDIX.—LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	28
MAP.	

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, HISTORY AND LANGUAGE.

Geography.

The island of St. Vincent, which is of volcanic origin, is popularly supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on 22nd January, 1498. It is situated in 13° 10' North Latitude, and 60° 57' West Longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia, and 100 miles west of Barbados. It is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, and contains about 96,000 acres of land—about half the area of Middlesex. Of the Lesser Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, Bequia, Mustique, Mayreau, Canouan, and Union Island are administered from St. Vincent.

A map of the Colony is annexed.

History.

At the time of its discovery St. Vincent, like some of the other small islands, was inhabited by the Caribs, who continued in undisputed possession of it until 1627, when this Island was included in a patent which was granted to the Earl of Carlisle by Charles I. In 1660 the English and French Sovereigns agreed to an act of neutrality regarding the possession of the Island, and in 1672 a commission was granted to Lord Willoughby constituting him Governor of St. Vincent together with some other West Indian Colonies.

In 1748 St. Vincent was again declared neutral by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1756, however, hostilities between the English and the French broke out and the Island was eventually taken in 1762 by the English under General Monckton. By the Treaty of Paris in the following year St. Vincent was ceded to Great Britain, and General Robert Melville was appointed Governor of the Island.

In 1773 an extensive portion of the Island was allotted to the Caribs on condition that they acknowledged the King of England as their Sovereign.

In 1779 the French landed on the Island and took possession of it, but by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 it was restored to Great Britain.

Climate.

St. Vincent is one of the healthiest of the West Indian Islands.

The climate may be divided into two seasons, wet and dry; the dry season from January to May, and the wet from June to December. The temperature varies from 67° F. to 89° F. The coolest months are from December to April. The highest temperature during 1936 was recorded in September and the lowest in February.

The rainfall in Kingstown, the capital, registered at the Agricultural Experiment Station, 80 ft. above sea level, was 86.18 inches for the year. The heaviest fall for one day was 3.25 inches on 17th July.

Language.

The language of the Colony is English throughout.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government of St. Vincent originally consisted of a Governor, Council and Assembly. In 1856 an Executive Council was created. In 1867, the Constitution was found no longer suited to the altered circumstances of the Colony and the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council were abrogated and a single Legislative Assembly was created, composed of 12 members, three *ex-officio*, three nominated by the Crown and six elected by the people.

This Constitution in turn was abrogated by an Act of the local Legislature by which the future modelling of the Constitution was left to the Crown. Until December, 1924, the Legislative Council consisted of official and unofficial members nominated and appointed by the Crown.

By an Order in Council dated March, 1924, as amended by Order in Council dated February, 1931, a partly elected Legislative Council was constituted, consisting of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members, one nominated official member, one nominated unofficial member and three elected members. The Island was divided into three electoral districts, each returning one elected member. It was provided that an election should take place every three years, and elections under this Constitution took place in 1925, 1928 and 1931.

The Council elected in 1931 was retained in office by Imperial Orders in Council for three further periods of one year beyond the normal term, and was finally dissolved on the 17th of December, 1936. By the St. Vincent (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1936, a partly elected Legislative Council was constituted consisting of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members, three nominated members and five elected members. The Island was consequently divided into five electoral districts, each returning one elected member.

There is an Executive Council consisting of the Administrator and Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer as *ex-officio* members, and of such other persons as may be appointed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, or as the Governor in pursuance of Instructions from His Majesty may from time to time appoint by an Instrument under the Public Seal. The officer at present holding the post of Senior Medical Officer and three unofficial members have been appointed to the Executive Council. Every member who is not an *ex-officio* member vacates his seat at the end of six years. Every member is eligible for re-appointment.

The municipal affairs of the town of Kingstown are under the control of the Kingstown Board, which consists of four elected and four nominated members. The Board is elected every two years.

III.—POPULATION.

The latest census taken in the Colony of St. Vincent was on the 26th April, 1931, the population on that day being 47,961, an increase of 3,514 on the census of 1921. The distribution of race then recorded was as follows:—

Negroes	...	...	...	...	...	33,257
Coloured	...	...	...	...	...	11,292
White (including Europeans)	...	...	...	...	...	2,173
Other	...	...	...	...	...	1,239

47,961

The following comparative table gives statistics for the years 1935 and 1936:—

	1935.	1936.
Estimated population	55,219	56,511
Births, excluding still births	2,211	2,212
Birth rate per 1,000	40.04	39.14
Still births	119	110
*Percentage of still births	5.11 (should read 5.38)	4.97
Death rate per 1,000	15.39	16.35
Deaths of children under one year (excluding still births)	246	264
Marriages per 1,000	6.98	6.16
Emigration	2,501	2,564
Immigration	2,737	2,568

IV.—HEALTH.

The year 1936 was again comparatively healthy. The death-rate was a little higher (from 15.3 per mille in 1935 to 16.3) and the birth-rate slightly lower (from 40.0 per mille to 39.1). Approximately half of the total deaths occurred in the age group under five years of age. There was no special outbreak of major disease but admissions to the hospitals and attendance at dispensaries continued to increase.

	1935.	1936.
Attendances at dispensaries	47,379	49,429
Colonial Hospital—		
Inpatients treated	1,456	1,518
Outpatient casualties	509	432
Other outpatient attendances	7,535	8,415
Casualty Hospitals (2)—		
Inpatients	193	187
Pauper, Lunatic and Leper Asylums	177	197
Tuberculosis Home	18	15
	57,267	60,193

* For 1935 percentage was calculated on the "total" births (Births including stillborn); for 1936 percentage has been calculated on live births only. On this basis percentage for 1935 should read 5.38 and not 5.11.

The following table indicates the principal causes of death during the years 1935 and 1936 and the percentage of those to the total deaths. It will be seen that these percentages in the case of certain diseases are considerably lower than in previous years.

<i>Causes of death</i>	<i>No. of deaths from each cause</i>		<i>Percentages of total deaths</i>	
	1935	1936	1935	1936
Diarrhoea and enteritis ...	69	37	8.11	4.00
Senility	94	96	11.06	10.38
Bronchitis	37	25	4.35	2.70
Ascariasis	87	81	10.24	8.77
Tuberculosis	45	27	5.29	2.92
Broncho-pneumonia ...	28	29	3.29	3.14
Congenital debility ...	81	51	9.53	5.52

V.—HOUSING.

The housing of the wage-earning population leaves much to be desired.

At present in country villages the houses are mostly of primitive form, being built of mud and wattle or of odd pieces of board with cane trash or shingle roofs, and the same is true of the housing of the labourers on many estates. In many cases estates rent house sites to their labourers, leaving the latter to erect their own dwellings. In 1930 the Sanitary Authority passed regulations governing the erection of new houses and the extension of existing houses.

Under these regulations, which are enforced by the Sanitary Department and apply to all parts of the Colony outside Kingstown, the minimum requirements for dwelling houses are:—a plot of land 75 feet by 50 feet, two rooms of 64 square feet each, a height of 8 feet from floor to plate, pillars 2 feet off the ground, ventilation openings equivalent to one-tenth of the floor space, and a latrine. Since the introduction of the Dwelling House regulations in 1930, 1,100 applications for permission to erect houses have been approved, and most of these houses have been completed. These figures are exclusive of the 100 peasants' cottages erected by Government with funds made available from the Colonial Development Fund.

Some improvement is taking place in the construction of the better class of house, especially in the case of dwellings recently

erected in and around Kingstown. Unfortunately, however, there has been little attempt at zoning or town planning in the past and the results of this deficiency must become increasingly apparent as time goes on.

The Kingstown Board at the end of 1936 was engaged in framing new Bye-laws applying to all buildings in Kingstown.

The majority of the houses or huts occupied by labourers and peasants are very poorly built, and they are in most cases allowed to fall into disrepair. The people have no skill in house-building. Few can afford to employ carpenters, and most of the carpenters available are of a very "rough" type.

Timber and boarding are difficult to obtain. The majority of peasants and labourers cannot afford to buy these materials. A certain amount of rough timber is obtained illegally from Government-owned mountain lands. Most plantation owners demand payment for timber taken from their lands and even for grass and cane trash required for roofing. Wooden packing cases are extensively used in house-building, and every store demands payment for these.

In few cases is any attempt made to repair the huts until in the wet season they become uninhabitable. The Unemployment and Relief Board distributed free during 1936, 576 feet of pitch pine scantling and 540 feet of galvanized iron to certain poor persons to assist them in the repair of their houses.

A number of the cottages erected by Government are not occupied as, owing to the poverty of the great majority of the people, they find great difficulty in paying the very small instalments required to purchase or, in the case of rented dwellings, the very small monthly rentals charged.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

Minerals.

No minerals are found in the Colony.

Agriculture.

The following table shows the kind of crops grown, the estimated production, the estimated percentage grown respectively by the peasants and on plantations, the estimated percentages used locally and exported, and the estimated value of the products:—

Crop.	Estimated produc- tion.	Estimated percentage produced by		Estimated percentage.		Esti- mated value.
		Planta- tions.	Peas- ants.	Used Locally.	Ex- ported.	
1. Cotton—Sea lb.	396,960	67	33	—	100	£ 29,000
2. Cotton — Marie Galante.	68,285	20	80	—	100	1,707
3. Cacao	40,000	50	50	25	75	300
4. Arrowroot	7,870,000	70	30	2	98	90,000
5. Cassava	500,000	40	60	25	75	2,200
6. Sugar tons	1,500	100	—	67	33	11,000
7. Syrup gal.	355,000	95	5	5	95	9,000
8. Copra lb.	787,765	98	2	—	100	4,830
9. Maize	60,000	25	75	67	33	200
10. Groundnuts	5,000	10	90	88	12	25
11. Peas and beans	150,000	65	35	75	25	900
12. Sweet potatoes	3,000,000	20	80	75	25	6,000
13. Plantains ... stems	60,000	10	90	84	16	4,000
14. Tannias lb.	500,000	10	90	70	30	2,000
15. Yams	132,800	10	90	60	40	415
16. Miscellaneous vegetables.	110,000	10	90	75	25	496
17. Bananas ... stems	40,000	75	25	12	88	3,000
18. Tomatoes lb.	25,000	1	99	75	25	100
19. Oranges No.	60,000	45	55	50	50	65
20. Grapefruit	8,000	40	60	80	20	12
21. Coconuts	3,100,000	90	10	10	90	10,000
22. Limes	1,000,000	20	80	50	50	300
23. Mace lb.	4,850	40	60	1	99	260
24. Nutmegs	26,500	40	60	1	99	380
25. Ginger	4,000	5	95	50	50	22

Notes.

1. Advances are made to peasant growers for their cotton by the Government Cotton Ginnery, which gins, bales and ships it for them. When sold 5 per cent. is deducted, the balance being distributed *pro rata* among them. Planters usually ship their own cotton.

4. All arrowroot for export is graded, packed and shipped by the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association who make cash advances to growers.

6. There is only one factory in the island where sugar is manufactured, but this plant, though relatively small, is among the most modern in the West Indies.

7. There are syrup factories of various capacities in the island. These factories are usually owned by planters, who also grind the sugar-cane of peasants on a share basis.

9. Owing to the present market conditions no corn was purchased by the Government Cotton Ginnery during 1936.

17. The area under bananas at the end of the year was approximately 1,000 acres. All Gros Michel bananas exported are handled by a Co-operative Association, and sold to the Canadian Banana Company under contract.

18. The Government Fruit and Vegetable Bureau was closed down in July, 1935. The export of green limes is being continued by the Government Cotton Ginnery.

21. Not converted into copra.

Live-stock.

The following table shows the number of animals in the island as they appeared in the agricultural census of 1931. Included in the table are the estimated values of the various classes of live-stock, the number of beasts owned by plantations and peasants respectively, the numbers exported during 1936 and the value thereof.

<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Estimated percentage owned by</i>		<i>Computed value.</i>	<i>Exported in 1936.</i>	<i>Value of exports.</i>
		<i>Plantations.</i>	<i>Peasants.</i>			
Swine ...	6,182	50	50	£ 9,273	2,127	£ 3,843
Cattle ...	6,070	40	60	24,280	34	137
Goats ...	2,813	15	85	844	2,110	808
Asses ...	2,365	15	85	1,184	81	110
Sheep ...	2,205	90	10	1,212	814	429
Horses ...	357	40	60	3,213	11	215
Mules ...	169	95	5	1,690	8	66

Fisheries.

There are no organized fisheries in the Colony, but a considerable amount of fishing is practised and the fish caught is consumed locally. A small whaling station is situated in Bequia. In 1936, 278 gallons of whale oil valued at £25 and 776 lb. of turtle shells valued at £158 were exported. Practically all the fishing is done by persons of the peasant class.

Labour.

There is no recruiting of labour in the Colony. As a rule, labourers are employed by plantations on certain days, while on others they are employed or work on their own holdings if they possess or can rent these. They are usually paid by the task, but payment by the day is of fairly frequent occurrence.

The cultivation performed by persons of non-European descent (peasants) is similar to that performed on plantations. Most peasants work or have worked on plantations and consequently they use the ordinary plantation methods, and follow the lead of the plantations as to the crops they raise.

The number of peasants who cultivate land for themselves, either owning or renting land, is approximately 5,060. Of this number it is estimated that 4,818 cultivate areas from 1-10 acres, and 242 from 11-50 acres. Produce obtained from such areas is used for local consumption and export.

It is estimated that there are, including men and women, about 11,500 persons of the labourer and peasant class, in addition to some 400 receiving poor relief.

Of these, about 1,000 are in Kingstown, 3,200 on the Leeward coast, 6,600 on the Windward coast and 700 in the St. Vincent Grenadines.

About 300 persons are more or less regularly employed by the Government Departments, and about 1,000 on sugar manufacturing estates. Another 1,000 have regular employment in Kingstown and elsewhere in various capacities, agricultural and otherwise.

In all the agricultural industries other than sugar employment is only seasonal.

On the Windward coast some 3,000 persons are partially employed during the year. Approximately half of these have land, owned or rented, on which they grow food and other crops.

On the Leeward coast it is estimated that no more than 1,500 persons obtain partial employment during the year. Perhaps half of these own or rent portions of land on which they can grow food supplies and other crops; the rest make a living, when not working as labourers, by fishing and by obtaining casual employment in Kingstown and on the Windward coast.

In the Grenadines a considerable area is cultivated on the share system, mostly by females. There is a large amount of peasant cultivation and the chief occupation of the men is fishing or boat building. Although there may be some unemployment during part of the year, at other times labourers are difficult to obtain.

Apart from labourers who obtain employment on estates there are some 2,500 peasants who own holdings under 10 acres in size and some 500 who cultivate lands on the share system.

There is very little unemployment among skilled labourers.

It is estimated that there are 1,000 persons unemployable who exist by begging or by relying on their relations and friends. There are about 400 persons who receive grants from Poor Relief Funds of the Colony of whom only 10 are in the St. Vincent Grenadines.

Stock-raising.

There is one modern dairy farm in the Colony which possesses pure-bred Jersey and other cattle. A Government stud farm no longer exists, but several planters import pedigree and half-bred animals from the Government stock farm in Trinidad for breeding and for improving their ordinary stock.

Rum.

There is a modern rum distillery in the Colony which is operated in conjunction with the sugar factory at the Mount Bentinck Estate. In 1936, 28,266 proof gallons of rum, valued at £3,298 were distilled; of this 7,702 proof gallons, valued at £898 were exported, the balance being consumed locally.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total trade for the year amounted to £330,907 as against a total of £306,314 in 1935, an increase of £24,593.

The total values of imports and exports for the last five years were:—

Year	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
		<i>Island Produce.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1932	149,289	95,693	1,606	97,299
1933	148,647	112,265	6,865	119,130
1934	163,035	129,833	5,396	135,229
1935	171,392	132,004	2,918	134,922
1936	174,861	152,980	3,066	156,046

Imports.

The following table shows the value of imports and countries of origin for the past five years:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	65,274	66,326	71,125	79,084	80,825
Canada	25,954	25,227	26,008	31,385	31,934
British West Indies ...	10,635	10,636	10,943	9,552	10,380
India	595	703	2,549	3,299	1,506
Newfoundland ...	3,738	3,944	9,084	4,767	4,631
Ceylon	299	308	286	266	350
Other British Colonies	6,714	7,058	6,481	6,583	9,983
United States of America ...	23,191	22,300	24,664	23,642	22,292
France	2,838	1,621	1,262	1,300	918
Denmark	79	227	570	379	345
Germany	1,472	1,334	1,239	1,204	2,719
Holland	968	917	690	1,116	707
Japan	1,890	3,662	3,417	3,602	3,492
Foreign West Indies	263	360	662	598	49
Other Countries ...	3,079	2,673	2,345	2,195	3,162
Unclassified	2,300	1,351	1,710	2,420	1,568
	<hr/> 149,289	<hr/> 148,647	<hr/> 163,035	<hr/> 171,392	<hr/> 174,861

The following is a summary of the imports for the last five years:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I.—Food, drink and tobacco	49,835	49,269	55,118	54,114	57,583
Class II.—Raw materials and articles mainly un-manufactured	15,300	6,929	17,660	14,923	15,321
Class III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	81,608	90,778	88,090	99,725	99,095
Class IV.—Animals not for food	—	—	—	210	94
Class V.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	2,546	1,671	2,167	2,420	2,768
	<u>149,289</u>	<u>148,647</u>	<u>163,035</u>	<u>171,392</u>	<u>174,861</u>

The following are the percentages in the last five years of the principal countries from which imported articles are obtained:—

	1932. <i>Per</i> <i>cent.</i>	1933. <i>Per</i> <i>cent.</i>	1934. <i>Per</i> <i>cent.</i>	1935. <i>Per</i> <i>cent.</i>	1936. <i>Per</i> <i>cent.</i>
United Kingdom	43·72	44·62	43·62	46·14	46·22
United States of America	15·53	15·00	15·13	13·79	12·75
Canada	17·39	16·97	15·96	18·31	18·26
All other Countries	23·36	23·41	25·29	21·76	22·77

Exports.

The following is a summary showing the destination and value of exports (excluding, in respect of the years 1934, 1935 and 1936, exports other than island produce) during the past five years:—

	1932. £	1933. £	1934. £	1935. £	1936. £
<i>Country of destination.</i>					
United Kingdom	30,108	34,263	37,425	37,775	51,408
Canada	9,376	14,026	13,078	10,934	18,523
Bermuda	278	182	756	70	124
British West Indies	25,366	29,029	24,803	20,151	18,377
British Guiana	445	216	669	196	90
United States of America	27,489	35,598	47,717	57,565	55,976
Other Countries	4,237	5,816	5,385	5,313	8,482

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The wages of labourers are:—females 6d.-10d., males 1s.-2s. per day of from eight to nine hours.

Agricultural labourers are paid by the task, the payment made being at the rate of 8d.-1s. per task of five to six hours. Such labourers as these are often provided by their employers

with house-sites and with small portions of land for cultivation free or at small rentals; pasturage for a limited number of stock is given on the same terms.

There is little change in the conditions of employment from year to year.

The demand for labour at different seasons of the year is subject to wide variations. The reaping of arrowroot, cane and cotton requires the employment of a considerable amount of labour during the first three or four months of the year, and the recent revival in the cotton industry has considerably increased employment during August and September. Little labour is usually required, however, in two periods during the year, namely, from May to July and from October to November.

It is difficult to put a value on the staple foodstuffs of labourers. Such crops as sweet potatoes, corn, peas, yams, cassava, eddoes, etc., are grown on their own land and where land is available for their use. An estate owner sometimes allows his labourers to have the fruit of mango, breadfruit and avocado pear trees, and also other produce grown on the estate. In many cases a charge is made for the use of these fruits or produce. Fish are plentiful in the sea but on the Windward coast fishing is difficult because of the rough seas.

The cost of living for officials varies very much according to the status of their office and the size of their families. Meat is slightly less expensive than in England. Fish, though not always procurable, is cheaper. Local vegetables and fruit are cheap. Groceries and hardware and all dutiable imported goods are mostly dear. Rents of houses are higher than would be charged for houses providing similar accommodation in England. Servants' wages are from a half to a third lower than the wages of English servants, but local servants are far less efficient. On the whole the cost of living is somewhat lower than in England, but mainly because many of the amenities, the enjoyment of which involves higher expenditure in England, are not available.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary education is free but not compulsory. The school-going age extends from five to fifteen years, but provision has been made for the retention to the age of 16 years of pupils attending schools recognized as senior schools.

On the 31st of December, 1936, there were 38 primary schools. Of these 14 belong to the Government, which bears the whole cost of their maintenance, and the remaining 24 to the religious denominations. Of the denominational schools, nine are Anglican, thirteen Methodist and two Roman Catholic. The salaries of all teachers, most of the equipment of both

Government and denominational schools, and part of the cost of upkeep of the denominational school-buildings are provided from the general revenue of the Colony.

The following comparative table gives the main figures of primary education in the Colony:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of schools	37	37	38
Enrolment on 31st December ...	9,413	10,432	10,411
Enrolment per 1,000 of population	176	189	184
Average attendance	5,346	5,998	5,720
Percentage in average attendance	56·7	57·5	54·9
Total Government expenditure...	£8,043	£8,548	£8,873
Cost per child in average attendance	£1 10s. 2d.	£1 8s. 5½d.	£1 11s. 0d.

Other expenditure from funds contributed by the religious denominations amounted to £708 10s. 6½d.

The present school accommodation is inadequate for the number of children of school-going age but it is being steadily increased.

The Government maintains two secondary schools—the Grammar School for boys and the Girls' High School. The fees charged at each school are at the rate of two guineas per term. Part of the fees is remitted when there are two or more pupils from the same family. On 31st December, 1936, the number in attendance at the Grammar School was 70 and at the Girls' High School 73.

In the 1936 Cambridge Local Examination there were 24 entries for the School Certificate and 34 for the Cambridge Junior Examination. Four boys and seven girls passed the School Certificate Examination, and six boys and seven girls passed the Cambridge Junior Examination.

The entry of primary school pupils into the secondary schools is assisted by the annual award, on the results of a competitive examination, of four free places, three of them provided by the Government and one by the municipality of Kingstown. Places, available at biennial or longer intervals, are also maintained by the Anglican Church, the Methodist Church, the Reeves Memorial Scholarship Committee and the Working-men's Association.

On 31st December, 1936, 21 boys and 14 girls were receiving free secondary education, the percentage of free places being 30 in the Boys' School and 14 in the Girls' School.

There is a scholarship for University education of the annual value of £250. It is awarded biennially on the results of the London Matriculation examination and is tenable for a maximum period of five years at an approved university. The cost of passages to and from the seat of learning is also provided.

There are no technical schools but instruction in handicrafts and agriculture is receiving attention in the primary schools.

The Glen Community School, situated five miles from Kingstown, is under the supervision of the Methodist Church; the estate comprises 38 acres. The aim of the school is to assist in developing all-round boys and girls and to fit them to make the most of the circumstances and environment in which they are placed. The boys are instructed in agricultural methods, carpentry, basket-work and mat-weaving, the girls in gardening, needlework, cooking and laundry-work.

The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides organizations are well established. There are 16 troops of the former and 14 companies of the latter.

A number of Friendly Societies, established under the Friendly Society Ordinance of 1843, provide maintenance for their members in the event of accident or ill health.

The St. Vincent Working-men's Co-operative Association provides sick and funeral benefits for their members.

The Thompson Home is an institution maintained by private subscriptions, supplemented by a grant from Government, in which ladies in reduced circumstances are cared for.

The Carnegie Public Library is maintained partly by the Kingstown Board and partly by a grant from the revenue of the Colony. The reading room is free; but for the use of the modern novels in the circulating library a monthly subscription of 6d. per book borrowed is charged.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

The roads throughout the Colony are divided into three main groups, viz., Leeward, Windward and the Grenadines. The work of reconstructing and "oiling" the Windward Highway was recommenced and in 1936 a further $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles were "oiled". The total "oiled" mileage in the Leeward District is 4 miles, and in the Windward District 16 miles. The roads in the Grenadines are all of earth.

A motor launch and privately owned canoes form the chief means of communication and transport between places on the Leeward coast and the capital, Kingstown, but motor vehicles run frequently as far as Barrouallie, a distance of 12 miles. On the Windward side of the Island motor vehicles supply this need. Between the Grenadines and the mainland, however, sailing boats, the Government Revenue Sloop *Carib*, and the subsidized Schooner *Enterprise*, both of which are fitted with auxiliary engines, are the only means of communication and transport.

Below is a table of the Highways and Byways throughout the Colony:—

<i>Roads.</i>	<i>Mileage Total.</i>	<i>Oiled Mileage.</i>	<i>Macadam- ized Mileage.</i>	<i>Earth Mileage.</i>	<i>Means of Transport.</i>
<i>Main.</i>					
Leeward Highway...	27½	4	6	17½	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
Roads, Kingstown District.	4	1½	2½	—	do.
Windward Highway	25	16	9	—	do.
Vigie Road... ..	11	—	9	2	do.
<i>Byways</i>					
Leeward	64½	—	3	61½	Carts and animals.
Windward	112½	—	15	97½	Motor vehicles, carts and animals.
<i>Roads in Grenadines.</i>					
Bequia	7½	—	—	7½	Carts and animals.
Union Island ...	12	—	—	12	Foot.
<i>Crown Land Roads.</i>					
Leeward and Windward.	53½	—	—	53½	Carts and animals.
<i>Land Settlement Roads.</i>					
Leeward and Windward.	78	—	—	78	do.

Postal.

The General Post Office is situated at Kingstown, the capital of the Colony. There are 22 district post offices, of which 10 transact all classes of postal business, including the issue and payment of money orders and postal orders, while the others perform the usual postal delivery with the sale of stamps.

Mails are conveyed to the offices in the Windward district by motor bus and to the Leeward district by motor launch under contract.

Mails are conveyed under contract weekly between St. Vincent, the Grenadines and Grenada by the auxiliary Schooner *Enterprise*, and to Bequia by sailing boat. Mails to Bequia and the Grenadines are also conveyed weekly by the Government auxiliary Sloop *Carib*.

Telegraph service is carried out by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited. There is no wireless telegraph station.

Telephones.

A telephone service maintained by the Government links up Kingstown with two exchanges in the Windward district and one in the Leeward district.

Ample call facilities are given from the various post offices throughout the island on payment of a small fee. Sixteen of these call stations exist, linking together all but the most inaccessible districts of the island.

Shipping.

The Colony is served by a regular weekly mail, passenger, and cargo service of the Canadian National Steamships, the vessels proceeding north and south calling in alternate weeks.

There is a fortnightly call at St. Vincent by the vessel of this line proceeding south, i.e., from Halifax in the winter and Montreal in the summer and calling at the following places:—Boston, Bermuda, the Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad to the southern terminal point Georgetown, British Guiana.

There is also a fortnightly call by vessels of the same line proceeding in the reverse direction from British Guiana to Canada. The vessels of the Canadian National Steamships calling at St. Vincent are of approximately 5,000 tons.

There are therefore regular and comfortable means of communication between St. Vincent and Canada and between St. Vincent and most of the other West Indian Islands and British Guiana.

Passenger steamers of the Harrison Line of approximately 4,000 tons frequently call at St. Vincent on their journey to and from London to Georgetown, British Guiana. These steamers call at the Northern Islands, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and British Guiana.

It is therefore frequently possible for passengers to proceed between London and St. Vincent by the Harrison Line without transhipment.

In addition, the calls of the Canadian National and the Harrison Steamers at Barbados and Trinidad, from which two colonies there are frequent direct passenger liners to England, provide numerous further opportunities for passengers wishing to travel between this Colony and the United Kingdom.

Steamers of the Trinidad Line (Furness Withy & Co.) and of the "American Caribbean Line" also call from time to time at St. Vincent on their journeys between New York and Georgetown, British Guiana.

In addition to the above there are occasional calls at various periods by steamers of other lines.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) has a note circulation of £12,676. It is estimated that the value of coin in circulation during 1936 amounted to between £4,000 and £8,000. There is a Savings Branch, paying interest at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

The St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank, the object of which is to advance money to peasants on crops, has

a Savings Department paying interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The amount to the credit of depositors at 31st December, 1936, was £5,741.

The Government Savings Bank. The amount standing to the credit of depositors at 31st December, 1936, was £19,048. Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum is paid on deposits.

Currency.

All the gold, silver, and bronze coins of the United Kingdom are taken at face value. Silver is legal tender for any amount. The value of the dollar for local purposes is 4s. 2d. of British money.

Weights and Measures.

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The more important works carried out during 1936 are:—

Provision of a District Casualty Hospital at Union Island, Southern Grenadines.

Installing of equipment at Syrup Investigation Laboratory.

Improvements to Sub-Prison at the Government Cotton Ginnery.

Installing of a Hydrant at Richmond Hill.

Improving cells at Layou Police Station.

Providing quarters for the boatmen at the Customs.

Constructing grillages and cells at the Police Headquarters.

Alterations at the Audit Office.

Repairing Troumaca Jetty.

Erecting building containing Hayward X-Ray Laboratory and Simmons Bequest Rooms at Colonial Hospital.

Constructing New Mental Home at the Villa.

Renovation of bridges at Arnos Vale and Calliaqua.

Oiling portions of the Windward Highway, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Installing Hot Water System at Government House.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Organization of Justice.

1. A Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who is also Magistrate of the Kingstown District.

2. One Magistrate of the Second District (outside Kingstown) which is composed of the following:—Layou, Barrouallie, Chateaubelair (on the Leeward coast), Calliaqua, Mesopotamia, Colonarie and Georgetown (on the Windward coast).

3. One Magistrate of the Third District, which is composed of the St. Vincent Grenadines—Bequia, Union Island, Mayreau and Canouan, all of which are dependencies of St. Vincent.

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS.

(FIRST AND SECOND DISTRICTS.)

FIRST DISTRICT.

Prosecutions.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person	21	94	224	339
Malicious injury of property.	—	3	2	5
Praedial larceny	1	13	16	30
Offences against property	—	1	3	4
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	—	—
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	18	23	216	257
Other offences	6	39	113	158
	46	173	574	793

FIRST DISTRICT.

Convictions.

<i>Result of Convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Praedial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine	143	—	6	1	—	211	33	394
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	32	1	1	1	—	1	8	44
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	24	—	3	1	—	—	37	65
Whipping	3	—	3	—	—	3	14	23
Bound over and other trivial punishment.	22	1	3	—	—	1	21	48
	224	2	16	3	—	216	113	574

SECOND DISTRICT.

Prosecutions.

<i>Nature of Offence.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged for want of prosecution.</i>	<i>Number of persons discharged on merits of the case.</i>	<i>Number convicted.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Offences against the person	18	30	200	248
Malicious injury to property	1	3	14	18
Praedial larceny	12	18	180	210
Offences against property	—	8	59	67
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, 1839.	—	—	—	—
Offences against revenue and municipal laws.	9	19	231	259
Other offences	29	38	401	468
	69	116	1,085	1,270

SECOND DISTRICT.

Convictions.

<i>Result of Convictions.</i>	<i>Offences against the person.</i>	<i>Injury to property.</i>	<i>Praedial larceny.</i>	<i>Offences against property.</i>	<i>Offences against the Master and Servants Act.</i>	<i>Offences against revenue, etc.</i>	<i>Other offences.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fine	88	2	97	16	—	222	145	570
Imprisonment in lieu of fine.	32	4	18	20	—	9	117	200
Peremptory imprisonment without fine.	14	—	9	8	—	—	47	78
Whipping	18	8	38	10	—	—	53	127
Bound over and other trivial punishment.	48	—	18	5	—	—	39	110
	200	14	180	59	—	231	401	1,085

Police.

ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

Personnel.—During the greater part of the year the Police Force consisted of one Officer and 61 Non-Commissioned Officers and men. One Officer and 42 other ranks were at Headquarters in Kingstown, the remainder being distributed among the ten outstations.

The post of Sub-Inspector was abolished early in the year and the post of Sergeant-Major substituted.

The Sergeant-Major however did not take up his appointment until 30th October.

The Chief of Police is, *ex officio*, Commandant of the Local Forces, Superintendent of Prisons, Superintendent of the Kingstown Fire Brigade, Chief Relieving Officer and Inspector of Weights and Measures.

During the year there were 2,283 police prosecutions. Convictions were obtained in 2,004 cases.

All outstations are in telephonic communication with Headquarters with the exception of the two situated at Bequia and Union Island in the St. Vincent Grenadines. Communication with Bequia by sloop is regular except on Sundays or in very bad weather. Communication with Union Island can only be relied on weekly.

Being under a semi-military organization the constables at headquarters receive training throughout the year in drill, musketry, etc.

Enlistment is for three years, after which period a constable is deemed to remain enrolled for successive three-year periods unless he signifies his intention to resign before the end of a period.

Besides ordinary police duties the members of the Force are called upon to perform the following functions:—Water Police, Crew of the Administrator's boat when required, Firemen, Process Servers outside the Kingstown District, District Relieving Officers and all duties in connection with emigration laws and control. All the clerical work within the department is carried out by the uniformed staff.

Prisons.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONS.

Male Prison.—The buildings in the male prison comprise:—

(1) The record office, warders' mess room and, on the first floor, quarters consisting of three rooms, gallery and bathroom for the Chief Warder and his family.

(2) a building containing two punishment cells and five ordinary cells on the ground floor, the upper storey being occupied by the prison chapel and the warders' dormitory.

(3) The main block of cells, the ground floor consisting of four associated wards (average floor space 220 square feet) and the upper storey containing 16 single cells.

In addition to the above main structures there are a covered work-shed, a covered stone-breaking shed, a bakery, a store-room and a weighing room.

Female Prison.—The female prison has only one building, the ground floor of which is divided into three associated wards and the upper floor having a room available for any sick prisoners and quarters for the matron.

There is a covered stone-breaking shed in the yard.

PROVISION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Juvenile offenders are very rarely sentenced to prison. When they are received in prison, they are kept working by themselves at polishing, cleaning and other light tasks. The same practice is followed with regard to youthful offenders who are not technically juveniles, especially those sentenced for their first offence.

HEALTH.

The health of the majority of prisoners on arrival was fair. In nearly all cases those who serve sentences of over a month or six weeks leave prison in better health than at their admission.

INSTRUCTION BY SCHOOLMASTER.

The instruction commenced in August, 1933, has been continued during the year under review. The result continues to be encouraging.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is a list of the more important Ordinances enacted during the year under review:—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Short Title.</i>
1.	Savings Bank.
2.	Customs Duties (Amendment).
8.	Probates (Resealing).
12.	Police (Amendment).
14.	Trinidad Currency Notes.
15.	Local Savings Bank.
16.	Official Emoluments Levy (Amendment).
21.	Registration of Clubs.
22.	Customs Duties (Amendment).
24.	Land and House Tax (Amendment).
28.	Whale Fishery Repeal.
30.	Income Tax (Amendment).
31.	Labour (Minimum Wage) (Amendment).
33.	Public Purposes Loan.

There has been no factory legislation, legislation regarding compensation for accidents, and legislative provision for payments in respect of sickness, old age, etc., during the year.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years excluding assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, were:—

							<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
							£	£
1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,892	80,973
1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,758	77,559
1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,819	73,761
1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,873	68,150
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,073	67,903

The Public Debt at 31st December, 1936, amounted to £89,926 of which £1,400 comprises Municipal Loans to the town of Kingstown and £29,768 to the St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association for the repayment of which general revenue is only responsible in case of default. The accumulated funds towards its redemption amounted to £8,434.

The surplus assets, exclusive of Colonial Development Schemes, at 31st December, 1936, amounted to £26,536 of which £7,296 represents unallocated stores and loans to Boards.

The main heads of taxation are:—

Yield for 1936.

								£
Import Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,425
Export Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,414
Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,729
Excise Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,076
Land and House Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,169
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,134
Stamp Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,051
Estate Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Trade Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,423

The Customs Tariff on the principal items of imports is as follows:—

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Boots and shoes (canvas with rubber soles).	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 1s. per pair.
Boots and shoes (where the outer part of the uppers is made of leather or leather and elastic).	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 3s. per pair.
Boots and shoes (other kinds).	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	18½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Flour, wheaten ...	5s. per 196 lb.	7s. 6d. per 196 lb.
Fish, dried ...	1s. 3d. per 100 lb.	3s. 4d. per 100 lb.
Rice ...	1s. 3d. per 100 lb.	3s. per 100 lb.
Machinery — marine, water and sewerage and industrial.	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff.</i>	<i>General Tariff.</i>
Machinery — Agricultural, Electrical.	Free.	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Sugar, refined	6s. 6d. per 100 lb.	9s. 9d. per 100 lb.
„ unrefined	4s. 2d. per 100 lb.	6s. 3d. per 100 lb.
Hardware—all kinds ...	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	22½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Hosiery — cotton and cotton and artificial silk 7d. and under per pair value.	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 6d. per pair.
Hosiery — cotton and cotton and artificial silk over 7d. per pair value.	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 7d. per pair.
Hosiery—silk	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> and 9d. per pair.
Bread, biscuits, etc., unsweetened.	1s. 8d. per 100 lb.	2s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Oils, edible, lucca, olive and similar oils.	1s. per gal.	1s. 6d. per gal.
Oils, edible, cotton seed and soya bean.	10d. per gal.	1s. 3d. per gal.
Tobacco, manufactured—cigars and cigarettes.	8s. 4d. per lb.	12s. 6d. per lb.
Tobacco, snuffs and other manufactured tobacco.	5s. 6d. per lb.	8s. 3d. per lb.
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	1s. 4d. per lb.	2s. per lb.
Wood, lumber	7s. 6d. per 1,000 ft.	11s. 3d. per 1,000 ft.
Motor cars and trucks ...	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
Motor cars (wholly British).	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	—
Motor car parts... ..	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Motor car parts (wholly British).	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	—
Motor car tyres and tubes	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	35 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Kerosene oil	3d. per gallon.	5d. per gallon.
Meats—beef and pork ...	6s. per 100 lb.	9s. per 100 lb.
Motor spirits	10½d. per gal.	1s. 6d. per gal.
Metals—all kinds	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	22½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Soap, common	5s. per 100 lb.	7s. 6d. per 100 lb.
Manures	Free.	Free.
Butter	10s. 5d. per 100 lb.	25s. per 100 lb.
Butter substitutes	4s. 2d. per 100 lb.	6s. 3d. per 100 lb.
Cotton piece-goods (value 1s. and under per yard).	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Cotton piece-goods (value over 1s. per yard).	12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	18½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

Except in a few instances the *ad valorem* duty levied is 12½ per cent. preferential tariff and 18½ per cent. general tariff.

An excise duty of 5s. per proof gallon is levied on rum manufactured in the Colony and the amount collected in 1936 was £5,076.

A trade duty of 2s. per proof gallon is imposed on all spirits manufactured in the Colony and 2s. per liquid gallon or proof gallon (whichever quantity is mentioned in the Customs Tariff) on all imported spirits.

Stamp duties yielded £1,051 in 1936; the summary of the rates is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Admission to act as a barrister	26	5	0
Admission to act as a solicitor	15	15	0
Agreements under hand, when the subject matter is of the value of £5 and not exceeding £25		1	0
For each additional £25 or part thereof		1	0
Agreement for the purchase or for otherwise dealing with real estate when such purchase or dealing is to be carried out by subsequent deed		2	0
Agreements not otherwise charged for			6
Appraisalment of goods, chattels, etc., over the value of £10		2	0
Assignment of property where the value does not exceed £50		2	0
For every additional £50 or part thereof		2	0
Bank cheques			1
Bills of exchange and promissory notes up to three days sight			1
Bills of exchange and promissory notes—other kinds—			
not exceeding £1			1
Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £10			2
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25			3
For each additional £25 or part thereof			3
Bills of lading			3
Bills of health		4	0
Bills of sale absolute	10	0	
Bills of sale by way of security		5	0
Bonds for any sum not exceeding £100		5	0
For each additional £50 or part thereof		2	6
Conveyance or transfer on sale of real property when the amount or value does not exceed £10		1	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25		2	6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50		7	6
For each additional £50 or part thereof		7	6
Customs ships' manifests		1	0
Customs bills of entry inwards			3
Shipping Bill			1½
Legacies:—			
Where the legacy amounts to £50 and does not exceed £100		2	0
For every additional £50 or part thereof		1	0
Licence for marriage		1	0
Mortgage of real property for every £100 or fractional part		10	0
Release of mortgage		10	0
Protest of any bill of exchange			2
Receipt for the payment of £1 and upwards			1
Probate of wills and letters of administration where the value of the property exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100		10	0
For every additional £50 or part thereof		10	0

Land and House Tax.

A tax is levied of 2s. per acre or part thereof on land in St. Vincent, and of 3d. to 1s. per acre or part thereof on land

in the islands comprising the Grenadines. A tax is levied on houses in the island of St. Vincent and in Union Island at the following rates:—

Upon houses of which the assessed annual rental shall be—

- Over £2 and not exceeding £3—1s. per house.
- Over £3 and not exceeding £5—2s. per house.
- Over £5 and not exceeding £6—2s. 6d. per house.
- Over £6 and not exceeding £7 10s.—3s. 4d. per house.
- Over £7 10s. and not exceeding £9—4s. per house.
- Over £9 and not exceeding £10—5s. per house.
- Over £10 and not exceeding £12 10s.—6s. 8d. per house.
- Over £12 10s. and not exceeding £15—10s. per house.
- Over £15 and not exceeding £20—15s. per house.
- Over £20, at the rate of £4 per centum of the assessed annual rental.

No tax is levied on houses in the other islands of the Grenadines. The revenue from this source amounted to £7,169.

These taxes are payable annually during the months of November and December. All unpaid taxes after 31st December are collected during the months of January to March with a fine of 1s. on amounts not exceeding £1 and of 5 per cent. on amounts exceeding £1. Any unpaid taxes after 31st March are handed over to the bailiff for collection.

Water Tax in Country Districts.

Certain districts outside of the limits of the various towns have been provided with pipe-borne water supplies. The boundaries of these districts are prescribed by Order in Council and a graduated tax is levied on all houses situated within such a district.

A house of which the assessed annual rental does not exceed £2 10s. od. is taxed 6d., a house the assessed annual rental value of which exceeds £2 10s. od. but does not exceed £5 is taxed 1s., and a house the assessed annual rental value of which exceeds £5 is taxed 2s.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Lands.—The sum of £835 5s. 8d. was collected from the sales and leases of Crown Lands during the year, and the arrears amounted to £962 12s. od. as compared with £1,065 14s. 5d. in the preceding year.

Surveys.—Fourteen surveys were performed by the Crown Surveyor and none by surveyors in private practice.

Three Rivers Land Settlement Scheme.—Five rural lots at Three Rivers Estate were taken up during the year, and the revenue collected from deposits on these lots together with instalments on lots previously sold amounted to £1,029 7s. 3d. as compared with £821 12s. 8d. in 1935. At the end of 1936 only three plots of land equal in area to approximately 24 acres remained unsold.

An Agricultural Credit Society was formed in 1934 in connection with the settlement scheme. In 1936 a loan of £130 was granted by Government to the Society with interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Three Rivers Estate Arrowroot and Syrup Works owned by Government are leased to the Society at a peppercorn rental for co-operative use by members. A satisfactory working profit was shown at the end of the year.

The Ordinance now in force requires members borrowing money from a Society to charge their crops or other property as securities.

Visits of His Majesty's Ships.—His Majesty's Ships *Dundee* and *York* visited this Colony in January and July, 1936, respectively.

Official.—His Excellency Sir Selwyn Grier, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, was in the Colony for the following periods during the year: 30th January to 11th February; 17th February to 18th February; 13th May to 19th May; 28th October to 17th November.

Sir Selwyn Grier was on vacation leave from the 7th of June to the 14th of October, during which period His Honour Edward William Baynes, C.B.E., Administrator of St. Lucia, administered the Government of the Windward Islands.

His Honour A. F. Grimble, C.M.G., Administrator of St. Vincent, was appointed to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Seychelles and left this Colony to take up his new appointment on the 5th of March, 1936.

The Honourable John Felix Hamilton Otway, O.B.E., Colonial Treasurer, administered the Government from the 5th of March to the 15th of June.

His Honour Arthur Alban Wright, C.M.G., Secretary for Native Affairs, Fiji, was appointed Administrator and Colonial Secretary of St. Vincent, and arrived in the Colony and assumed the administration of the Government on the 16th of June.

Sir John Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, passed through St. Vincent on the afternoon of the 17th of February, 1936.

Electricity.—Kingstown and environs are lighted by electricity generated by a modern Diesel plant of 130 kilowatts capacity generating at 230-400 volts A.C. three phase 50 cycles.

A refrigerating plant is also run as an adjunct to the Electricity Department.

APPENDIX.**List of Publications.**

<i>Title of Publication.</i>				<i>Price.</i>		<i>Agent for Sale.</i>
				s.	d.	
St. Vincent Blue Book	...	...	...	10	6	Government of Saint Vincent.
do.	Bound Volume of Annual Administration Reports (8).			5	0	do.
do.	Census Report, 1931			1	3	do.

St. Vincent West Indies



St. Lucia -
20 Miles to North-E



Reference

- Roads 0101
- Parish Boundaries - - - - -
- Police Magistrate's Courts †
- Resident Medical Officer O
- Quarantine Station □

Scale

0 Miles

Grenada -
80 Miles to South-West

Barbados -
100 Miles to Eastward

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127-1] 3s. od. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127-2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127-3] 4s. od. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935,

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 os. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine

[Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

Statement of Policy by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. [Cmd. 5513] 1d. (1½d.)

THE HADHRAMAUT: SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Report by W. H. Ingrams, O.B.E. (with map) 3s. (3s. 3d.)

MUI TSAI IN HONG KONG AND MALAYA

Report of Commission [Colonial No. 125] 5s. od. (5s. 4d.)

EDUCATION OF AFRICAN COMMUNITIES

Memorandum by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies [Colonial No. 103] 6d. (7d.)

All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage

Obtainable from

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

LONDON, W.C.2: Adastral House, Kingsway

EDINBURGH 2: 120, George Street

MANCHESTER 1: 26, York Street

CARDIFF: 1, St. Andrew's Crescent

BELFAST: 80, Chichester Street

or through any bookseller

COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply

BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BRITISH GUIANA
BRITISH HONDURAS
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
BRUNEI, STATE OF
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA)
CEYLON
CYPRUS
FALKLAND ISLANDS
FEDERATED MALAY STATES
FIJI
THE GAMBIA
GIBRALTAR
GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS
GOLD COAST
GRENADA
HONG KONG
JAMAICA
JOHORE
KEDAH
KELANTAN

KENYA COLONY &
PROTECTORATE
LEEWARD ISLANDS
MAURITIUS
NEW HEBRIDES
NIGERIA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
PERLIS
ST. HELENA
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOMALILAND
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
TONGAN ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE
TRENGGANU
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
UGANDA
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

BASUTOLAND
BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE

SWAZILAND

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

CAMEROONS under British Mandate
TOGOLAND under British Mandate

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices are obtainable
from the Sale Offices of*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.

Stanford University Library
Stanford, California

**In order that others may use this book,
please return it as soon as possible, but
not later than the date due.**



